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THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

ENGLISH DOCUMENTS

VOLUME V

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1802—1803)

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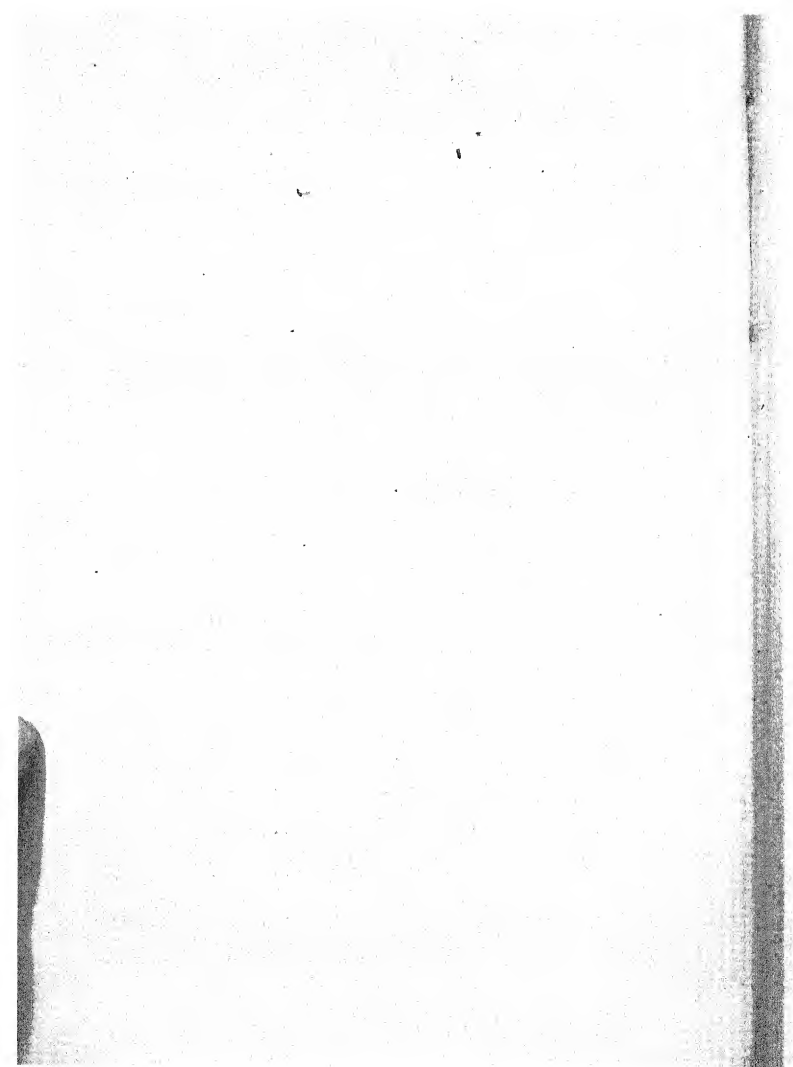
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INTRODUCTION

Ministerial Supremacy

With the fall of Kadi and Malharrao's unconditional surrender the Baroda Minister's rise to power was practically achieved. Nevertheless Raoji Appaji was not yet satisfied. He was bent on bringing to book those who had sided against him during the ministerial faction-fight; for in his eyes those opponents, however much they might have been weakened, remained potential enemies, whom fickle fortune might one day render strong and formidable; therefore they had to be dealt with summarily and mercilessly. This was the fate in store for Ganpatrao, a petty chieftain, whose territorial dominions consisted of a small fortress-town, called Sankheda. Ganpatrao would probably have been ready to make peace on unfavourable but honourable terms; but he was asked to surrender unconditionally; which he refused to do. Thereupon Raoji Appaji took up arms against him; and it does not speak well for the Baroda fighting forces that they could not capture Sankheda through their own unaided efforts. Once more Raoji Appaji had to apply to the Bombay Government for military assistance. His request was readily complied with; and Sankheda, unable to ward off the attack of the combined Bombay and Baroda troops, fell on the 7th July, 1802.

Raoji Appaji's supremacy was now unquestioned: Malharrao was for all practical purposes a state prisoner at Nadiad; Kanhojirao was a prisoner in Rampur fort; Ganpatrao had sought safety in flight; and the other members of the Gaikwad family, inimical to the Baroda Minister, were likewise refugees in alien territories. The Minister's political ascendancy was therefore firmly established, not only for the time being, but also for the future. For the diwanship had been made hereditary in his family, his other relatives were well provided for, and the Company had pledged their word to protect the proprietary rights and the political claims of Raoji Appaji and his descendants. What is more, as the reign-

ing Gaikwad, Anandrao, was feeble-minded, Raoji Appaji was the virtual ruler of the country, somewhat after the fashion that obtained in former days in the Frankish kingdom, where the mayor of the palace supplanted the rois fainéants.

It is in this capacity, as the virtual ruler of the Baroda State, that the oft-repeated saying 'Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown' may be applied to the successful Baroda Minister. The laurels he had won were doomed to fade all too soon. He died on the 18th July, 1803; and during the twelve months' respite that was granted him he was not even privileged to enjoy in care-free leisure the bliss of dignified repose. He was surrounded on all sides by troubles and anxieties, which cast their dark shadow on the short length of road he was to travel—a shadow akin to a far-stretching black cloud of internal dissensions and external interference with a faint silver lining, the ephemeral satisfaction of having defeated his rivals in the contest.

Internal Dissensions

Malharrao. The first to disturb Raoji Appaji in the peaceful enjoyment of his achieved success was Malharrao of Kadi. That Chieftain had repeatedly promised that he would refrain from all political interference in the affairs of the Baroda State, and that he would settle down in contented seclusion at Nadiad. So earnest were his protestations that Alexander Walker never doubted the man's sincerity; but not so, Raoji Appaji. Far from being satisfied with Malharrao's downfall and his enforced retirement to Nadiad, the Baroda Minister would fain have seen his fallen enemy confined within solid fortress walls and guarded by trusty soldiers. Nor did Raoji Appaji miss such opportunities as offered to remind Malharrao of his fallen state. It may be that Major Walker was imposed upon when giving credence to the Jagirdar's professions of friendship and submission. It is also not improbable that Raoji Appaji's pin-pricking policy ended in exasperating Malharrao. Whatever may have been the determining motive, the Kadi Chieftain did not stay long at Nadiad. He soon made his escape, to the great annoyance of the Baroda Minister

and to the equally great confusion of Alexander Walker—annoyance and confusion being concentrated in Raoji Appaji's whispered remonstrances to the Resident at Baroda: "I told you so."

After Malharrao's escape a proclamation was issued to the effect that he had forfeited all his proprietary rights in Nadiad. With Raoji's consent the English troops occupied Nadiad on the plea of protecting it, but at the same time the Bombay Government hoped that the revenues of that pargana might prove a valuable asset and contribute considerably towards paying off the Gaikwad's debts to the Company. In this they were, however, disappointed; for the Nadiad revenues had already been partly collected by Malharrao, and were likewise partly applied for by other claimants. The discussion which thereupon ensued evidences that the confiscation of Malharrao's territories—Kadi, Kapadwanj, Degham, etc.—had in no way benefited the Baroda treasury.

Meanwhile Malharrao made his way to Cutch, where he was at first strangely inactive, so that his enemies even entertained the hope that he did not intend to give any further trouble. But afterwards he passed into Kathiawar, where several Chieftains, although tributaries of the Baroda State, were well disposed towards him. Malharrao was thereby enabled to raise troops, and he was also helped by Mukundrao Gaikwad, who joined him with a contingent of his own.

In Bombay and Baroda the authorities were aware of all this, nor did they make light of the impending danger. They made efforts to frustrate Malharrao's warlike designs, appealed to the Chiefs of Kathiawar, reminded them of their duty towards the Gaikwad State, threatened them with reprisals in case they should give active support to the rebel, and sent a certain Shaikh Moulvi Muhammad to Kathiawar, ostensibly to buy horses, but in reality to approach the various Chieftains and prevail upon them to have nothing to do with Malharrao. This deputy was also authorised to promise a rich reward to any of the Kathiawar rulers who would make bold to seize on the persons of Malharrao or Mukundrao, and deliver either of them into the hands of the English. Such was the state of affairs, when Raoji Appaji died in July, 1803.

Kanhojirao. The Baroda Minister's anxiety was further added to by *Kanhojirao's* escape from the fort of Rampur, where he had been confined ever since his being deprived of his ministerial office in February, 1801. His deposition was effected by the Arab mercenaries and their paymasters, Samal and Mangal Parekh, probably because *Kanhojirao* meant to curtail the powers of the Arab soldiery. In his stead Raoji Appaji had been made minister, and the latter was in this manner to a certain extent dependent on the Arabs, and could not risk to incur their displeasure. So great was the influence of the Arabs that, if they had sided with Malharrao at the beginning of that Prince's struggle for the ministerial supremacy, Raoji Appaji would have had to flee from Baroda, and even worse—either imprisonment or death—might have befallen him. As it was, the Arabs allowed the English contingent to come to Raoji's assistance, and they remained quiet during the Kadi campaign. It was only when the question arose of their being either reduced in numbers or entirely disbanded, that they started plotting against the Baroda State. Even then they were not united in their opposition to Raoji Appaji and his English allies. Only a comparatively small party of them set *Kanhojirao* free, and threw in their lot with him.

Kanhojirao after he had escaped from Rampur was mainly instrumental in directing the various sources of internal discontent into one channel and to his own advantage. Thus, for example, he gained a number of followers among the Mewasis, from whose districts the *mulukgiri* tribute was yearly collected by the Baroda forces at the point of the sword. Owing to the prevailing disturbances no *mulukgiri* expedition had taken place for several years, and according to the Baroda Minister's estimate the arrears of tribute had run to 50 lakhs of Rupees. The Mewasis were therefore only too ready to join *Kanhojirao's* insurrectionary movement against the Baroda authorities; for this would secure for them a temporary respite in the discharge of their tributary obligations.

It has already been remarked that a small party of troops, after releasing *Kanhojirao* from confinement, became his followers. Later on an Arab jamadar Abud

Muhammad, and his underlings did not keep the promise they had made on being discharged from the Baroda service, and, instead of leaving Gujarat, they joined Kanhojirao. The latter found also support in the country of the Raja of Rajpipla; and notwithstanding all the protestations of friendship made by Yadav Bhaskar, Raoji Appaji's personal friend, Daulatrao Sindia was secretly on Kanhojirao's side.

But, though a widespread support was thus given to his cause, Kanhojirao's insurrection did not prove a success. This was partly due to his followers. The Mewasis were not trained soldiers, and preferred plundering to fighting. The Raja of Rajpipla died shortly after he had allowed Kanhojirao to take refuge in his territories and the new Raja chose to be on friendly terms with the English rather than assist the rebel Gaikwad Prince. Daulatrao Sindia could not afford to incur the enmity of the English by openly arraying himself against them.

There is another important cause of Kanhojirao's failure. He does not seem to have been possessed of any of the qualities that make the successful military leader. He had no definite plan of campaign, he roamed about, up and down the country, he fought shy of facing his opponents in battle, and in the engagements that were forced upon him he came off second best, in spite of the superiority of numbers and the tactical advantages of the terrain being in his favour.

This lack of military leadership was all the more deplorable because from the very beginning the English had concerted measures to set at nought the insurrectionary campaign. Such of Kanhojirao's supporters as were at Surat were carefully watched, so as not to be able in a position to help him. One of them, Ganeshpant, was even asked to write to his former master and to advise him to desist from fighting. The Resident at Baroda also sent messages to the rebel Prince, held out promises of a liberal settlement, and threatened warlike reprisals. At the same time an armed force was dispatched against Kanhojirao, and it soon became evident that the insurgents were no match for the combined forces of Bombay and Baroda; on several occasions Kanhojirao was defeated.

But Raoji Appaji did not live to see his enemy brought to bay. At the time of the Minister's demise it was feared lest Kanhojirao should effect a junction with Malharrao an eventuality which the English were anxious to forestall.

The Arab Sibandi. Raoji Appaji's open enemies, Malharrao, Kanhojirao and their supporters, gave him less concern than his so called friends, the Arab jamadars and their followers. These men were mercenary soldiers, whose services had been originally enlisted to defend the Baroda State. In course of time they had come to adopt a swaggering attitude strangely at variance with their supposed subservient position. They behaved as though the country was theirs to dispose of, they held in possession all the forts, they meddled with the administration, they insulted the Diwan in his own Darbar, and on one occasion even attempted his life. It was high time that those men, who were as presumptuous as they were ignorant, should be taught the first principles of military discipline; as an alternative the Arab Sinbandi was either to be reduced or to be entirely suppressed. Their reduction or suppression was all the more advisable because their protracted employ in the service of the State would automatically bring about its complete financial ruin. The Arab Sibandi cost the Government 4,52,112 Rupees a month, i.e. over 54 lakhs a year. Considering that there were about 7,000 Arab soldiers, their monthly pay averaged 65 Rupees, probably a greater amount of money than most of them would have earned in the course of a whole year in the land from which they hailed. But, as happens not unfrequently, the most urgently needed reforms are the most difficult to effect.

First of all, though the Arab sibandi proved a ruinous drain on the Baroda treasury, it was as great a financial problem to get rid of them. If in the past these Arab soldiers had been regularly given their pay and allowances, the question of their dismissal would merely have been a matter for diplomatic negotiation. Unfortunately such was not the case. The Baroda method of settling accounts by instalments and at long intervals was bound to result in the accumulation of large arrears.

The ordinary Arab soldier enlisted for a period of two years. In the course of the first year he was paid

one-third of the full amount due to him, the remaining two-thirds were to be paid out to him at the end of the second year. When that time drew near, the Baroda Government were faced with the jarring reality that they owed much, and could pay very little. Accordingly by way of makeshift the custom had obtained that at the end of the second year the Arab soldier, instead of being paid off and dismissed, was given the option to put in a further period of service. This meant that he received only half of what was still due to him, the remainder together with the allowances for the new term of enlistment was to be paid at the end of the third year. The Arab mercenary was only too glad to avail himself of that offer, because it carried along a proviso that he could not in the meanwhile be discharged without his own consent, whilst he himself could at any moment ask for his release and claim the full arrears due to him; for, in spite of the new engagement entered upon, the official term of service continued to be the two years' contract first entered upon.

The arrears that thus accumulated ran to many lakhs. Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, was at first under the impression that a loan of ten lakhs would enable the Baroda State to liquidate their sibandi liabilities. He could scarcely believe his ears, when he was told that a sum of twenty lakhs would be required; and even this was too low an estimate when the day of reckoning came.

Apart from the financial aspect of the problem, the reduction of the sibandi was further complicated by several other factors. In the first place the Baroda Government needed the Arab mercenaries to collect the yearly mulukgiri tribute. Next, Raoji Appaji found himself in the desperate predicament of having to humour the Arab soldiery, who had been chiefly instrumental in imprisoning Kanhojirao and in raising Raoji himself to the ministerial office. The Arabs were of course officially the Minister's servants, unofficially they were also his masters; for Kanhojirao was in their power, and so was Anandrao, and to a certain extent Raoji Appaji, too. What made the reduction of the Arab sibandi still more difficult was that the mercenaries were not their own masters, but completely in the power of Samal and

Mangal Parekh. These Parekhs were shroffs, who looked after the Arabs' interests, and incidentally made fortunes themselves. They controlled the administration of the State, for to their influence over the Arabs must be added their hold over the Minister. The two Parekhs had managed and financed Kanhoji's deposition and Raoji's rise to power, and they were actually defraying the charges of the army and all the expenses of Government; nor was there any one else who could have provided the necessary funds.

It is difficult to surmise how the Arab problem would have been solved, if Raoji Appaji had been allowed to have his own way. But that did not come to pass; for the English insisted on the sibandi being considerably reduced, since Arab influence was a permanent challenge to English supremacy.

In obedience to the Company's orders a first reduction of the sibandi was decreed by Raoji Appaji on the 5th July, 1802, but did not meet with the approval either of the English or of the Minister's own brother, Babaji. The latter protested that on that occasion the services of the troops consisting of the most recalcitrant elements had been retained; and the English were dissatisfied because Raoji Appaji failed to carry out his promise to reduce the sibandi to one-third of its actual strength, which would have brought down the expenses to one lakh of Rupees a month as in the days of Fatesingrao. Instead of this, Raoji Appaji was prevailed upon by the Parekhs to let the expenses stand at 1,50,000 Rs. with an additional gratification of 85,000 Rupees to each of the shroffs. This was rather a bad beginning.

Thereupon the English took the matter in hand; and by the treaty of the 29th July, 1802, it was settled that a strict and officially controlled muster of the sibandi should be immediately taken, and that within eight months the sibandi should be reduced to the standard of Fatesingrao's time. As the Arabs were not likely to submit passively to their future being thus arranged for them, a fresh contingent of British troops received orders to join the subsidiary force already in Baroda; nor was this precautionary measure untimely; for the Arabs refused to subscribe to any measure calculated to impair their prospects. What is more, they effectually secured

possession of the person of Anandrao Gaikwad, whom they kept as a hostage imprisoned in his palace. They also conspired against the existing Baroda Administration by setting free Kanhoji, whose release, though carried out by a few, was connived at by many. If the Arabs could have done so with impunity, they would have deposed Raoji Appaji and replaced him by Kanhoji-rao, thus reversing the political settlement which they had effected in February, 1801.

The English then decided on having recourse to arms with the intention of suppressing the Arab sibandi altogether, to the great advantage of the Baroda State and their own personal benefit as well. The fighting that ensued did not entail much bloodshed. For the Arabs soon realised that they were sure to be defeated, and were therefore ready to come to terms with the English. They were promised the full payment of all the arrears due to them, but had to consent to their dismissal from the Baroda Service. There is no denying that they were treated leniently; for, if the English had cared to fight to the bitter end, they could have insisted on the unconditional surrender of their enemies. But Major Walker did not care to do so; he dreaded lest the Arab mercenaries should, if mercilessly attacked and driven to the wall, lay violent hands on their princely hostage and kill Anandrao; and to the Company the then reigning Gaikwad was worth his weight in gold, since he completely identified himself and his State with the servants of the Company and their interests, territorial, financial, and commercial.

When the suppression of the Arab Sibandi had at last come to pass, the Gaikwad State had every reason to be thankful to the Company for ridding them of the refractory Arab mercenaries; but the English were not the losers thereby. On the 5th February, 1803, the Bombay authorities wrote to the Court of Directors, "Having thus submitted to your Hon'ble Court the circumstances that led to the progress and successful termination of the hostilities with the Arabs, we trust that the consideration of our proceedings will appear to justify the terms of approbation expressed in our answer to Major Walker; since after the promised entire expulsion of this Arab militia, who have for so many years

controlled every movement of the Gaikwad State, our influence may reasonably be expected to succeed and operate to a like unlimited degree, as far as it may prove expedient to exercise it."

It need not here be stressed that the suppression of the Arab Sibandi and its attendant circumstances were a cause of constant anxiety to the Baroda Minister.

Mulukgiri tribute. The question of the mulukgiri tribute proved an additional cause of internal unrest. Mulukgiri has been defined as the periodical progress or incursion of a military force for the collection of tribute or revenue by violence and intimidation. The mulukgiri tribute was therefore never paid, unless exacted and extorted at the point of the sword. Just as the Baroda Government considered it a great privilege to be entitled to dispatch an armed force on such an errand, in the same manner the half independent tributaries deemed it a disgrace to discharge the demand made on them, unless under compulsion.

Such being the characteristic features of the mulukgiri tribute, it is but natural that those who had to pay it profited by every disturbance that prevailed in the Baroda State to ignore their tributary obligations. Internal dissensions of one kind or another had been rife in Baroda, and Raoji Appaji estimated at 50 lakhs the net loss to the State from accumulated arrears of mulukgiri revenue. The Minister was of course anxious to remind the dilatory tributaries of their duties towards their overlord. But such reminders, in order to be effective, had to be supported by a strong military force capable of compelling obedience. In this respect the Baroda forces under Babaji's command proved hopelessly inadequate. Their progress was opposed by armed bands of recalcitrant tributaries, and in the local skirmishes that ensued the Baroda fighting men did not always give a good account of themselves.

Accordingly Raoji Appaji repeatedly asked Major Walker that the British subsidiary force should be sent on mulukgiri service. He had already attempted to obtain this by slipping into an agreement concluded with Major Walker, without the latter being aware of it, a clause to that effect. But as soon as Major Walker came to know of it, he protested so energetically that Raoji

Appaji had to give in, and the mulukgiri clause was dropped from the khat kabuliyat or agreement.

Major Walker's opposition chiefly arose from the predatory character of the mulukgiri services. At the same time he realised that the mulukgiri tribute constituted a valuable source of revenue, which the Baroda Government could not possibly give up on merely humanitarian principles. He therefore set about finding a way that might justify the English in lending the Baroda Government military support in the collection of this tribute. Among those from whom the mulukgiri tribute was to be collected there were the Mewasis and the Kathiawar Chieftains. Now the Mewasis had joined Kanhojirao, and the Kathiawar Chieftains were supporting Malharrao. The English were therefore entitled to take up arms against the ones and the others, and they might thus incidentally help the Baroda Government to carry on their mulukgiri campaign. By way of vindicating the righteousness of his resolve Major Walker was led to think that, if the military leadership of the mulukgiri campaign was entrusted to an English officer, much unnecessary oppression might thereby be avoided. He furthermore planned to reorganise the whole system of collecting the mulukgiri tribute by appealing to the goodwill of the various tributaries, and he hoped to come to an amicable understanding with them.

Nor must it be forgotten that on that occasion Raoji Appaji showed himself a clever strategist. When he was told that the Company took exception to their subsidiary force going on mulukgiri service, he proposed that a fresh contingent of the Company's troops should be called in for the purpose; and he promised that the money collected would in the first instance be used to make good the expenses of these additional troops, whilst the surplus would be set apart for paying off the liabilities incurred by the already extant subsidiary force. This offer appealed to Major Walker, and helped him to come to the conclusion that the mulukgiri campaign was capable of being conducted in such a manner as to do away with some of its most objectionable features and to warrant the dispatch and co-operation of the Company's troops.

There was however a further disappointment in store for Raoji Appaji. When Major Walker had made

up his mind to assist the Baroda Government in their mulukgiri campaign, Gujarat was threatened by Holkar and Sindia ; so that all the available troops were needed to ward off their impending invasion. Raoji Appaji had perforce to wait, and all his plans were for the time being relegated to the background ; and while he lived the Baroda tributaries were not compelled to pay any mulukgiri tribute.

Eternal Interference

In addition to his troubles at home, which were enough to test the patience of a strong and healthy ruler, let alone an ailing old man, Raoji Appaji was sorely tried by the uncalled for interference by rival Maratha Chieftains in the affairs of Baroda.

Maratha Aggressiveness. In the first place Jaswant-rao Holkar engaged in actual warfare against the Baroda State without the least excuse to give colour to his hostile attitude. The invading forces did not consist of regular, disciplined troops, but were made up of Pindaris, lawless marauders and reckless plunderers. As long as they had no opposing army to face, they caused widespread havoc ; but in open battle or even in skirmishes, they were always ready to run away rather than receive hard blows. They did not even attempt to make a permanent conquest thereby to benefit their employer. When Holkar was asked by the British authorities in India for an explanation of his hostile intentions against the Gaikwad, he pleaded ignorance of what had taken place. In his own words, "What had happened is to be attributed to the ignorance of those unthinking people (the Pindaris). Otherwise how is it possible that they should have acted in such a manner, seeing that friendship and union subsist between the sarkar of the English and that of this friend" (Holkar). The English did not care to question Holkar's good faith ; they accepted the apology for what it was worth, since it put an end to the invasion of Gujarat.

The Pindari raid was of itself an event of comparatively little importance ; but viewed in its true historical perspective it assumed an ominous significance. Holkar's restlessness was a sign of the times. The Maratha

Chieftain made light of every principle of wise administration, and only thought of growing more powerful at the expense of neighbouring rulers, even though the latter belonged to the great Maratha family. Thus there was more than a lack of union to imperil the Maratha Confederacy. Dissension and disintegration were slowly but steadily at work ; and how disastrously they accomplished their task, may be gathered from the subsequent struggle between Holkar, Sindia and the Peshwa, the first step towards the treaty of Bassein, which ushered in the supremacy of British power in Southern India.

A similar restlessness was about the same time displayed by Daulatrao Sindia. He did not actually invade the Baroda state, but threatened to do so if the money due to him was not forth-coming. There is no denying that Sindia had good reason to be dissatisfied ; but his warlike threats were uncalled for, since he had been given reliable assurances that he was shortly to receive the money, which he rightly claimed from the Baroda Government.

If Sindia's threats of invasion did not materialise, it was because the Company gave that Chieftain to understand that their friendship with him would come to an end if he chose to treat their ally, the Gaikwad, as an enemy. Then Sindia acted in the same manner as Holkar, and declared that he intended to remain on friendly terms with the Company and the Baroda State. The selfishness of both Sindia and Holkar was greatly instrumental in furthering the cause of British supremacy in Gujarat. For Raoji Appaji had nobody but the English to appeal to in his hour of need ; and the latter did not hesitate to lend him their support, since by doing so the Minister was rendered more and more dependent on the Baroda Company.

Holkar's invasion was directly responsible for the increasing military helplessness of the Baroda State, whilst Sindia's warlike threats further added to its financial insufficiency. Thus the Company succeeded in saving the Baroda State from being dismembered by rival Maratha Chieftains.

Shortly afterwards Sindia and Holkar waged war against each other, when the Peshwa was drawn into the conflict. Sindia and with him the Peshwa were defeated.

Thereupon the Peshwa sought refuge with the English and signed the treaty of Bassein. In this manner did circumstances combine to sap Maratha power, and further English influence.

After the treaty of Bassein the same spirit of restlessness continued to prevail in the Council Chambers of the Maratha Princes. Sindia and Holkar once more cast wistful glances towards Baroda; and Pindaris as well as regular troops invaded Gujarat. Holkar was the more dangerous foe; his troops were better disciplined; they had been victorious in the conflict with Sindia; they felt more confident of victory. Besides this, Holkar had gained possession of the person of Fatesingrao, a younger brother of Anandrao Gaikwad, and the heir presumptive to the gadi of Baroda. Accordingly the Bombay and the Baroda authorities had not only to ward off this double invasion, they were also anxious to get Fatesingrao out of their enemies' hands.

Each of the Maratha Princes acted independently, yet the treaty of Bassein seems to have brought home to them the necessity of concerted action in order to oppose a united front to further British encroachments. With this view Madhoji Bhonsla was appealed to, so that he might bring about a rapprochement between Sindia and Holkar.

Though Gujarat was temporarily invaded and partly occupied, the historical importance of this military inroad does not centre round Gujarat; it is of greater consequence, in as much as it was symbolic of the rapidly advancing disintegration of the Maratha Confederacy, which was fast becoming a house divided against itself, such as is built, not on solid rock, but on shifting sand.

Poona Grievances. Finally Raoji Appaji incurred the displeasure and the anger of the Poona Darbar. Prior to the alliance between the English and Raoji Appaji against Malharrao of Kadi, the Poona Ministers had managed to assert quasi-suzerain rights in their dealings with the Gaikwads. They were not slow to realise that the presence of English troops in Baroda would sooner or later put an end to their prevailing influence. Hence Raoji Appaji's appeal to the Bombay Government for military assistance filled the Poona Durbar with serious

misgivings. These feelings of apprehension intensified into consternation when they were informed that the Gaikwad ruler had ceded to the Company the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat. It was high time for them energetically to protest against the Company's policy of territorial aggrandisement.

Strange to say, they did not avail themselves of the form of protest that would not have left the English any vestige of self-justification as regards their policy of increasing the Company's territories in Gujarat. They failed to point out that the Company by taking possession of the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat were openly acting in defiance of the treaty of Salbai, which provided for the integrity of the Gaikwad's dominions. They did not remind the Bombay authorities that in 1793 Sir Charles Warre Malet had peremptorily informed Nana Fadnavis that the cession of Gaikwad territories and of the revenue of Surat, which the Poona Minister had obtained from Govindrao Gaikwad, was an infringement of the treaty of Salbai, which the English could not tolerate.

When they mentioned the treaty of Salbai, they did not make capital out of it. Instead of insisting on the non-dismemberment of the Gaikwad's dominions, they claimed that by virtue of treaty the Gaikwad was officially acknowledged dependent on the Poona Durbar, and was on that account not competent to conclude an alliance with a foreign Power. Accordingly the Poona Ministers expected that the British Government should restore to the Gaikwad sarkar such territories as the latter might have ceded to them. Of course it was easy for the British Resident at Poona to gainsay the Peshwa's claim that the Gaikwad was his dependent. It would have been impossible for the Company to deny that by the treaty of Salbai they stood pledged to safeguard the integrity of the Baroda State.

In those circumstances by way of making the Gaikwad and his Minister feel the weight of his displeasure the Peshwa took steps for the virtual imprisonment of Fatesingrao, who was in those days residing at Daur, near Poona. He also threatened to put an end to the Gaikwad lease of the Peshwa's share in the Ahmedabad revenue. Finally he claimed the formidable arrears of

money which the Baroda Government owed to the Poona Durbar.

These various retaliatory measures led to lengthy epistolary discussions, but at the same time left the English in quiet possession of the new territories they had acquired. Then an end was put to the Peshwa's vindictory claims by the struggle between Sindia and Holkar and by the Peshwa's share in Sindia's defeat. The Peshwa then appealed to the English, and by the treaty of Bassein found himself much in the same situation as Anandrao Gaikwad. Both of them enjoyed the benefit of British protection, and were no longer independent Princes. Not only did the Peshwa fail in his efforts to make the Company restore to the Gaikwad sarkar the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat; he himself made considerable territorial cessions to the Company. He likewise agreed that the question of the Ahmadabad lease and the financial entanglement between Baroda and Poona should be amicably settled by the English. He would also have surrendered the person to Fatesingrao, if he had been able to do so; but Fatesingrao was no longer with the Peshwa, but had become Holkar's prisoner.

This compendious survey of the principal events chronicled in this volume of documents evidences that the closing year of the Minister's administration, far from being a period of peace and tranquillity, were a time of much anxiety and trouble; because both at home and abroad revolutionary forces were at work and succeeded in making Raoji Appaji realise that even the fruits of victory may taste bitter. His triumph was a Pyrrhic victory as far as his own personal greatness was concerned.

Bombay, St. Xavier's College, May, 1939.

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1802—1803)

Ministerial Supremacy

No. 1. THE CAPTURE OF SANKHEDA

(July 1802)

MALHARRAO'S defeat at Kadi prepared the way for punitive action against other members of the Gaikwad family, who had sided against the Baroda Minister and his English allies in the contest for supremacy. Among those supporters of the Chieftain of Kadi was Ganpatrao, whose stronghold, Sankheda, was with the assistance of British troops, besieged, stormed and captured.

DOCUMENTS.

Camp near Dabhoi, 30th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Harichand Pandavaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I had the honour of receiving a letter by a harkara and now beg leave to represent my having so long stayed here. Murarrao prepared to come with me, whom Ganpatrao stopped going out of Sankheda castle; for which the said Murarrao made an excuse that he shall stay out of Sankheda, where Ganpatrao's troops having encamped within five kos' distance in a village named Ratanpur near Rampura in the territory of Sankheda. There are three hundred and eighty horsemen belonging to Ganpatrao, and five hundred Bargirs brought by one Pranath Purabhaya, jamadar belonging to Kanhoji; and the said Ganpatrao appointed him commander of the troops. The agreement he made with the said Bargirs to receive Rs. 15,000 for three months and stay under the command of Pranath whole that period.

Ganpat active

Murarrao and I will set out to-morrow to prostrate at Your Honour's feet at Cambay and will repair there within five days.

I beg leave to represent to Your Honour that, the above-said Pranath and Ganpatrao having privately used their endeavours through some women belonging to Gaikwad family residing at Baroda to play some trick at the Baroda Gate, I heard this news from Ganpatrao's servant who went to Baroda for some purpose yesterday, named Vithal; he gave all his account.

I further beg leave to acquaint Your Honour that the said Vithal gave me another account that a woman, belonging to Gorpora, having some displeasure with the Baroda Government, whom Gajrabai having wrote from Surat that she will come down to the parganas belonging to the Gaikwad near Surat to possess them and disturb that side.

What I heard, having reported to Your Honour, I will see Your Honour's feet within five days with Murarrao.

1802 *Cambay, 4th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Information from Gopalrao.

Attacks It appears by the letters arrived to-day from Baroda that on the night of the 30th of April Ganpatrao of Sankheda made a stolen march on a post of 200 foot and about 100 horse, that Raoba had stationed at some distance as a watch on that person, and beat up the post ; in consequence of which Raoba has ordered about 1,000 or 1,200 men against them under the command of Sitaram from Baroda to check and to overcome them.

1802 *Near Surat, 16th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

Assurances I have heard from the Major [Walker] about Sankheda and have written a proper answer. Our cause and yours is in all respects one, and our credit and honour the same. For further particulars refer to the Major, and I will write more fully on my arrival at Surat, where I shall get to-day.

1802 *Baroda, 18th June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 124)*

Raoji Appaji to Major Walker.

Request In order to take the fort of Sankheda my son, Sitaram Bapu, requires the assistance of the English Company's troops. Therefore I request, in order to ascertain what forces and stores are necessary, that you would send an officer beforehand as well as to examine the fort, etc. He should be dispatched almost immediately.

1802 *Baroda, 18th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

Ganpat You are already acquainted that Ganpatrao, a distant member of the Gaikwad family, is in rebellion against this State. The forces of the Government under Sitaram Bapu have lately defeated those of the opposite party and shut them up in the fort of Sankheda.

Letter to Ganpat Ganpatrao, alarmed probably at this success, has made tenders of submission ; but Raoba is suspicious of his sincerity and has applied for my interference. I have agreed to address a letter to the rebel Chief and to transmit it by an English officer, which the Diwan thinks may answer the purpose of finishing the war. I have in this view enclosed the letter in question, and request that you would have the goodness to appoint an officer to proceed with it to Sankheda. A small party of horse is ordered to attend him from hence, and it is desirable that he should pursue his journey as soon as possible. He will be furnished with a written order on the kamavisdars to supply him with what he may require on the road, and with a letter to Sitaram Bapu, apprising that person of his mission.

Probable sequel It will be only necessary for the officer, whom you send on this service, to transmit the letter from Sitaram's camp to Ganpat by one of our own sepoys and to receive his answer, waiting for that purpose two days. Should Ganpatrao or Murarrao, another member of the

Gaikwad family, express a wish to accompany him to Baroda, it will be necessary to encourage this desire and to take one or both of them under his protection. Should the present conciliatory measure fail, or the force under Sitaram Bapu not succeed in taking the place, our troops must be employed ultimately to reduce it; and in this case, which is not improbable to occur, we shall obtain a very important advantage by sending an officer to Sankheda, who may ascertain the means of defence with which that place is provided, and inform himself of such circumstances as may promote the success of the enterprise.

In view likewise to our undertaking the siege of Sankheda it will be very necessary for the officer, who goes on his duty to take an account of Sitaram's guns and examine the state of his stores or other means for getting possession of the place. The enclosed letter to Sitaram desires him to afford every information on these heads as well as to promote all the other objects mentioned in this letter.

The Marathi letter to Ganpatrao, which is open, is to be shown to Sitaram before it is sent into the fort.

Baroda, 18th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Alexander Walker to Ganpatrao.

1802

I heard before my arrival here of the disturbances, which have by your means been excited at Sankheda. Success does not long attend unjust actions, and you already have been defeated by Sitaram Bapu. The consequence of further resistance must be fatal and ruinous to your family. I have sent this by Lieutenant Tolcher, who will transmit it to your from Sitaram's camp and return with your answer to me. Should you delay, he will come away without it; but I have desired him to give you one full day after his arrival to determine. It is my desire (and if you are prudent you will immediately comply) that you deliver the fort of Sankheda to Sitaram, in which case your life and honour shall be saved. You may with Murarrao come to Baroda; and should you adopt this resolution, the officer is directed to receive you under his protection and bring you with him. But this is a matter that will not admit of delay; if you refuse what is now offered, the English troops will march against you.

*Ultima-
tum*

Camp near Baroda, 19th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the requisition of the Resident that an officer might be sent to Sankheda to accept of the submission of the rebel Chief or return with his answer, I have sent Lieutenant Tolcher on this duty; and he accordingly left Camp this morning. He has been directed to make every observation possible on the strength of the place, the breach, the ground about the fort and the country from hence to it, which might be of use in any future movement that way. I beg leave to recommend most strongly that, if any active service is to be expected before or after the rains, Malharrao's bullocks may continue to be borrowed until it is over. They will enable us to move our guns with ease and certainty, which is of great consequence, and what in all probability cannot be done without them.

Sankheda

1802 *Camp near Baroda, 21st June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

Tolcher I this morning had a letter from Lieutenant Tolcher, who arrived at Sitaram Bapu's camp on the evening of the 19th. Major Walker, who has seen the contents as well as received a letter from Sitaram himself, will of course communicate to you that which is necessary on this subject.

1802 *Surat, 22nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Ganpat My letter to Your Excellency of the 5th of May took notice in its 4th paragraph of a remaining instance of resistance to the authority of Anandrao in the case of Ganpatrao, a relation of his, who on similar principles with Malharrao, but with much inferior means, has taken up arms against the superior Gaikwad Government.

This man endeavoured, it seems, to possess himself several years ago of the raj in preference to the late Govindrao; notwithstanding which, the easy temper and good nature of the latter assigned to him afterwards the small districts and stronghold of Sankheda at a moderate revenue, which he has withheld, intending in co-operation with Malharrao to establish his independence; but since the fall of Kadi he has been obliged to shut himself up in his gurry, which is said to have only a couple of guns mounted on it, and to be otherwise contemptible in point of defence, in so much that Raoba sent in the course of the past month his favourite nephew, Sitaram, against it, thinking it could be reduced without our assistance. But this not being now likely to happen, Raoba made the application to our Resident, Major Walker, which has led to the correspondence marked in the margin and will, I hope, terminate in Ganpatrao coming in upon the terms of security to his life and honour therein held out to him, or otherwise his fort must speedily fall to the first attack on it by our troops.

1802 *Baroda, 22nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Alexander Walker to Raoji Appaji.

Sankheda Sitaram's means are very poor and his force very small.

It is stated by the officer to me that his force is only 200 horse and 300 foot of whom 200 have muskets. That he has two very good nine-pounders, but only about 20 shot to them, one old brass gun unfit for use. Two old six-pounders fit for very little service, and one small gun. For all these he has only from 150 to 200 shot and about 18 rounds of grape. Sitaram has fired about 66 nine-pounders' shot at the walls, but there is no breach.

Now there is here no means for taking Sankheda; and before the English troops can go there and risk their reputation, guns and shot sufficient for the purpose must be procured. Major Walker cannot allow the troops to go there without this provision beforehand, and then he assures Raoba that Sankheda will be taken in a few days.

It is either necessary that the great guns should be brought from Kadi, or that Raoba should produce some here. Gopalrao said that they have large guns at this place. In this case they should be got ready, and Major Walker send an English officer to examine them.

Baroda, 23rd June, 1802 (1802, G.T. 314)

1802

Answer of Raoba to the communication from Major Walker.

Raoba says that the account of Sitaram's artillery and want of *Sitaram's* shot is very just, but that supplies have been dispatched to him. The *force* amount however of his force is not correct, as Sitaram has with him 1,500 horse, although a smaller number of infantry than is mentioned by the officer.

Raoba added that they had two large guns in the fort, which he would immediately order to be got ready, and Major Walker might send anybody he pleased to examine them.

Two English cast shot were produced at the same time as answering the calibre of the guns, which ascertained them to be eighteen-pounders.

Surat, 24th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Henry Woodington.

I have received your letter of the 19th and approve of Lieutenant *Approval* Tolcher's being sent to Sankheda in the service therein adverted to.

Baroda, 24th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the honour to inform you on the 18th instant of my proceed- *Sankheda* ings in regard to Sankheda, which had two objects in view, first to bring that Chief to a sense of his duty to this State without recourse to military force, second to ascertain those circumstances that might lead to the reduction of the place, in case it should be necessary to march a detachment against it.

The enclosed copy of a letter from Ganpatrao expresses no inten- *Ganpat* tion to submit or to accept for himself and Murarrao the proffered *resists* security under the Company's protection by surrendering the fort of Sankheda to the Gaikwad forces. Both these Chiefs declined a meeting with Lieutenant Tolcher, and the proposed view of Ganpatrao is to keep possession of his present hold.

From the report of the above officer, who has returned from San- *State of* kheda, that fortress is not in a condition to resist the attack of a small *the fort* body of our troops, supported by artillery under the management of Europeans. The enclosed is a copy of my communication to Raoba on this occasion, with his answer, which sufficiently shows the insufficiency of Sitaram's means to obtain possession by force of this place, however poorly it may be provided with the powers of defence.

In consequence of Raoba's invitation to examine the state of the *Baroda* eighteen-pounders in the arsenal at Baroda, Mr. Griffith, Conductor *resources* of Stores, went for that purpose into the fort this morning. This person describes the guns to be good, having been left here by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, and that their carriages require but a few repairs to render them fit for service.

Having done myself the pleasure of consulting with Lieutenant- *Prepara-* Colonel Woodington on this subject, he has agreed to avail himself *tion* of one or both of the eighteen-pounders, and to prepare a force sufficient for the service; but we are both of opinion that it is better to defer sending off this detachment until the junction of the troops under Major

Grummont. By this time, the preparations for the expedition will be completed, and we may hope to escape the first violence of the monsoon, which has yet been felt in a very mild degree here.

Letter from Ganpatrao Gaikwad to Major Walker (without date).

Grievan-
ces To Major Walker, on the part of the English, my health and friendship be preserved for ever! Ganpatrao acquaints that he is well. Write also an account of your welfare. The letter which you sent me I have received and observed the contents thereof. You have stated several circumstances. However the sarkar is great; when they are determined to find fault, what can I do? I am one of their family, but some time ago Amin jamadar came here with a force and ruined this pargana, and afterwards Appa came and destroyed many villages. These villages and indeed the whole pargana became totally waste. Conformable to agreement with the sarkar, I have always paid the revenue (or peshkash); but notwithstanding this, they have distressed and ruined me, and now Rajisjsri Sitaram Bapu is herewith a force. With respect to the fort I am always submissive to the pleasure of the sarkar, but it is necessary to observe that the late Govindrao and Raoba always favoured and protected me. In the same way it becomes them to do now. I am obedient to that masnad; and as you are there at this time, you must protect me and regulate all this to the honour of both parties. What can I say more?

1802 *Surat, 28th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Sankheda I have received your letter of the 24th instant with its enclosure. In reference to the conduct therein set forth of Ganpatrao and Murarrao I enclose a report from Harichand, who was sent by me from this place in February last with a view to detach the latter (who is Harichand's son-in-law) from the confederacy of which Malharrao was then at the head.

I acquiesce in the expedition against Sankheda when all your preparations are made, and Colonel Woodington is satisfied that his force is altogether adequate for the service; but shall still be desirous of its being conducted to as favourable an issue for Ganpatrao as circumstances may admit of, and that, if he submits, without requiring the fort to be taken by storm, to be secured in an adequate assignment for his future maintenance.

Report from Harichand received at Cambay and delivered, as his own composition in the imperfect English which he can write.

Murrao's
message I been from Surat to Sankheda, where Ganpatrao did not receive me in that place. I took my lodgement to Bahadarpur opposite to Sankheda. The next morning Murarrao sent his servant to me and said that Ganpatrao having been treated very ill to him, that he [Ganpatrao] kept him [Murarrao] in a tower out of the castle, and was no permission for him to come out neither to go into castle; also not any people belonging to him could come near him. There is no supply of food for his people; therefore he desired me to stay in Bahadarpur, and he will get himself out to come with me, and he said, he has been

borrowed money from some Gosains for the supply of food for his people, including all, Rupees 1,750. The Gosains and other people would not let him be alone, unless they receive their money.

I accordingly represented to Your Honour, and I received Your Honour's answer if Murarrao comes without money, or else I may go to Surat; and in the evening I received another letter from Your Honour, enclosed with a bill for the above-mentioned sum. I then sent the bill for money to Ahmadabad, which made twenty five days for the payment, till which period I stayed at Bahadarpur, and never went out of that place; and after receiving money I discharged his debt. *Debts paid*

After that Murarrao prepared for proceeding to Cambay; one day before one Pranath, jamadar of Kanhoji, brought 500 Bargirs, promising them to pay 15,000 Rs. for 3 months in order to disturb in that country, where Ganpatrao sent his 300 men under command of Pranath. Murarrao by the said excuse desired Ganpatrao to let him be in the camp. He then permitted him; but one Aufia Pawar, Raguji Chimnaji Bhujangrao, and Esba were kept over him to watch. He then sent his baggage and desired me to carry with me; and his foot-people, 2 servants and 3 sepoys and 4 horses he kept for his coming alone. He came far as Ten village, and from thence he will set out for this place, and will repair on Tuesday next to this day. *Murra's promise*

The said Ganpatrao and Pranath sent twenty five Gosains at Wagnath in the night to kill me through means of one Bhica Bawa, Gosain, when three horsemen and twenty Arabs came from Dholka, lodged at the same place; which saved my life; and then I set out to this place. This happened from the favour of Gajrabai, who previous to my reaching there sent one Karsandas Koli and mentioned to the said Ganpatrao that I went there to play tricks for having joined with Raoba; and after my reaching there she sent another Koli, named Parbhudas, that they may not trust me, that the English troops having been gone to Kadi to play tricks, and Harichand has been went there to play tricks to Ganpatrao, as he will carry Murarrao where Your Honour will put him in the iron chain. Also she sent after that another person, named Vatana, Brahman, and mentioned to Ganpatrao that Harichand has stayed so long, and they are all blind, he will carry, Murarrao and get Sankheda by trick in the hand of Raoba. *Gajrabai plotting*

She also mentioned like notice to Kanhoji through said Vatana, Brahman. The said Kanhoji sent word to Ganpatrao that, if Murarrao will go with Harichand, he will do nothing else but kill him; and he sent me word that, if I had any necessity of a son-in-law, I may give my daughter to Englishman, and he will get Murarrao twenty wives.

Everyone who wishes well to Ganpatrao mentioned to him that he may not believe Gajrabai, because she has been rejected by the Gaikwad family for having kept a Bargir as gallant.

She also mentioned by a letter to the Gorpora woman to come near Surat and do everything she can to disturb in those parganas.

Gajrabai sent one Khandwala and Tuljaram Chabildas to Kadi through Bhavnagar road, mentioned to Malharrao that he may not trust English troops, because she knows particularly that they have been there for playing tricks, not for peace.

More plotting

On the return of Vitthoo, servant belonging to Ganpatrao, from Baroda mentioned to me that the letter he delivered to Gunga Bai the mother of Manajirao, who promised to pay Ganpatrao Rs. 50,000 in gold mohurs; and the same time Malharrao's hackery-driver came to her with a letter, wherein were enclosed two papers, which the said Gunga Bhai sent for Anyaba and desired him to seal the said two papers, which Malharrao sent from Kadi. He put his seal upon it. I inquired of the said Vitthoo what has been mentioned in those papers. He said he only knows that one of them mentioned that, whatever country crossing the river Mahi will be mortgaged for money by Malharrao, Anyaba shall be responsible for it, and in the other it is mentioned that anyhow Malharrao may catch the Brahman (or Raoba), and he will pass his karbar either by Kanhoji or any other boy.

Sankheda

There are five guns altogether in Sankheda, 300 sepoy, 500 Bargirs and 300 other sepoy, and eighty horsemen under command of Pranath. The sepoy were ready to leave Sankheda and to come to Raoba, agreeably to their verbal proposal, which I have done with Hajji Khan, jamadar of the Pathans, who, on my sending men, will come himself and will do agreeably to his promises, but wishes some present be promised for catching Ganpatrao.

Intrigues

After the arrival of Khandwala and Tuljaram Chabildas at Kadi, Malharrao sent a letter to Ganpatrao, mentioning or requesting him to disturb the country near Sankheda, which will oblige Babaji to send some part of his troops against Sankheda.

Kanhoji wrote to Ganpatrao that he has agreed privately with the Bargirs to allow some villages of the Baroda district in reward for their service, and that he may send Pranath to bring them for that purpose allowing for their charges.

Khanderao Topkir's his three sons are in Sankheda, and he himself in the Baroda; he gives every intelligence by letters to Ganpatrao, Kanhoji and Malharrao.

The people whom Ganpatrao has plundered took shelter in Dabhoi; one of them, named Nandrayan Bhula, proposes as well as Hajji Khan, jamadar of the Pathans, to seize Ganpatrao, but requires assurance of the Baroda Government in consequence of the molestation he received for having demolished his house in Sankheda, and made all necessary houses in the same place. For the performance of this and the said Hajji Khan's proposal I have brought a person who were intermeddled on some purpose.

Gajrabai having kept two desais privately in Cambay to report her every notice, one of them named Kashibai and the other Rajaram of the Navsari pargana belonging to the Gaikwad, whom I saw, and on inquiry found they were private intelligence.

N. B.—A true copy of the English in the incorrect state of that language, of which Harichand is alone master.

1802 Baroda, 28th June, 1802 S. & P. D. 124)

Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Henry Woodington.

Preparing to attack Sankheda

I entertained hopes of bringing Ganpatrao to a sense of his duty to this State without recourse to a military force, but the answer of that Chief discovers no intention to submit or to accept for himself or Murarrao

the proffered security under the European protection by surrendering the fort of Sankheda to the Gaikwad forces.

In consequence of this misguided conduct of Ganpatrao the Administration at Baroda have renewed their application for our assistance to reduce his fortress. As a compliance with this application comes within the general line of the policy to be used here, I have acquiesced in it, and shall be obliged to you to order such a force to be held in readiness as you may deem adequate to perform the service.

Judging from the report of Lt. Tolcher and the accounts of the natives who have been at the place, it does not appear in a condition to resist the attack of a small body of our troops, co-operating with the allies who have invested the fort, and supported by artillery under the management of Europeans.

The garrison consists principally of Gosains and peons of the country. Their numbers are estimated to be between five and eight hundred. The place is furnished with three or four guns, most probably in bad order.

In communicating to Raoba Lieutenant Tolcher's observations on the forces under Sitaram and the state of his artillery, the Diwan admitted the account of the latter to be right, but maintained that there is at least a body of 1,500 horse and 200 foot armed with firearms before Sankheda. A supply of 100 barrels of gunpowder, furnished from our arsenal at Cambay, has since been dispatched thither with other stores for the use of the artillery.

I have the pleasure to inform you that there is an iron 18-pounder in the arsenal of this place in good condition and complete in stores, which will, if you think it necessary for the reduction of Sankheda, be placed at your disposal.

A small party of horse will accompany the detachment to serve as guides and to procure such refreshments as the troops may stand in need of.

I have enclosed a letter from Raoba to Sitaram, desiring him to afford the English commanding officer all the assistance in his power and to follow such directions as he may judge necessary for prosecuting the siege. Sitaram is also enjoined to take care that his people avoid any kind of dispute or interference with our troops, a precaution which will no doubt be equally attended to by us.

On the arrival of the detachment at Sankheda, the commanding officer, before he proceeds to hostilities, will be pleased to summon Ganpatrao to surrender the fort on the same conditions as were conveyed to him by Lieutenant Tolcher. The enclosed letter to this Chief will answer the purpose of a summons, and should be sent in before by one of our own people. If the answer is addressed to me, the commanding officer is at liberty to open it (forwarding the original immediately to you for your information); and in case of Ganpatrao replying indirectly, or hesitating to accept the terms offered to him, there should be no time lost in prosecuting the siege with vigour.

If his obstinacy should reduce us to the necessity of taking the place by assault, the humanity natural to English troops will prevent any unnecessary sacrifice of lives; and in the event of Ganpatrao or Murarrao becoming our prisoners, they are to be forwarded under a guard to this Residency.

On obtaining possession of the fort, it is immediately to be delivered over to Sitaram Bapu with whatever stores and public property it may contain. Should, however, that person apply for a detachment of our troops to garrison the place, it will be necessary to comply with his request to such an extent as you judge expedient.

1802 Baroda, 5th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sankheda I have the honour to enclose you a translation of Ganpatrao's reply to my letter of the 29th ultimo; since the receipt of this answer, hostilities have commenced between our troops and the besieged.

No. 1. Alexander Walker's letter to Ganpatrao, dated Baroda, 29th June, 1802.

Ultima-
tum I have received your letter, but neither its style nor its contents were suitable to my expectations. Your misguided conduct has obliged the English to make a force against you; but before they proceed to hostilities, the commanding officer is instructed to accept your submission on the terms of my former letter. If you are well advised, therefore, and consult your own and Murarrao's interest, you will not attempt to give trouble by a fruitless resistance. You will act wisely to surrender without demur the fort, and both of you to repair to me here; and in this case the English commanding officer will afford you a guard to conduct you in safety. As the season will not admit of delay, your immediate answer is required to this letter.

No. 2. Letter from Ganpatrao to Major Walker, dated 27th June.

Ganpatrao's
letter I have received your letter and observed the contents thereof. You write me that I am acting under some person's ill advice. The hint which you have given me may proceed from the information of some who blame me wrongfully. But I declare under most sacred oath of my religion that I have never given ill advice to any person. You should therefore examine this business; and if you find there is any fault of mine, I shall leave you to act as you may deem just; and if I am right, I shall expect your interference to settle this business. I depend on you.

Remark in the Diary.

Ganpatrao's letter is dated the 27th June; which is a mistake, as it is an acknowledgement of one dated two days afterwards. It was received here one the 4th July.

Camp near Baroda, 5th July, 1809 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops
attack
Sankheda I have the honour to acquaint you that Captain Bethune's detachment reached at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd, when he immediately sent in the summons. Ganpatrao's answer I have sent to Major Walker.

Captain Bethune states the report to be that Ganpatrao's force to consist, of from 1,000 to 1,200 fighting men, that Major Walker's intelligence, which is very good (I believe) gives his garrison to be not more than eight hundred men and probably less.

On the morning of the 3rd Captain Bethune carried forward the howitzer and a six-pounder brought from Sitaram Bapu to within 600

yards of the fort, where he found tolerably good cover for the men and guns. He writes me that the fire of the howitzer was chiefly directed to the spot that was pointed out as their magazine. They confined themselves to sending out a few snipers, between whom and our flanking parties a running fight was kept up, in which two sepoys of the 1st of the 6th have been wounded, one slightly, the other lost his finger. Sitaram has reported to Captain Bethune that in the fort a man and horse were killed and five people wounded, besides those by our advanced parties, Captain Bethune writes that he intended, if possible, to breach a large tower on the southern angle of the fort or at least to dismount two or three of the guns. He does not give me the smallest intimation that his force is too small. I have however sent him an addition to his detachment, consisting of artillery men for the two nine-pounders in Sitaram Babu's camp, a detail of Europeans to complete Lieutenant Harvey's corps to fifty rank and file, and one hundred rank and file of native infantry, mostly Grenadiers. This detail under Lieutenant McLintoch marched this morning with fifteen boxes of ammunition.

I shall keep one hundred rank and file of native infantry in readiness to march and join him, and I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that I shall do everything to support him at Sankheda, that is consistent with what I [owe] to the service here.

Camp near Baroda, 6th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your commands of the 5th instant.

Attack on Sankheda

I have to acquaint you that I, this morning, received a letter from Captain Bethune of yesterday's date, whose intention it was in the course of the day to advance some guns opposite their largest gate-way, which, he trusts, will soon beat it down, as well as the stockades in front. This mode of attack he considers as the best, as the ditch, which is reported very formidable, is here no obstacle. For this he intends a battery, but cannot procure sand bags. We have none to send him. I have written to get them made if possible; if not, to supply their place by fascines; also to let me know if he wants any more ammunition, and it shall be sent.

With respect to the force against Sankheda, judging from the requisition of Major Walker and Lieutenant Tolcher's report, I really and sincerely to the best of my judgment thought it more than sufficient; at the same time, had I had men to spare, I might have augmented it. It has been augmented by the last detachment one-third; and I cannot doubt of success.

Camp near Baroda, 6th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

I lose no time in informing you by the post which is just going off that I have just received a letter from Captain Bethune, saying that he yesterday attacked and ruined the pettah at Sankheda. At first they drove everything before them, but at length, on opening within about fifty yards of the fort, they were smartly fired on; in which Lieutenant Harvey (whose impetuosity had led him too far) fell. The

Siege of Sankheda

letter I have sent to Major Walker for his perusal, and therefore cannot exactly at this instant recollect the number ; but think he says three or four Europeans killed and wounded, eight sepoys killed and about twenty wounded. My letters to him, I am afraid, have been intercepted ; for he does not acknowledge the receipt of one of them, and does not appear to know at all that the detachment with Lieutenant McLintoch and ammunition was to reach him this day. He mentions particularly that he does not want more men than he has got. I intend, however, sending him some more ammunition to-morrow, with 50 rank and file and a six-pounder, as he says there is plenty of ammunition in Sitaramji's camp for that calibre, which was sent from Bombay.

He has begun to play on the fort with the eighteen-pounders.

1802 *Sankheda, 7th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 1802)*

Sitaram to Raoji Appaji.

Capture of Sankheda Sambaji Naik and the Beldars [*i.e. sappers or miners*] were sent to dig open the gateway, after bhandari or security being given on both sides; a passage being thus opened they came out.

Our people took possession of the castle and hoisted the flag, accompanied by the Hon'ble Company's sepoys to the number of fifty, who with one Captain entered the fort.

By the providence of the goddess and Sitaram's good fortune and under your auspices we have gained the victory complete.

With great precaution sentinels and guards have been placed in the castle. The enemy had previously secured his property, and what remained was plundered by the sibandi ; should there yet be left any, I shall certainly secure it. Owing to the approach of the enemy the persons of the sibandi could not be examined to see what they had got, not till this hour have I bathed.

Bhagwantrao and Sarveji havildar and Sambaji Naik with the people of our own paga and some others, reckoning in all bout 250 or 300, have been stationed in the castle. I refer you for the particulars to my next.

I have not been to day into the castle, whither I will go on the first lucky day.

Inclusive of sibandi the enemies' force was said to amount to two thousand. We have through the good fortune of Shirmant succeeded ; but it was a very strong place ; nor can I express to you the gallantry and bravery displayed by the English ; neither have our own people shrunk from doing their best, depending on their Master's discriminating estimate of their behaviour.

1802 *Baroda, 8th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Capture of Sankheda Your Honour has been so kindly pleased as to direct Major Walker to assist young Sitaram in the reduction of the fort of Sankheda. In consequence of these favourable instructions to Major Walker the English Company's troops proceeded with one of our sarkar's largest guns. Previous to this, an officer had been detached to take a view of the fortifications. For two days, after the arrival of the troops, firing

was continued and on the 3rd day, the 5th July, 1802, Monday, the commander made an assault on the town, young Sitaram being also in company with this sarkar's warlike stores at the difficult gate of Maukney. Ganpatrao's people to the number of 1,000 or 1,500, consisting of Bargirs, Pathans, etc. required and got a severe drubbing, which enabled our people to approach the gate and to take possession of the town chabutarah or public market. On this occasion there were killed a number of the enemy, and the remainder sought refuge in the fort. Our position on this chabutarah was firmly taken and a battery raised.

By the progress of this assault the Bargirs, Pathans, etc. sibandi, composing the garrison, were terribly alarmed, and also deceived by Ganpat and Murarrao, who made their own escape by running away, having previously conveyed their families out.

The brave English opened their batteries as usual on the castle, and had beat down one of the fort bastions when report was received of the flight of the enemy; and all the Bargirs, Pathans and Arab sepoys, that were left in the castle, came out and humbly begged pardon in the word "Toba," and requested license to pursue the best of their way. Upon which Sitaram and the British commander jointly considered, and granted the request in question, and on the 7th July the sarkar's flag was hoisted on the castle.

With the intention of advising you of this happy intelligence I have now written. The courage and gallantry of the British troops exceeded all description; and although 40 or 50 have been killed and wounded, of whom one officer is among the forward, still the place has been reduced and conquered. Ganpatrao ran away through a grove of the largest trees. However by Your Honour's good fortune in a short time he shall be laid hold of.

The many favours and obligations Your Honour has from time to time been pleased to confer on me and the Shrimant, my Master, are such that in this world we can never requite them.

In my next I will describe everything fully. What can I write more? Esteem and affection be preserved.

Surat, 8th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)
Jonathan Duncan to Henry Woodington.

1802

I received yesterday your letter of the 5th; but, as it arrived yesterday afternoon I rather suppose that it should have been dated on the 4th, never having received a letter from the Resident within less than a day of so short an interval. *Approval*

I must approve of your intention to keep Captain Bethune reinforced to the extent of his probable wants, which should be calculated rather upon his own report of the number of the enemy than a view to the Resident's information concerning it.

I am very apprehensive that the severe weather we have had since the 5th will have either altogether interrupted or must unavoidably prolong the siege. In either case, and more especially should we for a time be obliged to withdraw from the place, it will be rendered clear, I trust, to the public that the sole cause is of a temporary nature, arising from the strength and violence of the monsoon, and not the opposition of the enemy. *Fears*

I understand that the detachment had an 18-pounder with it ; but from Captain Bethune's to have only carried up 6-pounders to breach I am doubtful how this matter stands. You can no doubt explain it.

Orders

If the men be not covered in by this time at Baroda, you must consult with the Resident for their being so at the Hon'ble Company's expense ; neither shall I grudge any disbursement of this nature to make the detachment in the field as comfortable as possible. You will, therefore, attend to both points as fully as may be in your power.

Camp near Sankheda, 8th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Andrew Bethune to Jonathan Duncan.

*Events at
Sankheda*

As you will have been informed by the Resident and commanding officer at Baroda of a detachment having been sent under my orders against Sankheda, which had successfully resisted the repeated efforts of that Government to reduce it, I have conceived you will be gratified by an early communication of our success against it.

Having joined the Gaikwad's force there before it, commanded by Sitaram Bapu on the 2nd instant, I took up a position between them and the fort, and having in the course of the night received the answer of Ganpatrao to Major Walker's letter, which had been sent in by a havildar on my approaching the place, and which satisfied me as to his determined refusal of the proposed terms, I moved out with the larger part of the detachmet of the 1st of the 3rd with a howitzer and a 6-pounder at about 500 yards (on grounds favourable), directed some shells to be thrown into the place, which from its reputed weakness I had hoped would have induced them to surrender. A second day experiment, with addition of an 18- and 9-pounder, and reconnoitring the fort in different directions convinced me that they had not imprudently trusted to its strength to resist such desultory attacks, to which the advanced season and its reputed weakness had been my chief inducement. On the 5th, therefore, I determined to possess myself of the pettah, on which side the ditch was said to present comparatively few obstacles to an assault after a practicable breach should have been made, and accordingly moved down into the dry bed of a tank situated about fifty yards from the eastern extremity of the pettah ; and having by some discharge of round grape and a cordon of snipers put the enemy into apparent confusion, I directed the leading division to advance into it ; and as soon as first success appeared to warrant its safety, ordered the six-pounder to follow. This was a most fortunate circumstance, as the Europeans and sepoys had advanced beyond the chauki, when they became entirely exposed to as heavy a fire from the fort as has been witnessed by many of the detachment, the effect of which was that, having suffered a severe (as per enclosed return) and almost instantaneous loss, they were obliged to withdraw about ten yards within the shelter of a cross-street. This check gave spirit to the fugitives, who having rallied were twice in the act of charging us, when driven back by our fire, and that of the grape and that from the six-pounder.

The danger to be apprehended from a similar attempt on the part of the enemy being small, I ordered up the howitzer, the eighteen, and nine-pounder, the latter of which was opened about 3 o'clock on an outer tower to the left of the first gate-way and still crowded with men

firing on us. As its shot damaged the wall, they gradually deserted that quarter of the outer fort; and their fire slackening, I ordered the two heavy guns more to the right into a battery that had been hastily thrown up in the course of the succeeding, and opened at 60 yards with very good effect on a curtain that belonged to the body of the place.

The Chiefs, Ganpatrao and Murarrao, had fled on the night after our possessing ourselves of the pettah; and on the 7th, on the besieged seeing little prospect of holding out requested a capitulation, and five of the chiefs of the Arab Sindhis, Pathans and Bargirs came out by my desire to hear the terms that would be granted them. After consulting with Sitaram Bapu it was agreed that they should be allowed to carry off their private property only, the Bargirs, of whom this Government seems to have most dread, transporting themselves across the Mahi; the others [were] in general allowed to go where they pleased, under the condition of not serving under Ganpatrao or Murarrao. On these terms the fort was evacuated about sunset. Immense heaps of rubbish stones and logs of wood piled against the other gate-way preventing its being opened till that time, and our people and Sitaram Bapu's then took possession.

I have much pleasure in adding that I have been much assisted by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Tolcher, Acting Adjutant to the detachment, and have been well seconded by every officer and man in the detachment; indeed it was owing to Lieutenant Harvey's and the leading sections' over-zeal that our loss has not been three-fourth less than it unfortunately is.

Baroda, 8th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you of the fall of Sankheda. *Fall of Sankheda*
 It surrendered on the 7th instant to the English and Gaikwad detachments under captain Bethune and Sitaram Bapu. It is also with peculiar satisfaction that I acquaint you of the good understanding that has prevailed between the two commanders, which with the judicious conduct of Captain Bethune and the courage displayed by the troops under his command cannot fail to increase our reputation and interest in Gujarat.

The fort surrendered by a capitulation that secured the lives and private property of the garrison with the exception of Prananth Sing, who is to be sent here under an English guard; and I shall see that his case is fairly examined into. This place was taken possession of jointly by the English and Gaikwad forces, but, together with all the public stores, has been since delivered over to the officers of the latter Government. In consequence of the Diwan's application a European officer and a company of sepoys will remain at Sankheda.

Ganpatrao and Murarrao fled with a very few attendants on foot, the night preceding the capitulation. It is not known whither they are gone, but several of their adherents have found refuge in Dabhoi and in the pargana of that name, which belongs to the Peshwa.

1802 *Camp near Baroda, 9th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)*
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

Losses I have great pleasure in being able to inform you that, Ganpatrao and Murarrao having deserted the fort of Sankheda, the garrison offered to capitulate on the morning of the 7th; in consequence of which they evacuated the fort before six in the evening of that day, and it was taken possession of by 200 men of Sitaram Babu's force with a native officer and fifty rank and file of our own.

I regret extremely the loss of so many men in the attack of the pettah, which from Captain Bethune's report written in haste is as follows: 75th Regiment: Lieutenant Harvey and one private killed and 7 wounded; Artillery: 1 private killed, one subahdar and 7 sepoy wounded; 3rd native Regiment: 1 private killed and two wounded; 6th Regiment: five sepoy wounded.

Wounded Captain Bethune writes that he foresees great distress and trouble to the wounded in conveying them to camp, from there being no establishment of doolies for the troops on this service; neither is there an establishment to provide for their comfort if they are left there. In everything that relates to the sick (the wounded most particularly) I could wish much there might be the most ample and liberal supply. We can get nothing done here without the greatest difficulty. May I therefore request that a due proportion of doolies and dooly-bearers may be sent from Surat to be in readiness to move either with the whole or any part of the force when required.

Bethune I beg leave, Sir, on this occasion to recommend to your favourable notice Captain Bethune, to whose active and spirited exertions, aided by the gallantry of his officers and the bravery of his men, the surrender of the fort in five days is, I conceive, to be attributed.

Situation at Baroda I am very apprehensive that from the swampy situation we are in and the want of proper covering there will be a great deal of sickness among us. Several of the officers are ill with fevers already, and Doctor Eckford informs me he thinks this and bowel complaints will be very common.

The thatch we have got is just the same as if there was no cover at all. The consequence of this is that the men must of necessity remain in their tents until they go.

The bullocks have no cover and are beginning (principally for want of this) to die and to fall off extremely. A considerable time ago, I applied to Major Walker to get a part of the paga, our sick are lodged in, for them. This was at first granted, but in a few hours after refused on the plea that men ought not to be turned out for bullocks, although ten times the number of men there (a few horsemen) might have been lodged in a paga close by and almost empty. Major Walker has, I am thoroughly convinced, used every exertion in his power to get us accommodated and has had a great deal of trouble, but the system of this Government appears to me designed to throw obstacles in the way of every good purpose.

The expense in bullocks and tents must be very considerable.

Surat, 12th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Henry Woodington.

I have received your letter of the 9th instant, advising of the surrender of Sankheda, which is intelligence highly satisfactory to me, at the same time that I feel the most sincere concern that the attack on the pettah should have occasioned the loss of so many valuable lives. *Praise of troops*

Of the 23 wounded there, that cannot with perfect convenience be brought to Baroda, may with full propriety, and I should even think far preferably, remain at Sankheda under cover from the season, till they be discharged from the hospital; and as no further service for the troops is likely to occur during the monsoon, it will be sufficient to furnish them with the doolies you refer to by the elapse of that period.

I request you will make known to Captain Bethune and the officers and men under his command in the reduction of Sankheda the very favourable sentiments with which their gallant conduct on this service has impressed me, accompanied by my warmest thanks for their very spirited exertions, which have added another important laurel to the British arms in Gujarat.

My letter to you of the 8th instant is a sufficient reply to what is mentioned in the sequel of your letter respecting the cantonments. *Baroda troops*
The Administration at Baroda labour under present difficulties, that in a great measure disable the Minister from acting as he himself could wish. But these will, I have no doubt, gradually diminish under our auspices, and the inconvenience meanwhile must be borne with, which cannot be all at once removed.

You will no doubt attend to the means of rendering your cantonment as free from any lodgement of water as possible by digging proper drains and pursuing such further precautions as the medical department and your own experience may judge calculated to preserve the health of the troops.

As the bullocks will not be immediately wanted for the use of the army, you are to cause them to be delivered over to the Resident as soon as he is prepared to receive them; and he has my instructions to get them distributed in the joint views of economy and convenience among the neighbouring villages, where on application to him they will always be ready at your call. By this it is not meant that you should not retain any small number that may be useful in the camp in its present circumstances, and I leave this to be settled between you and Major Walker.

Surat, 15th July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Captain Bethune.

I have had the pleasure of receiving under cover from the Resident at Baroda your letter of the 8th July, advising of the successful progress of the detachment under your command at Sankheda. *Duncan's praise*

I have already expressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, and he will no doubt have signified to you the high sense I entertain of your own particular merit and of that in general of the officers and men placed under your direction in this severe but short service, in which the casualties are the more to be regretted considering the honourable motives from which they sprang.

In a letter I have received from Raoji Appaji, the Minister of the Gaikwad State, on this occasion he writes that the courage and gallantry of the British troops exceeded all description, and it has been with much satisfaction that I have observed from the correspondence of Major Walker, the Resident, that you have in this instance enhanced the value of your conduct as a very praiseworthy commander by preserving the best harmony with Sitaram, the person co-operating with you at the head of the Gaikwad force and by the humane attention you showed to preserve the life of Prananh, and act which was peculiarly grateful to me.

1802 *Surat, 17th July, 1882 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)*

Jonathian Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Sankheda
captured*

In my address of the 4th July I had the honour to apprise Your Excellency of the measures then in agitation for the reduction of Sankheda, of the speedy surrender of which I have now the satisfaction to advise after only 4 or 5 days' operations against it, and with the loss of 7 men killed and several wounded; among the former of whom, we have to regret Lieutenant Harvey of his Majesty's 75 Regiment as per particulars of the correspondence on this occasion in the accompaniments marked in the margin; whence it will appear that, whilst the place turned out to be considerably more defensible than had been conceived from the reports concerning it, the casualties proceeded rather from the too great impetuosity of the brave party that reduced it than from any other cause. The wounded are now safely lodged in a convenient place for a hospital in Sankheda, and Ganpatrao is said to have retired to a fort called Nondwag [*Naswadi*?] about twelve kos off, in an independent Chieftain's district, whither the Resident has permitted his friends to signify to him that, on his coming into Baroda, he will still be secured in a maintenance.

1802 *Baroda, 12th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)*

Alexander Walker to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington commanding the contingent.

*Relief
of troops*

In reply to your inquiry I have the pleasure to inform you that the party at Sankheda may be relieved whenever you find it convenient. Sitaram Bapu will furnish the relieving officer with a letter to the person at the head of the Gaikwad Administration, instructing that person to treat with attention and respect the commanding officer of the English detachment and cordially to cultivate his friendship.

With respect to the line of conduct to be observed by the officer whom you may detach on this service, I would recommend the same instructions for his guidance as the Hon'ble the Governor was pleased to direct for the officer at Kadi.

I have enclosed an extract of the Governor's letter which I think applicable to this case.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor to Major Grummont.

Advice

But the commanding officer, who is to be Lieutenant Mackeson, is not to exercise any authority within the town, which is with the pargana of Kadi and the other districts lately in possession of Malharao to revert to the government of Anandrao.

You will on your departure strike the English flag, and instruct Lieutenant Mackeson to consider himself only in command of his detachment, taking care, however, to omit no proper precaution to ensure his own security. You will also instruct that officer to keep on the best terms with the person who may be appointed on the part of the Gaikwad to take charge of Kadi and to preserve a due degree of harmony between the allied forces and his own.

Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)

1803

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 15th December 1802.

The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the measures *Approval* adopted under your authority for the purpose of obtaining the submission of Ganpatrao and ultimately for the reduction of his fortress of Sankheda. The subjection of that Chieftain was obviously necessary to the complete extinction of the rebellion headed by Malharrao; and the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that every practicable effort was made under the direction of the Resident of Baroda for the accomplishment of that object by amicable means. His Excellency-in-Council desires that you will communicate to Captain Bethune and to the officers and men composing the detachment, which was employed in the reduction of the fort of Sankheda, His Excellency-in-Council's high approbation of the military skill and gallantry which distinguished their conduct on that occasion.

No. 2. MALHARRAO'S FLIGHT

(July - 1802 - December)

THE documents give a detailed account of Malharrao's short stay at Nadiad and of his flight into Cutch. The Company thereupon occupied Nadiad, but did not at once secure the pecuniary advantages they had hoped for. Malharrao after a long period of inactivity passed from Cutch into Kathiawar, where he was joined by his brother, Mukundrao, and enlisted troops. The servants of the Company appealed to the Chiefs of Kathiawar not to give any support to Malharrao.

DOCUMENTS.

1802 Bombay, 31st August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Minute by Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar of Kadi The Governor delivers in the extract of his proceedings while at Surat and on his journey between that and this place, containing his correspondence with Malharrao, and his Diwan, Muhammad Husain, being such communications as have passed since the Governor's return to the Presidency, of which last correspondence the Secretary may be directed to transmit copies in the Marathi originals and English translates for the information of the Resident at Baroda, advising him that Malharrao's kasids have proceeded with these last answers, about two days ago.

No. 1 Letter from Malharrao, dated 8th of July and received 17th or 18th of the same month at Surat.

Malhar's grievances My Lord Sir, the state of things here is as under: taking leave of you, I arrived on the 2nd day at the end of my journey. That was a good day according to the calendar for making my entrance; but the people of the late amil and the people of the Arab jamadar made a plea of there being occasion for letters from Baroda, and prevented my entry. On that day there came letters from Baroda, and my har-karas were along with them, but they designedly concealed these Baroda letters; and the next day they sent people to acknowledge the said communications from that place, authorising my entrance into Nadiad, but so as to make my entrance there very unpropitious. It was deferred till the 16th of June, when at a happy hour I went into the place, which I write for your information.

Sir, whatever effects belonged to the late amil and the Arabs they took out of Nadiad. You gave me a letter to enable me to bring away the effects and articles we had in Kadi. I sent my people on thither with that letter, and the Major wrote a letter himself on the same subject to Major Grummont, and the said articles were taken out and

placed elsewhere ; but now the amil of Baroda, who is arrived there, said that without inspecting and taking a list thereof he would not let them go. Helpless, at length a karkun of the amil and a karkun of the Major inspected all the articles and made an inventory thereof, and they were then allowed to depart, and the effects and articles in question have been brought to this place along with a man of the Major's; and whatever remains behind, shall be sent for hereafter. There are in Kadi toothernague [*i.e. tin*] and copper, which they give out to be the plunder of Visnagar and refuse to give up. My people answered that the toothernague was purchased from the merchants of Radhanpur, and that the copper has been taken at Visnagar in part of the (*word not legible*) ; but again the opposite party answered, "When an answer shall come from Baroda, then we will give it up." Besides these articles, there are 27 oxen belonging to my garden, them likewise they have retained. The particulars respecting this copper, toothernague and oxen I wrote fully to the Major ; upon which the Major sent a further letter, which I immediately forwarded to the Kadi man ; but no answer has been received. When it comes, it shall be sent to the Major.

The late amil of Nadiad is making the most pressing instances on the several villages for the old balances in such way as to prevent the cultivation. I desired them to make apparent to me the amount justly due, according to the stipulation with the zamindars, inclusive of the nemnuk of Government ; and that whatever should be the true amount, should be caused to be given up from the villages ; but this is not agreeable to them, and their object is to lease [*heapt*] up an accumulation of unjust claims against the zamindars and to ruin the villages, without proceedings as justice requires. I have therefore sent a letter to the Major to advise him of this, but have had no answer.

Kind Sir, this is the season for promoting the cultivation and bringing in the ryots, but by reason of the undue requisition of the late amil the zamindars do not attend to the business of the pargana. It will prove necessary to send a man from this [*place*] to the Major's, but by reason of the improper obstructions, raised up by the late amil, it has been postponed. After these points are settled, a person shall be sent.

My son, Balaji, with all the dependants, is at Dhrangadhra, and having taken up some money, etc. from the shopkeeper has expended the same. Having found means to provide their payment, I will send for my son.

Besides this, whatever dependants, menials and family servants are dwelling in Kadi, the present amil distresses and plunders the property and effects. Besides this, I have accounts with the bankers at Kadi, which I am not fully acquainted with ; but, when my son returns, I will send my man to adjust that article. But now the amil of Kadi says to these bankers that they are to pay to him the balance of these accounts due to me. I hope you will be pleased to write a letter to the Baroda man, not in any wise to disturb them or the ryots, and to restore whatever they have taken from my dependants.

Santaji Motia and Hindu Bakul are in confinement at Visnagar, as in Kadi, Shanker. At Ahmadabad Raoji Appaji promised in your presence to release these people, but to this hour nothing has been done.

The sum of 100 Rupees from the said Ali Omer (a coolie or workman) and the sum of 75 Rupees from the said Bakul, have been taken. I am hopeful that you will write a letter to Raoji Appaji that the prisoners may be released, and that the bond and money may be released.

From my people in Songurry the Baroda man has taken hajarjamin or security for their appearance. I am hopeful that a letter may be written to Major Walker and to the Baroda man to return the same.

Whatever effects of mine remained after the plunder were placed in the possession of Abaji, mutasaddi. He has stolen a certain part thereof, and has sent some part thereof to Ahmadabad, some to Kadi, and some to Dhrangadhra to his son; nor was this known till after my arrival at Nadiad; with the effects a certain number of articles have been detected on him, according to which I have confined him here; and according to the writing of Balaji, his children and family also have been confined at Dhrangadhra; but several of my, and his dependants, have remained at Ahmadabad. I hope that you will write a letter to Major Walker to send to me such of my dependants as are under the authority of the Baroda man, that the accounts of several years back and the property, wherever it is, may be recovered of them. In this respect, your strictest injunctions are necessary, and that you should not listen to any one on this head.

Knowing me to be one of the dependants of the Hon'ble Company, continue to favour me with your kind remembrance and your commands; whilst for us our support, comfort and well-being depend on you. What more can I write?

No. 2. Letter from Muhammad Husain, son of Muhammad Sadik, dated 8th of July, 1802.

*Pleading
Malhar's
cause*

I have the honour to represent that on the day following the one when we took leave of you, in attendance on Shrimant Malharrao, we arrived at Nadiad, and on the 15th of Safar-ul-Muzaffar, 1217, we made our entrance; and I engaged here in the business of the Maharaja, and under Your Honour's auspices he shows me the same favourable regard as before.

The state of the pargana is this, that by reason of the bad conduct of the late amil several villages are nearly in a desolate state, and the entire pargana is in a bad condition. Under Your Honour's favour, having sent for the ryots from all sides we have with the greatest encouragement brought them in; but on account of the balances that may have accumulated during a course of former years, the Baroda officer molests them to such a degree as prevents their applying themselves with full energy to the cultivation; and however much the amil is spoken to, he will not accommodate, but wishes to ruin the pargana. My honoured Sir, this is the time and season for bringing in the ryots and getting them to attend to the cultivation. I am, therefore, hopeful that a letter may be written by you to the Major. Besides which, by whatever is inserted in the Maharaja's representation you will be made clearly acquainted with what is the actual state of affairs here. The Raja's son, Balaji, is at Dhrangadhra, where the bankers, having lent him the money, have enabled him to subsist. Now having found

funds for this expense, and sent the same from hence, the young Raja shall be sent for hither. In this there is not any delay.

Considering me as one of the servants of the Company, be pleased to honour me with a favourable letter and your command, which will contribute altogether to my credit and advantage; and whatever you, Sir, have recommended to my observance, if it please God, the same shall be executed. From the benevolence of Your Honour, the Mahararaja's advantage will accrue. Be pleased ever to continue to let him have a friendly place in your mind; for, besides yourself, he has neither patron nor channel to proceed in, but claims all his strength and support from you alone.

No. 3. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao, dated 23rd July, 1802.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 8th July, and am glad to hear that you are safely arrived and settled at Nadiad, and trust your future conduct will always be accompanied with that prudence and discretion and gratitude for the attention shown to you, which may prove the cause of satisfaction to me for the part I have taken in your favour. *Lecturing Malhar*

I must, however, remark that in not bringing back your son and family, as you promised to me on the day you took leave, you have hitherto failed in what I expected of your punctuality to your word.

I have referred to Major Walker, who will forward this, a copy of your letter to me, part of which, respecting the copper, troothenague, is not legible from the Persian characters being very ill written. In future, therefore, I advise you to write me in Marathi, as that language is familiar to you, which is not the case with Persian, and you shall hear from me through that medium.

I have recommended to the Major to get what is really and undeniably your private property given up to you; but where there is great doubt, as to its being the plunder of Visnagar, you cannot expect that should be taken from the sarkar of Shrimant Raja Anandrao, who is, you know, the general superior, and he has been put to heavy expense by your capture of Visnagar and subsequent proceedings. You should also consider that your having any portion of this private property at all restored to you was rather matter of favour than of positive right or convention; and being satisfied with what can be done, you should give up every occasion of future strife or contention, and turn your thoughts to the improvement of what you have left, thankful as you ought to be that it is not worse with you, and determined by your future peaceable and unblamable deportment to approve yourself worthy of the favourable regard of the Hon'ble Company.

I have desired Major Walker to send a proper agent to Nadiad to see with his own eyes how far the former amil is really making unjust perquisitions, especially at so unreasonable a period as the present, for the old balances; and if so, to procure the Minister Raoji Appaji's order to make him desist. This agent, will also be commissioned to settle with you regarding the Hon'ble Company's fifty thousand Rupees of jaidad, or otherwise, according to what I told you on the day of our taking leave of each other, the Company's share must be divided off according to the writings from the sarkar of Shrimant Anandrao Sena- *Com-pany's money*

khaskhel Samsheer Bahadur, or committed by the Major to the charge of some shroff at Baroda ; for these being the funds for the Company's military expenses, their due and punctual realisation can on no account be dispensed with. But I shall be very glad if you can fully satisfy the Major that this money will be certainly and seasonably received through your hands, in which case, the management may (as I explained to you when at Cambay) remain in your hands ; but otherwise the resumption of our part is, you well know, a matter or course, and can prove no cause of offence or umbrage on either side.

inquiry I shall desire the Major to ascertain through some proper person on the spot in what respects the present amil of Kadi either molests or plunders your people therein residing ; and if this complaint be well founded, he will get a stop put to it, and the past redressed. But now that Kadi is come under the rule and government of the Baroda sarkar, your former dependants there must be equally subject to the local administration as any other ryots ; and if they dislike that, they may remove to you at Nadiad.

On like principles the Major will inquire concerning what you write as to the bankers. It does not appear to me at present upon what ground of justice, these people can be required to pay to the amil of Baroda your balance in their hands ; but in this respect the Major will make full inquiry with a view to see equal justice done on both sides.

The Major will likewise get Santaji Motia, and Hindu Bakul, and Hari Shankar released according to the promise made to you in my presence by Raoji Appaji, if these be the people (which from your assertion I cannot doubt) that were then applied for, and which, I well remember, Raoba yielded his ready and willing assent to. He will also ascertain the matter of fact respecting the sum of 175 Rupees adverted to in this part of your communication.

I am not aware of any just ground of objection you can have to the Baroda Government taking hajarjamin from the people at Songurry referred to in your letter ; but as to this also the Major will inquire ; and if injury appears done to you, he will be as solicitous as I am to have it redressed.

With respect to what you write concerning your having suffered through the infidelity of your mutasaddi, Abaji, and that some of his dependants have taken refuge at Ahmadabad, etc., whom you desire to be given up, the rule is that you should by sending a proper agent to the Major establish your claims, or at least show their probability against these people, in which case I am convinced that the Major will be perfectly disposed to see you redressed, as I shall likewise instruct him. The propriety of this rule of conduct you will be sensible of, if you reflect on what you have yourself written respecting the Baroda claims on the ryots of Nadiad ; which claims the former amil should, you allege, make apparent to you ; and so, in like manner, you shall make your claim against any one now living in the territory of Samsheer Bahadur apparent to his officers, at least to the Major, when certainly justice and right will ensue.

Paternal advice After what I have done for you, you cannot doubt of my having your welfare sincerely at heart. Be guided, therefore, by my counsel,

and listen not, as before, to evil advisers, people who only look to their own vain and empty views of advantage without caring a straw how much they make you risk ; whereas by walking in the path I have placed you in, your welfare will be insured. I set out as soon as the present heavy rains will permit for Bombay, where you will continue through the Major to let me hear of your welfare, in which I shall always take a sincere interest, provided you do on your part keep to your engagements with the sarkar, which I cannot, however, consider as fulfilled on your part until your son and family be returned, and that you thus show a firm resolution to rest contented and evince a desire to make the most discreet use of the provision that has been made for you ; which I cannot doubt your own good sense will point out to you the entire expediency of. What more can I write? May your conduct be always such as to secure to yourself and your family a state of comfort and happiness !

No. 4. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Husain, the son of Muhammad Sadik, dated 23rd July, 1802.

I have received your arzi of the 8th July along with that of Malharrao and am glad to hear that you are engaged in promoting the Raja's business, having the greatest confidence that you will always continue to give him the best advice and to keep him from being misled again by the insidious suggestions of such interested adventurers as he was lately beset and surrounded with.

*Duncan's
advice
and hope*

As you will see my answer to Malharrao, I shall refer you to it for my sentiments on the various points he has written to me about : that Raja should determine to be content with what he has obtained, and to avoid all lengthened subjects of querulous correspondence about things, that either cannot now be effected, or which are, after what has happened, fitted to be passed over in silence, if it be (as I trust it is) his real intention to remain satisfied and thankful with his lot, and not to seek by continuing contentious claims to fan the embers of stifled discord, which ought never again to be allowed to have the smallest place in his recollection. Convince him of this and keep him from bad counsel, and on any very important occasion go yourself to the Major at Baroda, where he will (knowing the esteem I have for, and the reliance I place in, you) always receive you kindly and listen to your representations, and procure for you the redress of any real grievance your Master may be labouring under, which is the true way to preserve concord and to cement the late happily established harmony. Observe also what I have written concerning the Hon'ble Company's jaidad of 50,000 Rupees in Nadiad, as the Major must of course proceed in the manner therein pointed out, unless you can give him satisfactory security for the regular payment of that proportion ; and should there be any doubt as to the full amount of the jaidad, viz. for Malharrao. Rs. 125,000

the Hon'ble Company ,, 50,000
Kamal-ud-din Khan ,, 50,000

in all Rs. 2,25,000

let the Major know, and he will send proper persons in company with those of the Baroda sarkar to ascertain the real deficiency and the causes there may be for it while the crop is on the ground, that all parties may be only [fully?] satisfied; though from your zeal and exertions I trust there will, instead of a deficiency, prove a surplus, in which case such surplus will belong to your Master. Write me often, and be assured of my regards and protection; and whilst the Raja is guided by your counsel, I am sure everything will go well, and he and his family will prosper. But you must let me know in time, should he ever be likely through bad advice to act differently, though this I will not even suppose, considering his past experience and your being in his employ.

No. 5. Remark in the diary.

Walker informed The above answers, together with copies of the translations of those, to which they are an answer, were forwarded to the Resident at Baroda for his information and guidance, and that he may act in pursuance thereof in respect to each point of business, as far as local circumstances may appear to him to render eligible, reporting thereon hereafter.

1802 *Bombay 2nd August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, 21st July, 1802.

Malhar's complaint In your presence the sum of 2,03,000 Rupees on account of Nadiad and 19,000 Rupees on account of the killadari of Nadiad, in all 2,25,000 Rupees, were settled, but now a jasu or messenger has arrived from Baroda, and forbidden the men of the pura of the Peshwa to pay me a single farthing. Wherefore I have on this account and in view to the business dispatched Mirabai to the Major at Baroda.

The rest of the letter is merely a copy of that above referred to and already replied to.

1803 *Bombay, 2nd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. No. 126)*

The Governor of Bombay to Malharrao.

Reply to complaints This day, after crossing the river at Danu, I received your letter of the 22nd, which I found to be altogether a repetition of that of the 7th, to which I have already replied, except what concerns the pura of Beswa, respecting which I am not fully informed; but I have heard that Raja Fatesing separated that spot from Nadiad; and if so, and that it remained separate up to the end of last year, it cannot be esteemed to have been included in your grant, or otherwise it should. Upon this principle Major Walker will, I doubt not, decide on your sending Mirabai to him; of your doing which I entirely approve, and recommend to you a similar conduct in all like instances.

Financial settlement With respect to what you write 2,25,000 Rupees were settled in my presence, it is true that all the pargana of Nadiad was valued in the writings then passed at the amount. But of this only 1,25,000 Rupees is for you, as the same writing does most clearly specify 50,000 Rupees being on account or the tankha of assignment payable by you to Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur, and 50,000 Rupees are the separate jaidad of the Hon'ble Company, of which you are now only

entrusted with the collection, provided you can satisfy Major Walker as to the punctuality of your payment ; or otherwise, I need not remind you, that proportion of the pargana is to be collected by the Company's separate agents, as settled, as you well know, from the beginning.

Should there prove unavoidably any deficiency in this whole jaidad, let a full local inquiry be seasonably made by a man on your part and one on the part of the Baroda sarkar, superintended by one from the Major, that justice may be done.

Let every word in my former answer make a due impression on your mind, and avoid to the utmost all occasions of future disputes, or contention. Your 1,25,000 Rupees a year shall be secured to you together with the charge of the half lakh of tankha to Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan ; but beyond that it is a matter of favour to let you collect the Company's jaidad to the same amount, and is not anywise included in the rights given to you in respect to Nadiad, respecting which it is, therefore, always proper for you to make and hold in your acts and writings a due and clear distinction.

Notwithstanding the little convenience or leisure I have for writing in this journey in the midst of the rains, yet such is the interest I take in your welfare that I have not even lost one day in sending you this answer of explanation and good advice ; which, as coming from a real friend, you will, I hope, determine to abide by ; and when I hear from the Major, I shall learn how the business has been adjusted. I expect to be in Bombay on the 5th day from the present.

Nadiad, 4th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's epistle dated the 23rd July, 1802, and am heartily glad to observe the contents mentioned therein.

True friend-ship
False accusations

I have fully understood what Your Honour has been pleased to suggest respecting calling to me my children and family, and relative to the Company's jaidad.

After taking Your Honour's leave I have arrived at this place, and what has occurred since I have communicated to Your Honour as well as to the Major. Thereupon the latter has been pleased to write to me to send my man to him, to discuss the business. In conformity to which order I have these 20 days ago dispatched Husanbhai with instructions to adjust with Major Saheb for the Company's jaidad.

Seth Bhogia one of the khidmatgars (of Kanhoji) having escaped from imprisonment at Ahmadabad, and sought refuge under my shelter, I have not allowed him to remain ; after which the kamavisdar wrote me a letter that, if such a man should have come into this place, I must stop him.

But the Baroda Minister explained this in a different way to the Major, who thereupon sent me an intimation as to my not delivering that man to the proper authority. I had also written to the Major Saheb this circumstance of the deserter.

I have upon Your Honour's strong assurance fixed my abode at this place, but it appears that the Minister does not wish to see me live peacefully. They have likewise no doubt written or will write again

against me to Your Honour; but may it please Your Honour to repose your trust in me that I will not act contrary to Your Honour's instructions and pleasure.

Although this place is situated on the public road, still I have no business with people passing and repassing, had I received the letter in question before I dismissed that man, I should have stopped him.

I have made every preparation to send for my family, but the heavy rain has prevented it. As soon as the rain moderates, I will get them here without fail. I request Your Honour will be pleased to write to the Major to accept the security Husain Sadik will render for the Company's share, and depend on everything going conformable to Your Honour's directions and order.

All my reliance I have placed in Your Honour's person; therefore Your Honour must not hearken to whoever should write against me, [but] ought to make proper inquiry first. What can I write more?

1802 Baroda, 8th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Muhammad Husain Ben Muhammad Sadik to Jonathan Duncan.

Promises My heart is very much elated at the perusal of Your Honour's very kind and favourable letter.

Conformably to Your Honour's orders respecting Himmat Bahadur rendering security to Major Saheb for the Company's fund productive in Nadiad, I have come to this place these 20 days ago for that purpose. For other particulars of my errand I respectfully beg leave to refer Your Honour to the letter from Shrimant Himmat Bahadur, I am myself one of the Company Bahadur's servants. The promotion of their prosperity is deeply interesting my heart.

Hereby I can venture to assure you, Hon'ble Sir, of my being in train of rendering security to the Major Sahib for the regular payment of the Company's money.

Shrimant Himmat Bahadur has entirely reposed his future welfare in Your Excellency's disposition, and holds himself at your disposal.

I read now and then before him the lessons Your Honour has been pleased to set for his guidance.

I respectfully beg leave to conclude this.

1802 Baroda, 16th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Watching From the necessity of keeping a strict watch over Malharrao, until
Malhar he has settled for the Company's share of revenue and given an unequivocal proof that he is reconciled to his present situation by recalling his family from Dhrangadhra, I have been induced to station a karkun at Nadiad. I have also found it necessary to establish an agent of this description to keep me informed of the local causes of difference that frequently arise between Malharrao and the officers of this Government, which lead each party to prefer complaints, the justice or truth of which it is often impossible to determine from the opposite representations of the parties.

I have enclosed copy of my application to the commanding officer for a small guard to proceed with the karkun, whose name is Yadav

Venkatesh; and I have engaged to pay him a monthly salary of 60 Rupees, should this measure receive your approbation.

I have required Yadav Venkatesh to take the usual oath of fidelity. Malharrao has also sent one of his karkuns to remain with me.

No. 1 Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Woodington.

I have appointed a karkun to look after the Company's affairs *Karkun* at Nadiad, and in order to give efficiency to his mission it will be necessary that he should be accompanied by a guard. It will be the duty of the guard to protect him, to secure the persons of such ill-disposed people as he may point out, to receive under its charge either treasure or property, and to follow such occasional directions as the karkun may find necessary for the Company's service.

This person will proceed to-morrow morning to Nadiad, and I shall direct him to call on you for the guard as he passes.

Bombay, 21st. August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Muhammad Husain Ben Sadik.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 8th of August, 1802, and hope that everything has been well settled between you and the Major respecting the security for the realisation of the Company's revenue in Nadiad. I fully believe what you say of your considering yourself one of the Company Bahadur's servants, and of the promotion of their welfare being deeply interesting to your heart; and you do very well in reading before Shrimant Bahadur the good advice that I have written to him, and of which I have now repeated a little in my letter of this date, that you will no doubt see.

Duncan's approval

Relying on your faithful disposition, I shall always have great satisfaction in hearing of your welfare and [in] affording you my support.

Bombay, 28th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao.

Your messengers have been here about eight days with your letter of the 4th of August, 1802; and I have very hour been wishing to acknowledge the receipt of that agreeable letter, but from the recentness of my arrival in Bombay my hands have been so full of business that had lain over for my arrival that I have only to-day been able to dispatch your man, although, to do him justice, I must confess he has been daily urgent for an answer; therefore no blame is to be imputed to him, and whilst remaining here, he was maintained by our sarkar.

Delay explained

You did very right in dispatching Husanbhai to the Major.

Approval

Your not affording shelter to Seth Bhogia was also very proper; but it would still have been better had you sent him in to the Major, as that would have prevented all misrepresentation on the subject.

I have the pleasure to assure you that the Ministers at Baroda have not yet written anything against you to me; but, if they were, it would not avail; for, as I have saved you from destruction, and as you have promised me to behave well and to be grateful, I will not readily believe that a Chief of your rank and dignity can break his word; and I feel that regard for you that would make me truly sorry if ever you should prove unworthy of it.

Assurances

Keep firm then in behaving well, and you have nothing to fear ; for the English will support you in all cases where justice and right are on your side according to the agreements concluded at Cambay.

With respect to the security for the Company's half lakh out of Nadiad, I am sure the Major will accept of such as shall appear reasonably sufficient ; and you will not, I trust, think of offering any that is not so.

Be assured no one in the world wishes you better than I do. You will therefore listen to my advice.

Advice

Avoid all intrigues or any conduct that can give umbrage to the Government at Baroda ; for by keeping them satisfied you will the most please me and the English Government. Continue to let me hear frequently from you, and by your next I hope to be advised that your family is safe arrived with you, for I have no doubt of the performance of your repeated promises in this respect.

1802 *Baroda, 18th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar's
security*

I have the honour to inform you that Malharrao having offered Vakhatchand Khushalchand, a respectable merchant, as his security for the Company's revenue in Nadiad, I have accepted his bond (deeming it one of the most unexceptionable in the country) for the payment of this demand. The agreement is made for the current year only and on terms as favourable to Malharrao as was consistent with the Hon'ble Company's interests.

I have enclosed a duplicate of Vakhatchand's engagement and a copy of my guarantee, having received for that purpose full powers from Malharrao. I have also enclosed a copy of a parwanah appointing him to the collection and management of the Company I added in Nadiad in conformity with the 14th paragraph of your instructions of the 7th of June.

I have likewise the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Malharrao authorising me to appropriate the revenues of Nadiad to make good his engagement to Vakhatchand in case he should fail in performing it, together with a copy of one of a subsequent date and my reply.

No. 1. Vakhatchand's bond of security.

*Bond of
security*

I, Vakhatchand Khushalchand Nagarset of Ahmadabad, do hereby engage to pay unto the Hon'ble English East India Company or their representative in this country on account of Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur the sum of fifty thousand (50,000 Rupees), being for the next yearly revenue of the Company's jaidad in the pargana of Nadiad, which payment I further engage to discharge by two instalments at the following periods, viz.

The first instalment of twenty five-thousand Rupees to be paid on the 5th day of January, 1803.

The second instalment of twenty five-thousand Rupees to be paid on the 5th day of May, 1803.

In witness of this engagement I, the said Vakhatchand Khushalchand, have here unto put my name and signature, in Baroda, this 16th day of September, 1802.

No. 2. (1803 S. & P. D. 127) *Letter from Malharrao Gaikwad to Major Walker, dated 6th September.*

I propose to borrow money from Vakhatchand Khushalchand on *Malhar's* my bond, and I beg of you to become my guarantee. I shall pay him *request* whatever money may be recovered from the pargana; but in case any balance should remain undischarged, I authorise you to make it good from the revenues of the said pargana. You may be assured that I shall make no objection to this, and give you full authority to appropriate the revenue in case of my failure in this respect. What can I write more?

No. 3. *Alexander Walker guarantee.*

Malharrao Himmat Bahadur having opened an account with Vakhatchand Khushalchand Nagarset of Ahmadabad, and he the said *Malhar's* Vakhatchand having undertaken to pay the sum of fifty thousand *promise* Rupees, being the present year's revenue of the Company's jaidad in the pargana of Nadiad, and the said Malharrao Himmat Bahadur having in his letter of the 8th Jamadi-ul-uwal or the 6th of this month requested of me to guarantee the transaction between them, empowering me to recover from the revenue of the pargana of Nadiad and pay to Vakhatchand Khushalchand any balance which may be due to him on the settlement of their account for the present year, I do hereby guarantee the payment thereof as far as the sum of twenty-five thousand Rupees; which sum, due from the said Malharrao to Vakhatchand Khushalchand, it shall be recovered generally under my inspection from Malharrao's share of the revenue of Nadiad according to the tenor and purpose of his afore-said letter for the ensuing year, and paid to the said Vakhatchand Khushalchand. Dated Broda, the 16th September, 1802.

No. 4. *Alexander Walker's parwanah to Malharrao.*

Whereas Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur having proposed *Malhar* Vakhatchand Khushalchand Nagarset of Ahmadabad as his security *in charge* for the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) Rupees, being the Hon'ble Company's share of the revenue of Nadiad, Major Walker, deeming this security perfectly sufficient, accepts of it on the part of the Company; and Malharrao Gaikwad having thus performed his part of the stipulation with the Hon'ble the Governor, Major Walker appoints him to the collection and management of the Company's jaidad in the pargana of Nadiad for the present year commencing from the last Mrigsal and ending in the Mrigsal of 1859, or June 1803.

No. 5. *Letter from Malharrao to Major Walker dated Nadiad, 14th September, 1802.*

It is many days since I have had the honour of receiving any letter from you, and I request you will write me more frequently of your *Malhar's* welfare. *request*

Husain Sadik wrote me what you have said to him on account of the Company's money that it is to be paid by instalments. To which I say that I submit to your determination, and my wishes are not on this head far wide of yours.

I have delivered a memorandum to Husain Sadik of several affairs which I require to be performed at your hands, and he will inform you thereof. I request that you will perform this for me.

I conversed with Kamal-ud-din at Cambay about the payment of his money, which was to be made according to the recoverances from the pargana. It is now settled to pay him in five instalments, which bears very heavy on me, as all the interest and manuti falls on my head. My present situation is well known to you; therefore, if you can desire him to allow me some more time, it will be a favour. What can I say more?

No. 6. Letter from Alexander Walker to Malharrao, dated 16th September, 1802.

Friendship I have not lately had the pleasure to receive any letters from you, nor have I written you, as the presence of your agents here [and] of mine at Nadiad has answered the purpose of correspondence.

You will have received with satisfaction the last letter from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, of which he sent me a copy. You may be assured that I shall always be happy whenever any opportunity offers for serving you; but, as I had told you before, we must effect our wishes by degrees, since no difficult work was ever finished at once. I observe what you state in respect to the Rajasri Desmukhi, and shall ask Senakhaskhel Bahadur to extend the favour you request for him.

You need not in future take the trouble of sending kasids on purpose to Bombay, as we have a post which goes regularly from this place, and which is at your command. If there is any particular service that I can perform for you at Bombay, I shall do it readily.

I have much pleasure in informing you that on this auspicious day I have accepted the security of the respectable Vakhatchand for the Company's jaidad in Nadiad. The happy conclusion of this affair has given me much satisfaction, and particularly as it has been finished by the assistance of so good a man as Vakhatchand whose character I greatly respect.

I have in consequence of this agreement the happiness to enclose a parwanah under the Hon'ble Company's seal investing you with full power over the English jaidad in Nadiad.

I wish you prosperity. What can I say more?

P.S. Since this letter was written I have had the pleasure to receive yours of the 14th, and it has given me great satisfaction to observe that the mode in which I have settled for the payment of the Company's jaidad is in conformity to your wishes.

It was my desire, as much as was consistent with the security of that payment, to adjust this matter on as easy terms to you as possible. I shall speak to Kamal-ud-din, as you have requested; but I believe he has already come to an agreement with your agents here.

The letter you sent to the Hon'ble the Governor arrived here yesterday, and was instantly dispatched under a cover from you by a pair of express kasids.

Husain Sadik has made me acquainted with your requests, and I shall confer with him upon them. In the meantime, as he tells me

that you are very much distressed for a watch, I send you my own, which is not of much value, but you will accept of it on my account.

Lohara, 6th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)
Babaji to Raoji Appaji.

1802

Malharrao is a bad man, who is outwardly quiet and secretly encourages the Mewasis. He has also confederated and connected his interests with Sindia. I do not mention this on suspicion but on exact information. *Accusations*

Bombay, 27th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

1802

We have received your letter of the 11th instant and entirely approve of the arrangement you have desirably and judiciously concluded for securing payment of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad in Nadiad in a manner so perfectly consonant to the letter and spirit of the Governor's instructions to you at Cambay. *Bombay approval*

We need not point out to you the expediency of continuing to cultivate a good understanding with Malharrao and to keep him as much as possible attached to our interests. In that view the terms of your answer to him of the 16th instant have our full concurrence, as well as your transmission to him of your own watch, for which, however, you will charge in your accounts; since it is not requisite or just that outlays of this description should fall on your private funds.

Nadiad, 8th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)
Yadav Venkatesh to Alexander Walker.

1802

My first letter may have reached you, but I have received no answer thereto. I therefore hope you will bring the contents of this letter into your consideration, and favour me with an answer to it. *Malhar at Nadiad*

Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur is a little indisposed. Every day people are coming from Dhrangadhra to this place. Rajasri Hammantrao Gaikwad, Malharrao's brother, is certainly there with his son. In consequence of your orders I have made every inquiry this head, and there is no doubt of it.

Shivram Gardi is at Wassawnay, but in a distressed situation, as he has only from 100 to 150 men with him; but he intends to leave that country and to seek elsewhere for service. I have heard so, and therefore I think it my duty to inform you.

The collection of the third part of the revenue (the russud) of this pargana has commenced. The account of the adjustment of Mairal Narayan's balance on this pargana his karkun has made yet for only a village. This subject I have mentioned to you before, and the said karkun eight days ago sent a letter to his master on that circumstance, but he has not received any answer. His master may probably inform you of this, but the fault lies in his own delay.

Shrimant Malharrao Himmat Bahadur sent me with his jasut one turband and one selah as a present on the Dasara holiday. I at first declined accepting it, but at his desire I have kept it with me, and expect Your Honour's order on the subject.

Husain Bohro is to go to Dhrangadhra to bring Malharrao's family ; but he will first come to you, and will repair from thence I think.

Grain is very dear here on account of the want of rain, it was selling a little time ago at 40 seers for a Rupee, but now sells at 32, 34 seers for a Rupee.

1802 *Bombay, 8th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)*

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 12th September, 1802.

Watching Malhar It will be advisable that vigilant precautions be adopted to prevent Malharrao and any other persons within the dominions of the Gaikwad, who are disaffected to the interests of Malharrao, from taking advantage of the present state of affairs to excite commotion within the territories of the Gaikwad, or to co-operate with the troops of Holkar and Sindia.

Remark in the Diary.

The Governor reports that on the day of the receipt of the above letter he transmitted a copy of it to the Resident at Baroda for his information and guidance.

1802 *Baroda, 9th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Company's jaidad I am extremely happy to find that the arrangements with Malharrao for the payment of the Company's jaidad in Nadiad have received your approbation.

I shall continue to cultivate a good understanding with that Chief-tain and to make such a distribution of the presents as may appear most consistent with your views.

1802 *Baroda, 9th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

Gajrabai's departure Some time has elapsed since I communicated to Raoji Appaji by desire of the Hon'ble the Governor that it was Gajrabai's intention to proceed to her family in the Deccan, rather than accept a maintenance at Baroda.

In order to facilitate this journey and to render it more convenient, the Diwan intimated to Gajrabai's mother that she was at liberty to send to her daughter whatever private property she had remaining at this place.

Bhagu Bai has accordingly delivered sundry articles according to the enclosed list, which she declares to be all the personal property belonging to her daughter here.

These articles are now sent under the charge of a peon, who is instructed, on his arrival at Surat, to give them over to you, in order that they may be safely delivered to the lady in question.

It is necessary, however, to apprise you that there is reason to suspect the intention of Gajrabai, and that she together with her mother proposes to proceed to Ujjain, with a view of uniting themselves at that place to other discontented members of the Gaikwad family.

Without attaching entire credit to this information I am of opinion that it is not to be neglected. The serious consequence that would

attend such a step and the dangers that would ensue from it to the domestic peace of his country, render it highly necessary to omit no precaution that may prevent it happening.

It appears to me as the only mode of complete certainty on this occasion that Gajrabai on leaving Surat should be attended by a guard of honour, with instructions to escort her by the most direct route to the residence of her family in the Deccan. In this view I have enclosed an order to the Diwan of Navsari to furnish a party of men sufficient for the purpose; and should you deem a more efficient check necessary, she may be accompanied by a small guard of our sepoys.

List of property belonging to Gajrabai.

1 Palanquin, 1 mare, 1 pony, 1 bullock, some cooking pots, some wearing apparel, 3 slave girls.

Remark in the Diary.

The receipt of the above letter was acknowledged, and the Resident advised that we approved of his proceedings towards Gajrabai.

Bombay, 12th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)
At a Consultation.

1802

The accompanying letter from the Supreme Government of the 14th of September reached me on the evening of the 10th instant; and on the following day I sent a copy of it and of its enclosures to the Resident at Baroda for his information and guidance, particularly in respect to that part of it which relates to Malhar^{Malhar's future}rao, upon which Major Walker has been desired to act, if that Chieftain shall appear to him to stand in the situation alluded to unless other circumstance of expediency should in his opinion counterbalance a literal adherence to the order in question.

Bombay, 13th October, 1802 (S. & P. D. 127)

1802

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated the 14th September.

Adverting to the tenor of the letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Anandrao Gaikwad and Raoba (translations of which were enclosed in your letter of the 19th ultimo) and to the connection which subsists between Sindia and Malhar^{Malhar not to be trusted}rao, the Governor-General-in-Council is induced to apprehend that the views of Sindia may not be confined to the recovery of his pecuniary demands on the State of the Gaikwad, and that Sindia may meditate the subversion of Raoba's administration and the support of the pretensions of Malhar^{Malhar not to be trusted}rao. The invasion of Gujarat by the troops of Sindia may, therefore, have been projected with the knowledge and at the instigation of Malhar^{Malhar not to be trusted}rao and of his adherents, who may consequently be expected to co-operate with Sindia's troops in the event of their actually proceeding to invade the territory of the Gaikwad.

The Governor-General-in-Council, therefore, deems it expedient to direct your particular attention to the recommendation contained in the 13th paragraph of the Governor-General's official letter to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay of the 12th instant.

If you should have reason to apprehend any sinister designs on

the part of Malharrao, it will be proper to deprive that Chieftain of the means of carrying them into effect by the immediate seizure of his person or by the adoption of other effectual measures of restraint.

1802 *Bombay, 13th October, 1802, (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Directions We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch of the 14th ultimo together with the previous letter to our President of the 12th of September, which is therein referred to.

In communicating copies of those instructions for the information and guidance of the Resident at Baroda, the attention of that officer has been particularly called to that part thereof, which relates to Malharrao; in respect to whom Major Walker has been directed to act in the manner pointed out by Your Excellency, if that Chieftain shall appear to him to stand in the situation alluded to, unless other circumstances of local and temporary expediency should in the Resident's opinion counterbalance the consideration of, and literal adherence to, the order in question.

1802 *Bombay, 13th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)*

At a Consultation.

The Governor delivers in the translates of the last letters he has received from Malharrao and his minister together with the answers he has prepared to them.

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, dated Nadiad, 14th September, 1802.

Company's I had the honour to receive Your Honour's letter of the 28th Rabi-ul-akhir under date the 13th Jamadi-al-awal and observed the contents mentioned therein.

As to the payment of the Hon'ble Company's share from Nadiad, Major Walker has been pleased to settle the instalments and to deliver the same to Husain Sadik at Baroda, and the latter has no doubt rendered conformable security for the satisfaction of the Major.

Complaints I act now exactly the same as Your Honour instructed me at Cambay and place my entire reliance on Your Honour's person. I hope my considerable expense will be always considered.

Your Honour, when at Cambay, was pleased to favour me with letters in order to receive my effects, etc. from Kadi, from which there yet remain some to be brought hither, which are now stopped; and they are plundering all my dependants and servants' houses, molesting and punishing them. There was one male of the family of Jivaji Bhoo-sari so severely beaten that the poor fellow lost his life. They are endeavouring to ferret out all mine, and my family's, and dependants' property in town, which on tracing they lay hold of, and despoil, and even shut out the free passage of my people on the highway; even now their malice ceases not; however I am in every respect depending on Your Honour.

Husain Sadik regularly reports all the circumstances to the Major, who no doubt communicates to Your Honour; yet I beg leave to address myself with a request that Your Honour will direct him to cause

to be restored everything plundered as well as my remaining property, and prevent the like happening in future, particularly in as much as respects a free passage by the public road. What can I write more?

No. 2. Letter from Muhammad Husain Ben Sadik to Jonathan Duncan, dated Baroda, 17th, September, 1802.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Honour's letter of the 28th Rabial-akhir, which reached me under date the 8th Jamadi-al-awal, and I perfectly observed the contents. *Com-pany's jaidad*

Conformably to Your Excellency's instructions I have rendered the suretyship of a most respectable merchant to the Major for the payment of the fund from Nadiad, viz. 50,000 Rupees to the Hon'ble Company and 50,000 Rupees to Mir Saheb. For further particulars of all which I beg leave to refer Your Excellency to the letters from the Major and Shrimant Himmat Bahadur (Malharrao), whence Your Honour will be fully convinced. The former through Your Excellency's recommendation affords us generally his countenance and protection; and on all occasions I apply to him to continue to enjoy the same, as we have placed our entire confidence in Your Honour. What can I write more?

No. 3. Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 14th September, 1802, and have understood its contents.

I am very well pleased with the manner in which you have through Husain Ben Sadik given the requisite security for the revenue of the Company's share of jaidad in the pargana of Nadiad. *Economy advised*

Your continuing to act entirely as I advised you at Cambay cannot fail to redound to your permanent welfare. Your expenses should be commensurate to your means and your income. You have no occasion to maintain a larger establishment than your present finances will be adequate to; and by keeping your family with you you may all live together on a moderate scale of expense. I must here remind you of the non-performance hitherto of that part of your promises to me at Cambay, which respected the bringing your family to Nadiad, which I have not yet heard of having taken place.

With regard to your effects, etc. in Kadi for which you mention my having given you letters, it will not be out of your remembrance that everything you may have recovered in this way is matter of favour to you, and not of right; and that I only interceded on this subject with Raoji Appaji, the minister of the Gaikwad Government, at the instance of Major Walker; and having obtained the assent of Raoba to certain articles, claimed by you as your private property, being given up, I granted a letter to the commanding officer at Kadi, to assist your people in respect to the conveyance of those items which the Gaikwad Government might in consequence acknowledge to fall truly under the description you have furnished and as such allowed to be removed. If therefore any be still stopped, I suppose it must be some things that they do not admit to be your private property; and as Major Walker will be the proper person to decide whether they be so or not, I have, therefore, referred this question to his equitable decision, by which I

Answers to complaints

doubt not but both you and the Baroda sarkar will be equally willing to abide, and thus amicably to terminate a claim in its origin doubtful and uncertain as to its property and extent.

I have likewise written to Major Walker to inquire into the other points of alleged severity that you represent, recommending also that, if your dependants find themselves uneasy at Kadi, they should remove and settle under your own protection at Nadiad, or otherwise there may be no end to these petty molestations and jealousies on either side; on yours I trust to that moderation and forbearance which is so well adopted to the promotion of your own ease and ultimate advantage.

The Major will not fail to inquire into the case you represent of the death of a male of the family of Jivaji Bhoosari and respecting the stated undue obstructions to the free passage of your people, which he will take care to prevent being unnecessarily impeded.

I lately sent to you through the Major a small ivory etui, as a mark of my remembrance, and I hope you have received it.

It will always afford me great satisfaction to hear of your welfare and of your family being safely returned, and settled with you at Nadiad.

No. 4. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Muhammad Ben Sadik, dated Bombay, 13th October.

Duncan's advice I have received your letter of the 29th Rabial-akhir and am entirely satisfied with the manner in which you have adjusted with Major Walker for the jaidad of the Hon'ble Company in the pargana of Nadiad.

I refer to my answer of this date to Malharrao Himmat Bahadur and to the one I before wrote to him on the 26th of August answering to the same date of Rabial-akhir for a full explanation of my sentiments; and I trust to your taking care that my advice be not thrown away upon him. His not sending for his family and fixing them with himself at Nadiad is a departure from his promise to me at Cambay, which I depend on your getting rectified without delay, especially now that the season for easy travelling is returned.

1802 Bombay, 14th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Distinctions With respect to Malharrao you are already in possession of the views and directions of the Supreme Government, and will of course apply them under the conditions contained in the instructions with which our President accompanied their transmission to you.

1802 Bombay, 22nd October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)

Jonathan Duncan to Mr. Marquis of Wellesley.

Malhar's arrest useless Major Walker has not yet found it necessary to secure the person of Malharrao, as he appears to remain quiet at Nadiad, without the commission of any overt or other well ascertained act that can hitherto lead to an imputation of the breach of, or serious deviation from, his engagement.

His family remain still, indeed, at Dhrangadhra on the plea of the rainy season having prevented their joining him; but from the enclosed report of Major Walker's agent at Nadiad there is reason to believe that he is now meditating to bring them to his own assigned place of residence.

Should Malharrao be reconciled to his situation, which we do not at present despair of, his remaining at Nadiad with his family will always operate as a check on the minister at Baroda in its nature conducive to our interests as constituting a permanent additional cause for Raoba and his family and connections seeking our protection. Besides this, according to the constitution and customs of the Gaikwad Government in Gujarat there are but the present Raja at Baroda, and his brother now at Poona, and perhaps only one or at most two younger male descendants of the family between Malharrao's son's right to the succession to the dominions of the Gaikwad State; and these united considerations may perhaps weigh in favour of our endeavouring to live on good terms with this branch of the family, who intrinsically possess no remaining force to annoy us; and whilst their intrigues we have to apprehend, it seems probable that the watchful jealousy of the local ruling Power, joined to our Resident's own vigilance, will always ensure a sufficient degree of safety in this respect, now especially under the late instructions of Your Excellency, which have been duly transmitted to the Resident for his information and guidance.

Baroda, 25th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)

1802

Alexander Walker to James Augustus Grant.

I request you will be pleased to acquaint the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I have delivered the letters addressed to Malharrao and his Diwan into the hands of the last named person, who happened to be at Baroda when the dispatch in question was received. *Letters to Malhar*

Husain Sadik has left this [place], professedly to conduct his Master's family from Dhrangadhra to their allotted residence at Nadiad, and I have for this purpose obtained from this Government rahdari dустucks for the security and convenience of their journey through the Gaikwad dominions. *Malhar's family*

Nadiad, 29th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 130)
Malharrao to Alexander Walker.

1802

Please to know the welfare of this place, and order your welfare always to be mentioned. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd day of the moon, mentioning that I am to get my family brought without the least apprehension; that, after bringing my family, the suspicion of everyone's mind will vanish; and that I am accordingly to bring my children and family without apprehension and to be assured you will not hearken to any misrepresentation of me that may be made by anyone, unless on the clearest proofs; and that the Rupees 150 I gave to your man, I should not have so paid. Another letter of the 29th day of the moon also came to my hands, mentioning that you have sent a pass, which I have received; and as your pleasure is to have my family brought, the assurance you made is enough to me. It is not indispensable for me to obviate all the suspicions of other people's minds and to please or satisfy them. I am bent to observe and do all what yourself and the Hon'ble the Governor will have me do and to keep you pleased. I am now unwell and cannot take any food, neither am I able to sit down or rise. The money I gave to your man was, because I do take your and my ser- *Ready to obey*

vant in the same light as friends; but, as you disliked it, he has returned it to me. Dispatched the 29th of October. What more can I say?

1802 *Nadiad, 29th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D., 131)*

Malharrao to Alexander Walker.

*Ready to
obey*

Your letter of the 23rd Jamadi-al-akhir I have duly received, purporting that I must without allowing the least doubt to enter into my heart send for my family, and that on their joining me many persons' ill suspicions towards me will be washed away, and that I may assure myself, should any one convey to you different information respecting me, you will not listen to it without its being sufficiently proved.

You have intimated that my paying 150 Rupees to your karkun is improper. In another letter from you of the 29th Jamadi-al-akhir you have enclosed a passport for my family, which I have received.

As you feel so much pleasure in my sending for my family and keeping them with me, I have the same thought generally in contemplation to please you and His Honour the Governor.

I am sorry to mention that I am not in health and am destitute of appetite; no strength is left to me to get up or to sit down.

What money I had paid to your karkun should occasion no difference between us; but in finding it not agreeable to your pleasure, he has returned the amount. What can I write more?

1802 *Baroda, 7th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 1304)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Gajra-
bai's
designs*

I have the honour to enclose copy of letter from the Judge and Magistrate of Surat.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of my answer and a translation of a letter from the minister, Raoba, on the same subject, both of this date.

From the avowed hostility of Gajrabai to this Administration there can be no doubt but that she would do anything in her power to disturb it; and should she succeed in effecting her journey to Ujjain, as there is much reason to think to be her intention, that place would be the most favourable of any to her views of resentment, since it is there where the discontented members of her family have sought protection.

No. 1. Letter from Nathan Crow to Alexander Walker, dated Surat, 2nd November.

*Defending
Gajrabai*

I have to acknowledge your favour of the 9th ultimo and the subsequent arrival of several articles of property belonging to Gajrabai, which have been duly forwarded to her.

The proposed precaution against the supposed intentions of Gajrabai, which your letter suggests, would, I apprehend, however decorated as honorary compliment, convey much offence and disgrace to a person we have hitherto cherished with the greatest public conciliation and confidence, and such, as I am humbly of opinion, would not be justified by more suspicion, if the dangers were even greater than any I can conceive from her efforts.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow, dated Baroda, 7th November.

I was only last night favoured with your letter of the second instant in reply to my communication of the 9th ultimo. *Gajrabai to stay at Surat*

The intention imputed to Gajrabai is in its nature very difficult of proof, but it is rendered credible by a long train of circumstances and affirmed by a person nearly related to her, who read a letter addressed to her mother, in which she imparted her design of going to Ujjain.

As the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has expressed his entire approbation of these proceedings respecting Gajrabai and of the tenor of my communication to you on that subject, I shall hope that you will on this consideration at least, prevent the lady in question leaving Surat until you receive his instructions.

No. 3. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Major Walker, dated 7th November.

You desired Mr. De Souza to acquaint me that Shrimant Gajrabai Nimbalkar, who was at Surat, was going to her house at Dehgam; that I had mentioned that this was only an excuse, and that her intention was to go to Shrimant Alijah Bahadur. This was a true account, and I spoke to you respecting it some time ago; and am now induced to do the same again. Conformably to your desire I gave everything belonging to her, and gave orders for peons, sepoys, horses, etc. to accompany her from Surat to her father-in-law's house, all which Sakharam Diwanji was ordered to furnish her; but it was left to you to see that she went nowhere but to her own house. You wish to know who told me that she never intended going to her own house, and that her intention was to go to Sindia's camp. This I cannot tell you, it was from a person of her own family, whose name I shall inform you of verbally, but request that it may not be written abroad. My intelligence is true, and you know that she is treacherously inclined, and she has caused great trouble to this State; but, if she should choose to come here, everything will be done agreeably to what I have given from under my hand; and if she goes to her own country, she should not be allowed to go anywhere else; all which I hope you will consider and acquaint the Hon'ble the Governor accordingly. *Raoji distrusts Gajrabai*

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging the receipt of the above letter from Major Walker, the Secretary on the 21st instant advised that officer that Government approved of his precautions towards allaying the apprehensions of Raoba respecting Gajrabai, and as the road to the Deccan is now unsafe in any other direction than by the Presidency, it was remarked that the Governor had written in such terms to Mr. Crow, as, whilst it was left to Gajrabai to avail herself of this route, would put Mr. Crow sufficiently on his guard against that lady's taking any step that would in any material degree prove inconvenient to the Gaikwad State, the safety of which has (as was observed) become a primary object with the British Government. *Bombay approval*

1802 *Baroda, 6th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar's escape As Malharrao had so long delayed to send for his family, I was induced under the 24th ultimo to dispatch Miah Fazl-ullah to Nadiad with instructions to urge him to that measure and to ascertain, if possible, his real intention. I instructed the karkun, Yadav Venkatesh, to the same effect and had determined, on the report of these persons proving unfavourable, to place Malharrao under restraint. The enclosed correspondence will show how completely these agents have been deceived and imposed on by the duplicity of this man.

Malharrao made his escape from Nadiad about 3 o'clock of the morning of the 4th instant, carrying with him his former Diwan, Jivaji Bhoosari, and one attendant. The rest of his followers, including Husain Ben Sadik, his brother, Trumbakrao, and an illegitimate son, remain in the pargana.

I have desired those persons and all the servants of Malharrao to be confined.

I have also with the advice of Raoba sent Parbhudas Desai to take charge of the town and district of Nadiad. This person is directed to manage the pargana in the name of the English and Gaikwad Governments and to discharge from the revenue the amount of Vakatchand's bond to the Company and to Kamal-ud-din. He is also desired to attach whatever property Malharrao may have left behind him.

From the general want of probity in Malharrao's character his flight is less a matter of surprise than the motives of it are difficult to detect.

It does not appear that he is confederated with the Arabs at Baroda, nor has he taken the direction in which Kanhojirao is, but, as far as his flight has been traced, it would seem that his intention is to proceed to Dhrangadhra, where his wife and family have hitherto remained.

At the time of his escape Malharrao was by no means recovered of an acute disorder; he left his house in a palanquin, but quitted it at a short distance where he was met by about fifty Kolis, who put him in a litter better calculated for concealment and expedition.

It is supposed that Sidi Ambar arranged the measure and assisted Malharrao in his flight.

Information of this event has been circulated through Gujarat, and such measures as may be required will be adopted to prevent as much as possible any bad consequence.

No. 1. Letter from Yadav Venkatesh to Alexander Walker, dated Nadiad, 29th November.

Venkatesh trusts Malhar Your letter of the 29th Rajab I have duly received, referring to the reports you have heard that Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur having collected the revenue has distributed it among his people so as to furnish them with a twelve months' subsistence, and that having sold off all his household furniture he alone remains, procrastinating also in his performance of his promise to send for his family to him; and that he is resolved to quit Nadiad. In obedience to your order I have made the strictest inquiry into these circumstances, and now respectfully beg leave to reply as you will also fully understand from

Miah Fazl-ullah, your munshi, who arrived here from you, he being a witness to the facts.

The mahal of Nadiad is granted to him at a valuation of two lakhs and twenty-five thousand Rupees, in part of which sum he has collected one lakh and twenty thousand Rupees, and paid Vakhatchand Seth forty-five thousand Rupees, and obtained a receipt for the same, retaining the rest for his other use. It appears from the barill's account [assessment] that there is still due to the latter ten or eleven thousand Rupees, of which eight thousand remain yet unrecovered from the country owing to deficiencies in the collectors. Thus Malharrao has realised from fifty-seven to sixty-eight thousand Rupees, over and above his afore-said payments, besides the product of the sale of his cattle and pots, etc. Of these last he had written to you before and likewise to His Honour at Bombay 3 or 4 months ago.

Malharrao said, when he came to this place he was not worth a single pice; at which time the produce of his cattle and effects supported his expense, together with the money he borrowed from the merchants, explaining that for the payment to the darakh-dars (or his officers, and people) three thousand Rupees per month was requisite, besides three or four thousand for the modikhana for provisions, so as to make on the whole every month an expenditure of from 6 to 7 thousand Rupees, whence it may be guessed what he can have accumulated into his treasury within these 7 or 8 months.

In respect to the report of his quitting this place, we, the munshi and myself, called on him. He answered briefly thus: 1st that upon the support and protection of the English he came to this place and from relying on what they assured him; 2nd that to abscond and break faith is not worthy of him, since for the security of his acting otherwise he has pledged his holy God into the hands of Mir Kamal-ud-din; 3rd he is ready to suffer himself to be hanged by the English; but he will not go and submissively court his enemies, even should it cost his life, desiring even that their names might not be pronounced near him, and disregarding totally the party in question; 4th he is content with what grant and provision you have made for him; 5th his present illness had prevented him to send for this family and officers; but, as soon as he should receive the supply of cloth that he expects from Baroda and Ahmadabad (of which a few articles have already been received from the former place), he will dispatch the intended messenger; 6th he regrets much to see how his enemies and the jamadars are exerting their influence with you against him (Malharrao).

I questioned him, as to his sending off his effects. To which he answered that what things had been restored to him are all registered with you, from which you will easily imagine that they are of small value; and that, when he was distressed for cash, he had been obliged to dispose of them, reserving only a few articles for his immediate use.

I cannot contradict the intelligence you have now and then of this man; but I beg leave to suggest that Nadiad is conspicuously placed, and where things cannot be transacted in secret; and he is at present so sick that he hardly possesses strength to get up from his couch.

Before yesterday, Sidi Ambar passed this place, and proceeded

to the eastward, for which Malharrao begs that he may be blamed. There is nothing heard yet of the Malwa army.

No. 2. Letter from Fazl-ullah, Walker's munshi, to Alexander Walker, dated Nadiad, 29th November.

Walker's munshi deceived Yesterday brought me your kind letter relative to Malharrao, which was delivered by kasids; the particulars thereof I have been fully informed of.

The day before yesterday I immediately made you acquainted with my arrival here, which accounts, I hope, have reached you. In the afternoon of the same day I had an interview with Malharrao. This meeting was attended by Raoji Bhau, Jivaji Bhoosari, Yadav Venkatesh, the sarkar's karkun, and Husainbhai, I was carried into Maharaj Malharrao's sleeping apartment. He was seated on a bed, and had a white cap on his head, and a white cloth about his body. Stretching forth his hand he made a signal for my approach, and I embraced him as he sat. I mentioned to him that you sent your compliments, when he enquired after your health, to which I replied. There is however a visible difference in his present appearance from what there was when at Cambay. He is so much reduced as to be a mere skeleton, and nothing but life remains. His eyes have sunk in his head, and his complexion is entirely altered. I enquired into the state of his health; when, the tears starting from his eyes, he replied you have arrived to see, and converse with me, when nothing but life remains; what account shall I give you? I then delivered your letter. Raoji perused the letter, and acquainted Malharrao with its contents, and said: Why are you come? and what does the Major say? Observing their replies and conversation were conciliatory and submissive, I judged it prudent not to deliver your message, but requested he would compose himself, and I would attend him singly or alone, and make known what you had directed. Taking my leave I returned to my own house.

Yesterday about noon I went again, when I mentioned my having come for two purposes, the first to inquire after his health, and the second to request he would order his family to be sent for, which was the purport of my coming. To this he replied that since the day he placed himself under the protection of the English, he never had known any other person, neither had he any hopes from any other; that his dependence was placed on the Governor and the Major, the latter of whom now directed him to send for his family, which message was not satisfactory to him unless a written engagement was granted him, signed by the Government and the Major, with their and the Company's seal affixed thereto, purporting that he, having taken the protection of the British flag, was a dependant of that nation. Having heard what he had to offer, I replied that from the day on which at Kadi he came under the protection of the British flag till the present period several of the Governor's and Major's letters were to that effect with the Company's seal affixed to them; exclusive of which he has a written engagement or sanad in the Persian character with the Governor's signature and the Company's seal to it, and another in English and Marathi with the Company's seal and the Major's signature; that

these two having been given, why was he not satisfied? He then directed Raoji to send for all the papers; and separating these two from the others, he observed that the two sarkars' names were inserted therein; that he has nothing to do with the Gaikwad Government, but relied on the English only, and did not wish to hear the name of any other mentioned; that if a sanad made out in his name only, was sent, he should then be satisfied; when he would immediately send for his family. To which I replied that from the first to the present day the Major had ever interested himself about him; that he was his security and exerted himself continually for his good, which he had ever in view; that it must be in his remembrance the great trouble the Governor and the Major had taken on his account in endeavouring to effect everything agreeably to his wishes; that, when he was at Cambay, he promised to send for his family; having left that place he had arrived here, but that six months had passed without his ever having performed any part of his promise; and that what he was now doing was not correct, but that it depended on himself; that, if he considered himself as a dependant of the Company, why not conform to whatever the Major proposed? He then said that many seditious, evil-minded and mischief-making people went to the Major, and publicly said that Malharrao was making preparations to escape, and was on terms of friendship with Kanhojirao; but that he solemnly declared that, from the day he put himself under the Company's protection, he never since had cared for any one; and why should he make his escape? that, if he had wished to have run off, he might have done it at Kadi; that he was not a traitor, and that all his dependence was now on the Company, who were at liberty to put him to death or allow him to live, but that he never would leave them or deviate from the engagements he had entered into; that liars deserved to be beaten with shoes; adding that the bridle of authority was now in the Major's hands, and he might guide which way he thought proper. I then inquired of him whom he proposed sending for his family. To which he said he would give me an answer to-morrow. I waited on him to-day, when he said he had sent for some cloth from Ahmadabad and some from Baroda; that some had come from the latter place, but the remainder he had been prevented from getting owing to the disturbance with the Arabs; that in the course of five or six days he should receive the whole; that he had begun repairing his tents, etc.; that, when everything was ready, Husainbhai or some other person would be sent; and that in seven or eight days he would send for them; to which I replied it was well and strongly enjoined the necessity of his immediately sending for his family. I observed the preparations which were making, I then inquired of him to what the amount of sale of the cattle, copper pots and silver articles amounted. To which he replied that, since he returned from Cambay, not a merchant had lent him a single Rupee; that he had asked it from two or three, on whom he had a dependence, but they even would not advance him any; that the Governor had recommended a reduction of his expenses in view to which he had sent the Major word at Cambay that, if on account of the Company he wished for any of the cattle, to keep them; but that none of them had been thus required or put to use. When he (Malhar) came here, he

observed that he had a great number, and that they were useless. He then in view to economy disposed of 111, some of which sold at 15 and others at 50 Rupees; the amount of which might probably have been near 3,000 Rupees. The copper pots which were very old and perfectly useless brought about 2,000 Rupees, sold at two different times. The silver articles which were recovered from the soldiers and sepoy, and which he got back at Cambay, sold for about 700 Rupees. The sale of these articles took place four or five months ago, of which he gave the Governor previous information; and the same was, he added, known to the Major.

I have made secret inquiry respecting Malharrao's having money lodged in Samal Parekh's house, and can only learn that for his own immediate and necessary expenses he occasionally received from thence one or two thousand, or five hundred, or as much as he had immediate occasion for; and that the instant he receives it, he pays it away; and that till this day his account with that House is about 25,000 Rupees; and that Malharrao now owes Samal Parekh about four or five hundred Rupees. It is now seven months since he arrived from Kadi, and he has reduced his expenses exceedingly and is extremely careful of how he expends his money. Although he is so great an economist, yet nearly 15,000 Rupees a month are requisite to pay his expenses. His family-slaves, relations and servants, to nearly four hundred people, are at a village called Dhrangadhra, where he has horses, camels and cattle to near three hundred in number, 6 elephants, carriage and pack bullocks, and his aswari are now with him. You may from this form some idea of what his expenses must be. He does not trust his son with his disbursements, finding his expenses too great; but has given charge of that department to Hanmantrao, and whatever is sent from hence is done by the hands of Hanmantrao. People are required to take care of his bullocks and villages; exclusive of which, his own personal retinue, his victuals and horses cost him seven thousand Rupees a month; so that 15,000 Rupees a month are necessary. It is now five months since he came here, the five months' expenses are therefore 75,000 Rupees, and one lack and ten thousand Rupees have been collected, 45,000 of which he gave to Vakhatchand, who is nevertheless unnecessarily pressing; for he has received according to the engagement with him; and hereafter, at the stipulated period, the remainder according to agreement will be paid.

It was reported that the Maharaja's son had collected in the above-mentioned village a twelve months' grain, but on inquiry I have found this rumour to be false and void of foundation. Having inquired of the Maharaja whether grain was cheap, observing that, if it was, it could be advantageous to him to purchase it there, he replied that, when it was not procurable here, he would then get it from thence. I remarked to him that I heard his son was making a purchase of grain; which, he assured me, was false; for that he took what was necessary for his own use from a Banya; that, as he was not travelling, why should he go to the trouble of collecting such a quantity of grain. I again repeated to him what I had heard; when he observed that his enemies endeavoured to ruin his character; that, if I wished to ascertain the truth of his assertion, I might send a person to Dholera, which now

belonged to the English, and which was not far off from the village his son was in, and inquire into it ; that four or five days more would bring everything to light. While conversing with him, I took an opportunity of observing that Lattee, a khidmatgar or servant of his, had been for several days at the village of Kolivada, which place he had left a few days ago, and that he (Malhar) ought then to have seized him. To which he replied it was a very strong place ; that the inhabitants of that village were all Kolis ; and that it was their rule that, if any offender ran away, to sacrifice their lives than give him up ; that it was his wish to have got him, but the people told him he might give up all thoughts of it ; from which cause he had remained quiet, not having anything to do with any other race of people than the English, and why should he interfere in a matter of this kind ? That if his escape was the cause of uneasiness to any one, why was he allowed to fly from Ahmadabad and not seized in that city ? What great thing was it to seize a single servant ? Is this (said he) the mode of conducting the Government to release a person from confinement and then unjustly accuse another ?

The above conversation has taken place. He will no doubt in seven or eight days more send somebody for his family, as I have spoken to him very fully on this subject, and enforced the necessity thereof; and having fully ascertained all matters here, I have represented to you such as have come within my knowledge, and shall act agreeably to whatever your further commands may be. The poor Maharaja has not strength to raise himself from his bed.

I have heard that Sidi Ambar has left this country, accompanied by 200 horse, It is not known where he is gone. I have however just heard from a traveller that he saw a kasid near Nadiad, of whom he inquired from whence he came. To which the kasid replied he came from towards Visnagar, to which place he had carried a letter from an Arab jamadar from Baroda, that the Arab at that place, viz. Visnagar and at Bhavnagar and Sidpur had seized the kamavidar and confined him, and that he was then returning with the answer the Arab had given him to deliver to the Arab jamadar at Baroda.

Yadav Venkatesh's karkun, comes to me, he is a very inoffensive, quiet man. He also visits the Maharaja ; I do not think this karkun would deceive ; but hereafter, whatever may appear, I shall acquaint you therewith.

Bombay, 8th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132).

1802

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Malharrao was remaining quiet at Nadiad, without any suspicion No being entertained by the Resident of his harbouring anything sinister. danger

Bombay, 15th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132).

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Your letter of the 5th of this month, advising of the escape of Malharrao, did not reach the Presidency till last night, nor Surat (as far as is ascertainable from the post mark) till the 11th of the present month ; which we mention, as it may lead to your ascertaining the cause of so great a delay in the transmission of this letter. Malhar's escape

The escape of Malharrao at the present crisis with the Arabs is certainly a subject no less of regret than it would at any time have proved of surprise to us ; but, if he be not really in confederacy with those mal-contents, it may still, we trust, be out of his power to occasion material inconvenience or disturbance, whilst with respect to the pargana of Nadiad Raoba cannot, we presume, have any hesitation in assigning it wholly (saving only Kamal-ud-din's tankha or assignment thereon) to the Hon'ble Company towards making good their stipulated jaidad from the month of June next, as well as in similarly applying whatever surplus its funds may yield for the current year, over and above the amount of Vakhatchand's bonds, to the Company and to Kamal-ud-din respectively ; and together with Parbhudas Desai you should keep an agent there, more intelligent and discerning than your late one to superintend and look to our local interests in that quarter.

Meanwhile, we approve of the different measures you have adopted on the occasion of this most unexpected event, and desire that all Malharrao's dependants and servants, who may by being left behind have fallen into our hands, be detained in safe and secure custody till it be ascertained what turn his present flight may give to the state of affairs in Gujarat.

1802 Bombay, 15th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Malhar's escape Considering the short time that has elapsed since our report, dated the 8th instant, of Malharrao's remaining quiet at Nadiad, it is peculiarly mortifying to have now to announce his flight from that place under the circumstances narrated in the enclosed copy of a letter received last night from the Resident at Baroda ; the two accompaniments to which exhibit, however, such an uncommon display of deep-laid, and thorough-paced duplicity in that Chieftain as may, we presume, plead in some degree our apology for being thus far deceived by Malhar's specious dissimulation ; which was such as, on the receipt at Baroda of the narratives of the conferences between him and Major Walker's intelligencers at Nadiad, to have silenced even the anxious objections of Raoba, the Diwan ; whence and from Major Walker crediting the solemn asseveration thus made to his agents Malharrao found means to complete the preparations for his own escape under cover of those preparatory to sending for his family.

Possible results This event is too recent to admit of our being able to form any satisfactory opinion as to its consequences ; but, as far as we may estimate from the indications afforded on the occasion by Major Walker, we should hope that, as intimated in our address of the 22nd of October, Malharrao will not be found to possess the means of materially annoying us ; of which indeed we should not entertain a doubt, had no alteration since intervened in the local circumstances of Gujarat ; to which also must, we conclude, be ascribed the hazardous step Malharrao has thus adopted, by which he has sacrificed every pretension he could possess on the justice or generosity either of the Hon'ble Company's or of the Gaikwad's Government ; and should Major Walker be able (as his latest private advices to our President, which are up to the 9th instant, afford reason to hope) to come to a peaceable conclusion with

the Arabs, and that Kanhoji should be induced to repair to Surat, which we are likewise not entirely without prospect of, Malharrao will have permanent cause bitterly to repent his present rash and ungrateful conduct, at open variance as it is with his own professions and most recently declared ideas of propriety, as well as in violation of the solemn engagements, which the enclosure to Major Walker's report ascertain this perfidious Chieftain having so lately and unreservedly described himself to stand under towards the British Government.

Under these circumstances we beg leave to submit to the consideration of Your Excellency-in-Council the instructions we have this day forwarded to the Resident at Baroda, assuring Your Excellency that our best and unremitted endeavours shall be zealously applied to avert the evil consequences, and compose the agitations which the late attempt to control the Arabs have given rise to; and if the proceedings in this respect terminate in our obtaining effectually the full superiority over them, inclusive of the occupancy of the fortress of Baroda and of the other principal strongholds in Gujarat, the essential objects of the present exertion will yet be attained; which could not at any time be expected without incurring some of the risk we are now struggling against; though certainly it was not in our contemplation that we should have experienced so much of it.

Bombay, 25th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)

1802

Jonathan Duncan's Minute.

On the receipt of the letter, now circulated with its 2 accompaniments, from Major Walker, I wrote to Lord Clive on the 15th instant as per transcript herewith submitted.

The secretary may now be instructed to transmit to the Resident at Baroda a copy of this last mentioned letter, with notice that we approve of the cattle and camels being preserved for the public service as well as to retain such part of the horses in question as may on due inspection be pronounced fit for the service; leaving thereon their formation into a corps of cavalry to the Major; and trusting that he will either induce Raoba to let us have the horses without making any charge on that account, or at least to let their estimate be passed to account in our large outstanding claims against the Gaikwad State.

The expense of this corps to be kept distinct and separate, and to be charged for on honour by the Major himself till further orders; Government concluding that under the present circumstances of the Gaikwad Government the Major will find no difficulty in concerting with the Minister an adequate provision for this expense from its origin in the additional subsidy, which must now be required for the service of that State.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker, dated Baroda, 9th December.

I have the honour to enclose a list of property found at Nadiad, belonging to Malharrao, and request to be favoured with your orders respecting its disposal.

The cattle and camels I beg leave to recommend to be preserved for the public service.

As from the best information I have obtained, some horse sibandi

will be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of the Company's jaidad, it may prove a considerable saving to retain the horses for this purpose, but in this case I would take the liberty of suggesting that the corps is formed as nearly as possible on the principles of regular cavalry, since even this small body would be very useful to accompany occasionally any detachment that may be sent on mulukgiri or elsewhere.

The rest of Malharrao's property consists of articles of little value.

Extract from list of Malharrao's property in Nadiad.

Malhar's progress 36 Pieces of brassware (pots, dishes, cups, etc.), 43 pieces of copperware, 38 piece of ironware, 15 arms (4 muskets, 4 firelocks, 4 rockets, 3 broken swords) 168 household articles, 67 pieces of Malharrao's own wearing apparel, 70 horses, 23 mares, 18 ponies, 60 camels, and 89 bullocks.

1802 *Baroda, 28th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar's progress I have the honour to inform you that, when Malharrao left Nadiad, he proceeded first to Dholka, and thence to Limbdi. At this place he was joined by his family from Dhrangadhra, and proceeded with them to Morvi about 35 kos further. It is reported to have been his intention to return to Bhuj, but I have to-day received advice that he has been taken dangerously ill at Morvi, and is unable to prosecute his journey.

1802 *Bombay, 29th December, 1802 (S. & P. D. 133)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Malhar's escape explained With respect to Malharrao it is not supposed that his flight was anyway connected with the insurrection of the Arabs [at Baroda] nor, as far as we yet know, with the flight of Kanhoji, instead of endeavouring to effect a junction with whom, he has according to the latest accounts, after joining his family at Dhrangadhra, situated on the south-west part of the peninsula, continued his progress with them in the professed intention of reaching the country of Cutch; in which case his present elopement from the situation and provisions, with which he has declared himself satisfied, may perhaps be truly ascribed to the alarms he is said to have imbibed of it being our intention to make him a prisoner; which interested people about him may have made him believe, and thence may perhaps have proceeded the course he has pursued so contrary to his own repose and permanent interest.

1803 *Baroda, 5th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar's servants I have in consequence of your commands of the 16th ultimo detained such of Malharrao's family and servants as he left behind; but, as it does not appear that any of those persons, after an investigation in their conduct, had any previous knowledge of Malharrao's intention to escape, and have no power or influence (whatever may be their inclination) to excite disturbances, I beg leave to recommend that they may be allowed to live at large under such a check as Raoba shall think necessary.

The situation of these men is much to be pitied. By the desertion of Malharrao they have been deprived of every means of support, and I am under the necessity at present of defraying the expense of their maintenance. Their maintenance should be at the expense of the Gaikwad Government and not of the Company's.

As soon as Malharrao's escape was known, Raoba made a voluntary offer to assign the pargana of Nadiad in jaidad to the Company from the month of June next (with the exception of the order in favour of Kamal-ud-din), and that the surplus funds of the present year should also be appropriated to our use. I have appointed another agent to Nadiad according to your instructions, and for the security of the Company's interests in that district I have applied to the Commanding Officer to station a detachment there, which will give protection and confidence to the inhabitants. I shall have the honour to report the arrangement for the management of Nadiad, as soon as it is completed.

Baroda, 5th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Woodington.

I have the honour to inform you that the collection of the revenues of Nadiad will in future be made on account of the Company, and it is therefore necessary to afford that pargana particular protection. The Kolis have lately committed some depredations in the district, and there is reason to think that they meditate more extensive mischief. A person of the name of Sethi Bhogia, a khidmatgar of Kanhoji, has been principally active in exciting these disorders, and is now at the head 2 or 300 vagabonds, watching an opportunity to plunder the inhabitants.

I am under the necessity of requesting that you will be pleased to detach a force to Nadiad in order to protect that town and district from these marauders.

I have appointed Malharrao Tatya to superintend and look to the Company's local interests in that quarter. This person is directed to afford the commanding officer of the detachment all the assistance in his power.

Requisitions for military assistance will be made by Malhar Tatya and the managing desai; but, as there is no doubt of the commanding officer's best exertions being directed to preserve the tranquillity of the pargana, I would wish him to be guided by his own discretion and prudence in this respect. The functions of the commanding officer will be directed to these military considerations, and he will not interfere in the administration of the district.

Camp near Baroda, 5th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition for a detachment to Nadiad to protect that town and district from marauders, and have accordingly ordered the detachment of the 1st battalion under Lt. Sealy (Captain Roomi being sick) to march for that station on the morning of Friday the 7th, Lieutenant Sealy being instructed agreeably to the tenor of your requisition.

1803 *Baroda, 10th January, 1803, (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Payment I have the pleasure to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, that Vakhatchand Khushalchand has paid the amount of his first instalment, or 25,000 Rupees on account of Nadiad according to his agreement.

1803 *Baroda, 11th January 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Nadiad revenue I have already had the honour to inform you that Raoba immediately on the flight of Malharrao signified that he had no objection to assign the district of Nadiad in jaidad to the Hon'ble Company on condition of paying a varat of 50,000 Rupees per annum to Kamalud-din.

As it is necessary instantly on this event to adopt measures for the government of the district, Parbhudas Desai was appointed to the temporary charge, before there was time either to inquire into the circumstances of the present or former management. I shall state such information as I have since obtained under each period separately.

Nadiad was the ancient patrimony of Malharrao's family. His father was deprived of it by Fatesing about 28 years ago. After passing through the hands of several kamavisdars it was given in farm to Jethabhai Gaikwad, who managed the district so unskilfully and rapaciously that the revenue rapidly diminished nearly one half.

In order to restore Nadiad to a more prosperous state, Raoba granted it in lease for five years to Mairal Narayan on the following terms :

For the first year it was stipulated that this person should pay rent of 1,85,000 Rupees ; for the second year, 1,95,000 Rupees ; for the third, 2,05,000 Rupees ; for the fourth 2,15,000 Rupees ; and for the fifth year 2,25,000 Rupees. Mairal Narayan bestowed great trouble and expense in improving the district, and succeeded so as to perform all his engagements, but was deprived of the farm in the fourth year in order to accommodate Malharrao. He relinquished his lease on this occasion on condition that he should be indemnified for his losses which he estimated at 68,000 Rupees, and allowed to recover the outstanding balances, which according to his own statement amounted to 47,000 Rupees. The former, Raoba agreed to make good, and the latter, provided the demands were just, it was settled he should recover from the district.

It was in this state of improvement with the revenue at 2,15,000 Rupees, when the pargana of Nadiad was granted to Malharrao at the estimated assessment of 2,25,000 Rupees. This estimate appears by no means to have been overrated, since Malharrao leased the district, exclusive of the killadari, for that sum, defraying however the expense of the sibandi.

Previous to his flight, Malharrao received on account of the lease of Nadiad 1,35,000 Rupees, of which he paid Vakhatchand 42,000 Rupees, or thereabouts. The rest of the revenue remains to be collected.

The pargana of Nadiad is capable of yielding a revenue of 2,40,000

Rupees in its present state, and several wealthy people at their place have made proposals to farm it at this sum. For the present year ending in June next I have consented at Raoba's request that Mairal Narayan may resume his lease, on condition of making up the sum of a lakh of Rupees to Vakhatchand and of paying to the Company 1,25,000, previously discounting the amount collected by Malharrao. I have also required of Mairal Narayan, to which he has assented, to feed the Company's horses, while they remain at Nadiad for the remainder of the year. I am privately informed that the balance due to this person is far less than he alleges, and that it will scarcely amount to 10, or 12,000 Rupees. This point will be determined by examining the accounts of each village and admitting after this scrutiny those demands only that are just.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a proclamation, which I have with Raoba's concurrence published in Nadiad.

Walker's proclamation, dated Baroda, 5th January.

Whereas Malharrao Himmat Bahadur having without any just *Malhar an enemy* cause fled from Nadiad, his rights and property in that district have become thereby forfeited. Whether Malharrao has been led into this conduct so unfortunate for himself by wicked advisers, by his own perverse disposition, or by the evil stars that presided over his birth, is of no consequence to inquire. The consequence of the measure must be made known to all the world. He has lost by this measure the Company's protection and an ample provision, which had been secured in the most effectual and generous manner to his family.

In no respect did Malharrao perform his engagements, although every opportunity was taken to confer favour on him, and the most scrupulous attention invariably paid to his ease and comfort. It was required of him, and he promised in the most solemn manner, to send for his family ; but on frivolous pretences he deferred the measure from time to time, and it is now certain that he had no design to execute the agreement.

This, therefore, is to give notice, that the ties of friendship between Malharrao and the Company are dissolved, and to warn the friends or allies of the English and Gaikwad sarkar not to afford him any protection or support.

It is necessary for those in whose power he may come, if they wish to preserve the favour of the Company and of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, to apprehend and lay hold of his person.

It is also further to be understood by all men that the pargana of Nadiad is under the particular protection of the Hon'ble Company, and that they have, at the special request of the Raja, Anandrao, sent a body of troops for its defence, and to secure the inhabitants against violence and oppression. Be it known then that, while the Company will respect the just rights of others, they will not suffer any aggression to be made with impunity on their own. This intimation will warn the Mewasi Chiefs, Grassias, Kolis and others, who live in the neighbourhood of the pargana of Nadiad, to refrain from molesting that district, or injuring any of its inhabitants, and by observing that by regular behaviour they will not be disturbed in their possessions.

Assurances Such of the inhabitants of Nadiad as have left the pargana may now safely return to their habitations, and they will experience in the power and justice of the Company an effectual shield against oppression. While they live regularly, they may be assured of the fullest protection to their persons and property.

1803 *Bombay, 19th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

Narayan's claim I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and to advise that, according to the impressions on the Governor's mind of what passed on the occasion of Malharrao's having Nadiad assigned to him, Mairal Narayan was, exclusive of any agreement to the purport adverted to in your present letter, intended to be compensated for the abrogation of his lease by receiving in the pargana of Dhrangadhra, being a part of Malharrao's former territory, the product and present management. Of all which Government will be glad to have such general information of, as you may, without exciting unnecessary apprehensions or jealousies in the mind of Raoba, be able to obtain.

Company's claim I am also directed to observe that, supposing Vakhatchand to pay the Company's 50,000 Rupees and that fifty thousand more may be realised by the end of the present year from the pargana of Nadiad and this Mairal Narayan, our demand for subsidy will by that time, viz. the month of June next be about 6 lakhs of Rupees according to treaty; which you are to remind Raoba of its being now full time that he should provide for; and for which Government therefore expect he will proceed to assign the funds, as well as to concert with you the allotted sanads for our jaidad from next June, in addition to Nadiad and Dholka already arranged, which will not both, as is now supposed, much, if at all, exceed 5 lakhs of Rupees; when there will remain between 2 and 3 lakhs still to be provided for, which should be so from territory, if possible, contiguous to that already fixed on, or otherwise as near to Surat as possible.

For the next year it may be proper to farm Nadiad at 2,40,000 Rupees which will yield a net jaidad to the Company of 1,90,000 Rupees after paying Kamal-ud-din's assignment to that amount; but on this part of the subject, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council can best determine after the locality of the jaidad is fixed.

Proclamation The proclamation accompanying your letter is proper enough in its terms, and Government rely on your having issued it at a period that was deemed the most reasonable.

1803 *Baroda, 25th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter from Morvi, and I understand from other quarters that Malharrao has entertained some people.

Extract from a letter from Sen Prassad, dated Morvi, 16th January.

Malhar's plans Malharrao was some time ago at this place, from whence he went to a village of the Gondal pargana, where he has entertained about

1,500 men ; his intention is, we hear, to go to Bhuj Bhuj, where he has several relations ; and he has ordered some troops to be hired there.

Bombay, 31st January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

1803

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with its enclosure, respecting Malharrao, I am directed to express the reliance of the Governor-in-Council on your exertions to apply in the most effectual manner the very considerable force now subject to your requisition in Gujarat to the entire reduction of all parties in arms against Raja Anandrao's and the Hon'ble Company's interest in that province. *Against Malhar*

Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)
Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 15th December, 1802.

1803

The Governor-General-in-Council regrets the necessity which occurred of having recourse to hostilities for the suppression of Malharrao's rebellion. His Excellency-in-Council is however satisfied that every practical endeavour was employed under Mr. Duncan's authority for the amicable accommodation of subsisting differences by the mediation of the British Power, and that the contest, which ensued between the British troops and those of Malharrao, was the unavoidable consequence of Malharrao's treachery and unprovoked aggression. *Calcutta approval*

The Governor-General-in-Council suggests for your consideration whether it may not be proper that some provision shall be made for Gajrabai on the express condition that she shall refrain from instigating any cabals and disturbance in the State ; but whatever may be your determination on this point, it is undoubtedly reasonable that the burthen of her maintenance should be borne by the State of the Gaikwads and not by the Company, from whom she now receives a pension of 500 Rupees per mensem. The ultimate arrangement of this question may either be included in the definitive treaty, or it may be the subject of a separate negotiation, according to your discretion. *Gajrabai*

The Governor-General-in-Council is not entirely satisfied of the supposed advantage of the policy pursued by the Honble Mr. Duncan in framing the arrangement for the future support and maintenance of Malharrao. Adverting to the enterprising spirit and treacherous character of Malharrao, to the rank and influence of the faction supported by Malharrao, to the jealousy of the Peshwa which may induce His Highness to desire the subversion of the late arrangement in the Gaikwad State and finally to the resentment of Malharrao exasperated by recent defeat and by the loss of his territorial possessions, the power and influence which will remain in the hands of that Chieftain under the present arrangement appear to the Governor-General-in-Council to be more extensive than prudence would warrant. *Future of Malhar*

The arrangement is also objectionable because it places in the hands of Malharrao the collection of a part of the funds destined for the support of the military force by which his own conduct is to be controlled.

The Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied of the generosity of the notice which dictated this course of policy towards Malharrao,

but the implacable hatred, dissimulation and treachery, manifested on former occasions by Malharrao towards the existing Administration in the Gaikwad State and also towards the British Government, preclude any hope that Malharrao is imbued with that spirit of magnanimity which might inspire sentiments of attachment and fidelity to those States, by whose mutual exertions his ambition and avarice have been frustrated, his character disgraced, and his power and resources reduced and impaired.

These considerations would suggest the expediency of revising the arrangements which have been framed in favour of Malharrao, if such a measure could be adopted without a violation of the public faith; but, as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council might be embarrassed by any special instructions on this part of the question, tending to affect engagements which may possibly be now considered inviolable, His Excellency-in-Council desires that these observations on the nature of the provision established for Malharrao may not be construed to interpose the authority of this Government in any manner derogatory to the sentiments or judgment of Mr. Duncan. The discretion of the Governor-in-Council must be freely exercised on the whole case of Malharrao. If Malharrao should be maintained in possession of his present advantages, a special degree of attention and vigilance must be directed to the important purpose of frustrating any evil consequence, which that Chieftain may attempt to produce by the abuse of the liberal provision which he now enjoys.

If any new arrangement of Malharrao's affairs should appear expedient to the Governor-in-Council, it must be regulated on such a basis as shall preclude Malharrao from the means of successful intrigue and of opposition to the authority of Anandrao or of the British Government, without depriving Malharrao of those sources of comfort and personal accommodation, which are consistent with his rank in life. The Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that these objects may best be combined by the grant of a pecuniary stipend to Malharrao, chargeable on the revenues of the Gaikwad, on the express condition that Malharrao shall fix his permanent residence within the territories of the Company.

If Malharrao under any circumstances should be detected in any attempt against the Gaikwad or against the British Government, effectual measures must be adopted for securing the person of Malharrao at Bombay.

1803

*Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.*

*Malhar's
flight*

With respect to Malharrao, since he has through misapprehension of our intentions towards him, under the evil suggestions perhaps of designing men or from his own views of ambition and policy (respecting the ascendancy of either of which motives his conduct has not yet enabled us to discriminate) fled from our protection in the manner of which Your Excellency has been already advised, the means are now left open for a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of Your Excellency's instructions respecting this person, which we shall not fail to be observant of; at the same time that in view to future events

we could wish to know Your Excellency's sentiments how far we may admit that misguided man, in the event of his remaining quiet, to any provision similar to that which Your Excellency would have approved of being in the first instance extended to him.

Bombay, 5th February, 1802 (1803/03, F. P. 13)
Bombay to the Company.

1803

On the occasion of our last general address to your Hon'ble Court, *Malhar's Right* of the 30th June, 1802, we adverted to the provision that had been made after the fall of Kadi for Malharrao in the pargana of Nadiad, whither that Chief accordingly in due course repaired to take up his residence, and where he continued to live quietly till about the beginning of the last month, when he very unexpectedly absconded under circumstances of severe bodily indisposition in the manner narrated in the correspondence with the Resident at Baroda, an event which we are, however, happy to announce is not likely to be productive of any serious ill-consequence to the peace of Gujarat, since that Chief's state of health at the time of his escape, the direction in which he fled and the information since received of his movements, all concur in including a hope that his circumstances are not such (whatever may be his present unknown views and intentions) as may admit of his disturbing the public tranquillity.

According to the latest accounts, it is said to have been his object *Against Malhar* to retreat to Cutch. At the same time he is represented to have collected a few hundred men, in view to which circumstance the Resident at Baroda has been instructed to apply the very considerable force now at his requisition to the effectual reduction of all parties in arms against the Government of the Gaikwad and the interests of the Hon'ble Company in that province.

Baroda, 6th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1803

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 19th ultimo, and *Narayan's claims* in reply thereto request that you will be pleased to communicate to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the following circumstances.

When Raoba requested of Mairal Narayan to relinquish his lease in order to accommodate Malharrao, he complied readily, but on this condition that the Diwan should indemnify him for the expense he had been at in improving the district, and that he should be suffered to recover the outstanding balances of former years. There was no formal or written agreement between these parties, but Raoba promised to satisfy Mairal Narayan on both heads, and has always considered himself as much indebted to this person, who relieved him from great anxiety, having at that time no other means of providing for Malharrao.

It is possible that Raoba also promised Mairal Narayan the management of some other district at a future period, but the pargana of Dhrangadhra did not compose any part of Malharrao's former territory, nor can I find that he had any claims on it. Dhrangadhra is subject to a separate Raja, liable to pay mulukgiri contribution to His Highness the Peshwa.

The gross revenue of Malharrao's late dominions is estimated at

5 lakhs of Rupees, but this circumstance will not be correctly ascertained until the end of the present season of collection. The districts stand however valued as follows.

Kadi	..	..	..	Rs. 3,50,000
Kapadvanj and Dehgam	..	..	..	„ 1,50,000
				Rs. 5,00,000

The pargana of Kadi is under the management of Vithalrao, a son of Balaji, who exercises all the powers of government under the direction of his father. Kapadvanj is granted in jaidad to Kamal-ud-din, and Raghoba Kakaji has the kamavisdari of Dehgam.

Agreeably to a former intimation Mairal Narayan is invested with the collection of Nadiad for the present year and, after discharging the demands on the district, will pay whatever balance may be over to the Company, which according to my information may amount to about 30,000 Rupees.

I have more than once seriously reminded Raoba of the necessity of providing funds for discharging the current year's subsidy, but on this subject I shall have the honour to report separately, as well as in regard to the allotment of landed funds for the remainder of our jaidad.

1803 *Bombay, 14th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

*Revenue
queries*

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to notice that Kadi and the other districts conquered from Malharrao should have been referred to, instead of Dhrangadhra, the place adverted to in the letter addressed to you on the 19th ultimo.

You will now be pleased to report when the district of Kapadvanj was made over in jaidad to Kamal-ud-din and the management of Dehgam to Kakaji, and also to specify what district or fund was released from the burthen of Kamal-ud-din's jaidad by so much of its being transferred to and made chargeable on the districts lately under Malharrao, and finally to report the district jamas of Kapadvanj and Dehgam, which are now specified as yielding both together the annual jama of a lakh and a half of Rupees.

The Governor-in-Council reserves such further remarks as may be necessary on these subjects till the receipt of your promised report on the Hon'ble Company's jaidad; expecting at the same time to be furnished by you with an explanation of the manner in which the funds from Malharrao's late territory have over and above Kamal-ud-din's jaidad of Kapadvanj been this year appropriated, since it is equally reasonable and requisite that these should not be unduly absorbed by the family of Raoba (as from the present rather marked approbation of two of them there seems some colour of inference to suspect) but fairly applied to the support of the burthens of the State.

1803 *Baroda, 18th February, 1830 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters

I have the honour to enclose two papers of intelligence concerning Malharrao, by which it appears that he has left Gujarat and entered

with his family into the territories of the Raja of Bhuj Bhuj. This intelligence is corroborated from other quarters.

No. 1. Intelligence of Punja and Mansing dispatched to obtain intelligence of Malharrao Gaikwad.

When we arrived at Morvi, we were informed that Malharrao had gone 4 or 5 days before our arrival in a boat from Vomanioa, the place ^{Malhar's progress} where he has hitherto resided, to Anjar fort in the Sind country under the government of the Raja of Bhuj Bhuj, and his attendants proceeded to the same place by land, keeping a road close to the sea. His brother, Devrao, remains at Dhrangadhra, and another brother is at Pantadi, but the rest of his family are with him.

We were told that he has about 400 horse and 5 or 600 foot, including other attendants.

We heard that his brother, Devrao, wrote to him that there were no troops coming against him, and that he has no occasion to fly, but he did not pay any attention to this information.

The petty Chiefs wish the disturbance to continue, because, while they exist, they expect to avoid paying their tribute.

No. 2. Information of Harka, mukaddam of the Kasids.

He says that about two days ago Malharrao Gaikwad's kasid ^{Malhar's progress} brought a letter from him to Major Grummont. The kasid informed me that Malharrao is now at a village near Bhuj, which village belongs to the diwan of the Raja of Bhuj Bhuj, and he only had about 50 cavalry and 30 or 40 sepoyes with him. Malharrao's son and family are there also at this village

Baroda, 28th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1803

According to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council I have the honour to report on the circumstances required by ^{Kadi revenue} your letter of the 14th instant, but in a much less satisfactory manner than I could wish.

The obstacles in the way of this inquiry are numerous, and the present result will be found to differ materially from the statement of the Kadi revenue, contained in my address of the 6th instant. As Malharrao's districts were managed by himself, the expenses of the collection and those of the Government were blended, by which means it is hardly possible to ascertain the net revenue of his country.

On referring to Raoba on the subject, he estimated the former jama of the pargana of Kadi, including the Mewasi villages depending on it, at five lakhs of Rupees; but that for the present year the collections would not exceed three lakhs and 50,000. The revenue of Kapadvanj the Diwan estimated at twenty thousand, and Dehgam at 80,000 Rupees.

Again, Narayan Suryaji, a person employed under Malharrao's administration, states the jama of Kadi to vary from five to five lakhs and a half according to the season, but that after deducting the public expenses there only remained one lakh of Rupees of real revenue.

In this account the military establishment and the charges of the Government are included. The expense of the former reckoned at 2,000 foot and 1,000 cavalry was Rs. 3,00,000
The expense of the latter under the heads of the Diwan

and karkun's department amounted to Rs. 4,00,000

The same person states the jama of Kapadvanj under Malharrao's administration at 20 or 22,000 Rupees per annum; and the jama of Dehgam from 55 to 62 thousand Rupees. The net revenue of the first district he represents to be extremely precarious and frequently to be entirely consumed from the necessity of maintaining a large force to guard against the depredations of the Kolis. The net revenue of Dehgam he says is about 30,000 Rupees year.

I am inclined to think that the preceding account may be near the truth, but in order to obtain as much accuracy as possible on this subject I shall endeavour to procure from Kadi a detailed statement of Malharrao's collections, and report finally to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

The district of Kapadvanj was made over in jaidad to Kamal-ud-din in June 1802; but no other fund was released by that measure, as this grant was to provide for the expense of a part of his troops, for which there was no previous assignment.

The management of Dehgam was given to Kakaji in the month of September last for five years, and the pargana of Kadi is re-leased to Vithalrao for a similar period.

These districts are both held on the same terms, *viz.* that the holders should pay to the sarkar whatever may be the balance after defraying the expense of the collections.

When I remarked to Raoba that the terms on which these districts are held were too indefinite, he replied that it was impossible to know beforehand what they would yield, but that the accounts would show at the end of the season how much revenue had been collected, which would be applied for the relief of the State, and particularly the revenue of Kadi, which was set apart for the Company.

The balance of revenue from Dehgam is for this year appropriated to liquidate a debt due to Kakaji and Vakhatchand.

1803 *Baroda, 1st March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Information received.

Malhar and others Malharrao is at or near Bhuj Bhuj with only a few followers, he has confined his sons, they quarreled about their women.

Mukundrao Gaikwad arrived at Amreli kasbah in Kathiawar about twenty days ago, where he has continued since. This kasbah was in charge of Sitaram Bapu, and the revenue of it Rs. 7,000, appropriated to defray the paga charges.

Mukundrao has with him about 1,000 foot and 200 cavalry. Babaji intends to proceed against him shortly.

1803 *Bombay, 9th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay to Alexander Walker.

Revenue inquiry I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo and to advise that

Government will wait for and expect the more accurate account, which you propose to transmit of Malharrao's usual collections from the districts of Kadi, Kapadvanj and Dehgam, more particularly that of the former, as in its receipts and disbursements the Hon'ble Company have on every account a peculiar interest ; and it is accordingly expected that Raoba will himself be forward to deliver to you a detailed account of both for the satisfaction of this Government, which is making such large sacrifices for his support, and deem it in this last point of view incumbent on him to appropriate the entire surplus, as well in the present as future years, towards the defrayment of the Company's military expenses, until at last an adequate cession of other territorial funds be made for the additional subsidy lately stipulated for ; all which is accordingly strongly recommended to your attention, procuring also, if no local circumstance operate against the expediency of the measure, a similar assurance for the surplus of the revenue of Degham being in like manner appropriated after the present, when it is stated to be already engaged for other uses.

Poona, 12th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Amrutrao to Malharrao.

1803

Tranquillity reigns here, and I wish to hear the same from you. *Message to Malhar*
 As to the affairs on that side I have given orders to Khanderrao Narayan and Gulabsing, agreeable to which you will, on considering your fidelity to the sarkar, act accordingly.

You must consider that your welfare must proceed from hence. What can I write more ?

Bombay, 5th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
James Grant to Nathan Crow.

1803

In transmitting to you the enclosed copies of a letter and of its enclosure from the Resident at Baroda under date the 28th ultimo I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to desire that you warn the heads of Mukundrao's family now under your charge that, if he does not immediately disband his force and submit himself to the Company's disposal, in which case he may expect a provision to be made for him, they will be delivered over to Raoba, the Diwan. *Mukund's family*

On this subject you will accordingly be pleased to correspond with the Resident at Baroda, without actually sending off this family or giving them up to Raoba till the Board's further instructions on hearing from you the result of this intimation, the Governor-in-Council's object being rather to reclaim, if possible, this member of the Gaikwad family from hostile courses through the council of his family hitherto living under our protection.

Amreli in Kathiawar, 6th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Rangildas Tricumdas, thanadar to Raoji Appaji.

1803

By the assistance of the Junagarh gurikar I have retaken Amreli from Mukundrao, but Damnager is yet in his possession, therefore the disturbances are not entirely removed from this place. Mukundrao has begun to entertain more forces, and already he has collected about 3,000 troops. He procures sums of money from the neighbouring *Mukund*

villages by force, and by this means he is enable to defray the expense of his forces. I think he will gather more troops by the above mentioned supply of money.

1803 *Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1802/03 F. P. 13)*
Bombay to the Company.

Kadi bill Since we had the honour to address your Hon'ble Court on the affairs of Gujarat on the 5th of February, we have had under consideration the reports, laid before us by the military Auditor-General and Accountant-General at this Presidency, of the expense of the campaign against Malharrao in that province from December, 1801 to the 31st of May, 1802. Whence it appears that the total amount of charges incurred on this account is Rupees 12,59,276-1-83, from which, after deducting the ordinary expenses that must have been incurred, had the troops remained in garrison, or Rs. 2,33,663-3-60, not considered as being under all the circumstances of the case equitably chargeable to our ally, the amount in demand against the Gaikwad Government is reduced to the net sum of Rs. 10,25,612-2-33.

Eleven lakhs In the instructions from the Supreme Government under date the 15th of December, recorded as per margin, it was noticed to be desirable that a specific sum should be fixed on by as accurate an estimate of the actual expenditure as could be obtained, before the accounts of the expedition should be finally closed, an object which your Hon'ble Court will, we trust, find to be satisfactorily accomplished in the manner set forth in our President's minute of the 16th February ; whence it will appear that the amount of eleven lakhs, which the Gaikwad Minister has agreed to pass to the Hon'ble Company's credit, is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lakh of Rupees beyond the actual expenses incurred of every description, after deducting, as already mentioned, the ordinary pay and allowances of the troops in garrison ; all which has been in due course reported to the Supreme Government.

1803 *Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1802/ 03,F. P. 13)*
Bombay to the Company.

Malhar watched With respect to Malharrao, whose flight from Nadiad was adverted to in the 33rd paragraph of our address of the 5th of February, it would seem by the concurrent reports that have reached us through the communications of our Resident at Baroda that that Chief actually proceeded to Cutch, according to the intention then said to be entertained by him ; nor has he since that period committed any hostile act against the Gaikwad State, a forbearance, on his part, which in regard to the past we must, however, view as chiefly proceeding from the inadequacy of his means to occasion effectual annoyance, not supposing that, after the loss of his possessions as a consequence of his last year's rebellion and after withdrawing himself from the liberal provision that had thereon been assigned to him under the guarantee of the British Government in Nadiad, he can be reconciled to his present circumstances ; and it will, therefore, be necessary to observe a due degree of vigilance as to his future motions in that quarter.

Baroda, 16th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Malharrao with his family is at Anjar, and it does not appear that *Malhar* he has collected any extraordinary number of adherents.

Mukundrao is at Damnagar; and although he has been expelled *Mukund* from Amreli, he continues to be formidable to that part of the country.

Baroda, 19th April, 1803, (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information about Malharrao.

Bhagwan Jagad and Nathu Tuljia, jasus, who were dispatched to *Malhar* obtain intelligence of Malharrao, returned this day and report that he *in Cutch* is at Keranagar, which is 13 kos distant from the sea on the side of Bhuj Bhuj. They went a few kos beyond Morvi, where they were informed that Malharrao has about a thousand men, including servants and the people of his family. They received this intelligence from a person whom they believed to be known to Malharrao, and who had left but a few days.

In passing through the country they heard that Malharrao was quiet, and that he was not collecting a force. The jasus however say that they were prevented proceeding further on account of Malharrao's chaukis and the spies he kept for watching all strangers.

At Morvi they saw a force preparing for the field, which they were told was intended to assist the Raja of Bhuj Bhuj against his rebellious jamadar Fateh Muhammad.

N.B.—These men left Morvi about the 9th instant.

Baroda, 19th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information about Malharrao.

Tricom and Narayan, kasids dispatched to obtain intelligence of *Malhar* Malharrao, returned this day and report that he proceeded from Kerana- *in Cutch* gar to Shapur on the 11th of April, 1803; which country belongs to the Raja of Bhuj Bhuj. Their messengers went to Chitrod, a village about five kos from Shapur, where they were informed that Malharrao has about two or three thousand men, including servants and the people of his family. They received this intelligence from the inhabitants of Chitrod village, and they further heard that he was not collecting or augmenting his forces. These messengers further report that Malharrao proposes to remain at Shapur if the Raja of that country permits him, otherwise it is his intention to proceed further.

It is eight days since they left Chitrod, and they arrived here this day, 19th April, 1803.

Palan, 25th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Kessow Mairal to Kakaji.

This is to inform you that the kasid, dispatched to obtain intelligence of Malharrao Gaikwad, returned yesterday with answers to the *Malhar's* sowcars' letters, mentioning that Malharrao is at Shapur and has two *friends* or two and half thousand foot and cavalry. The Raja of Morvi has paid fifty two thousand cowries $1/3$ cowry for a Rupee, also Hira Meta, Banya, karbari of Dhrangadhra, supplies him with money.

Malharrao endeavoured to obtain some saranjam from Sind, but

he could not effect it, because there is a dispute between the brothers of the Raja of Sind, and they have had several engagements. The above intelligence I have received from three or four places.

I have heard that Shivram has separated from Kanhoji.

The kasid who returned from Malharrao's camp, I have dispatched to you. As he remained 2 days in Malharrao's camp, he may be able to inform you more particularly.

1803 *Goravad near Pantli, 28th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Babaji to Raoji Appaji.

*Malhar's
designs*

I am very well to this hour by your blessing, but I am sorry that I have not lately the pleasure of receiving a kind letter from you ; I hope you will be pleased to write to me of your welfare. I had the honour to dispatch a letter of intelligence of this place and of Malharrao this morning. You will have understood from it that I had dispatched a pair of kasids to obtain information of him, who (the kasids) proceeded to the otherside of Dhrangadhra and returned at 12 A. M. to day, reporting that Malharrao had marched this way from Roypur. I have dispatched the same kasids again to obtain more particular news of Malharrao's intentions and of his forces. In the evening I received information that Malharrao yesterday arrived at Tikar village in the pargana of Nimbadi, which is 30 or 35 kos distant from this place, and that he has sent some of his troops to plunder Dhrangadhra.

The Rajah of Dhrangadhra sent a messenger to Malharrao to represent that he had incurred the displeasure of the Gaikwad sarkar for having been his friend, and desired to know the cause why he plundered his village. Malharrao answered, "It is true you are my humble friend, but what other manner have I for defraying my expense?" To-day I heard that he would leave Tikar and advance into the taluka of Dhrangadhra, which will be still nearer this place. Malharrao has along with him 10,000 foot, including horse-foot, and he has 8 or 10 guns, which he received from the following persons, *viz.* Fateh Muhammad gave him two ; the Chief of Morvi, one, the Raja of Bhavnagar, 3 ; besides this, I understand he has collected from different places 4 guns, which would make in all ten.

Mukundrao intends to join Malharrao, and the latter has sent his karkun with money to bring Sindhis, and I believe these forces will come ; but there is a dispute between the Chief of Sind and his brother, on this account it will take at least some time before the Sindhis will be able to join him ; but they will certainly ultimately arrive. I do not know whether Malharrao will proceed against me or may move to some other place, but I have dispatched two pair of kasids to obtain intelligence ; and as soon as they return, I will have the honour of informing you. The principal Moorman of Samuranderpur has collected 1,000 or 1,200 horsemen with an intention of joining Malharrao, and in no situation is there any of these tributary forces disposed to impede his progress.

Malharrao wrote a letter to Shivram, inviting him to come to him with his force. I believe he will also soon join him. I am really sorry to convey to you the above news, but I hope you will inform Major Walker of the circumstances and obtain speedily the dispatch of a bat-

talion with some Europeans and guns. There is no doubt but Malhar-rao is near us, and that it is incumbent to chastise him, otherwise he will prevent entirely the collection of the mulukgiri fund. Malhar-rao wrote a letter to the Chief of Pauntee (or Pantli) not to pay his mulukgiri to us, as he would himself come shortly to demand it. The Pantlikar (i.e. the Pantli Chieftain) is no doubt in league with him.

It is impossible for me to write you how much the silahdars are distressed. Every year some difficulties have arisen in respect to the mulukgiri collection, but I thought this season that we should have overcome all impediments. I am sorry, however, that no favourable change has occurred, as I anticipated. Malhar-rao has not set out from Roypur without a strong force, and unless he is properly punished, there will be no end to the disturbances. You know very well what force is with me. I have dispatched the letter express. I hope you will request the Major to dispatch battalions, in which case I will march against him and will chastise him in a memorable manner.

I have wrote letters to the kamavidars of Patan, Visnagar and Kadi to prepare themselves. Kakaji by this time has arrived at Baroda ; but, if he has no business there, you should send him away soon, that he may get everything in readiness at Patan, for there is no dependence on Malhar-rao, and one day he may be at Patan. If Kakaji should come, it will be of advantage to me. You are not well, and every day disturbance increases, but you will not lose courage, you may be assured that Almighty God will give us victory.

I trust you will dispatch Kakaji along with the battalions, that he may march day and night to reach me.

The enemy is near us, but I am prepared, and the whole is that it principally depends on you to dispatch the battalions. What can I write more ?

Baroda, 2nd June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from Babaji. *Troops against Malhar*
 In consequence of the intelligence it conveys I have requested the commanding officer to adopt the most prompt and vigorous measures for dispersing Malhar-rao's followers, before they can form a junction with Kanhoji, which there is reason to conclude to be the ultimate intention of these Chiefs.

Babaji's premature proceedings have been the principal cause of this hostility. He entered Kathiawar on the mulukgiri service without a sufficient force, and before he was either joined our troops, or had arranged any system for the collection of the tribute. By this imprudence the tributaries have been encouraged to unite with Malhar-rao and to hope for a successful resistance.

As it appeared to me a case of imperious necessity to check the progress of this insurrection immediately, I hope that I shall stand justified to you, Hon'ble Sir, in directing the march of the troops on this service, in preference to considerations of more distant although ultimately of greater danger. The commanding officer will be instructed to consider the service as totally distinct from the mulukgiri and to confine his first exertion to the defeat or dispersion of the forces under Malhar-rao.

I have also pressed this Government to concentrate its means and to reinforce Babaji so as to enable him to maintain his ground until he can be joined by the British troops.

For this purpose a considerable body of cavalry will be ordered to join him immediately from Ahmadabad and Sitaram's detachment.

I have also addressed the Committee at Surat to return Lieutenant Donelly's detachment, and do hope that the improved state of affairs there, with the large reinforcement lately sent to that quarter, will enable them to comply with a requisition which is essentially necessary to secure the public objects in this part of Gujarat.

Letter from Babaji to Raoji, dated Camp near Pantli, 27th May, 1803.

Malhar's allies Malharrao, who fled from Nadiad, is at Roypur [*Rapar?*] in Bhuj taluka, and endeavouring to collect troops, and also to obtain help from the Mewasi Chiefs of Jhalawar and Kathiawar. He has dispatched a karkun and a Sindhi with a lakh of Rupees in bills of exchange to Sind in order to bring from thence eight or ten thousand Sindi troops; also he entertains the people where he now resides. The Chief of the Mewasis have combined with him. Shammurni has entertained about one or two thousand troops, which induced me to dispatch a pair of kasids with a letter from Madhavrao Khushalrao to the Chief of Junagarh, and he returned an answer, but it seemed to me to be a false one. He mentions that Malharrao is at Roypur, and has four or five hundred troops and from 50 to 100 horse, and that they meditate no disturbances, but further that Malharrao's karkun was gone to bring fifteen thousand troops, and Mukundrao is at Damnagar, whom we (the Chief of Junagarh) shall expell by dispatching troops against him. The same Chief writes that he has no-master expect the Gaikwad sarkar.

My kasids did not proceed to Roypur; but returned from Junagarh. I again dispatched another pair of kasids with my letter to Morvi, but I received his answer in the same manner as the Chief of Junagarh wrote, but I have no confidence in either of them. They will write one thing and will do another, I therefore dispatched a third pair of kasids entirely to Roypur, where they remained 4 days and returned this morning. They inform me that they proceeded to Roypur in the disguise of bairagis, and gave out that they were going to Dwarka. They report that the karkun and another man are certainly gone to bring troops from Sind, and that the troops will come undoubtedly. Malharrao waits for those troops; and as soon as they arrive, it is his intention to descend into Kathiawar. At present he has five thousand foot and horse, including 20 companies of Arabs, and he entertains whoever applies to him.

Kanhoji sends letters to Malharrao, and he to Kanhoji. The Chief of Pantli also sent a letter to Malharrao, inviting him to cross the Rann as soon as possible, and then all the Chiefs would assist him, and advising him at present to interrupt the mulukgiri collection, in which time the troops from Sind will arrive. The kasid, who carried this letter, met our kasids at Roypur, and informed them of these circumstances.

Krishnarao Appa, the brother of Malharrao Gaikwad, is at Pantli. He also sends letters to Malharrao; but, as he has a very small force, he has not the courage to march from thence to join Malharrao. They

are all waiting for the arrival of the troops from Sind. I will dispatch these kasids again to-morrow to obtain intelligence.

Krishnaji Gaikwad also is in Pantli fort, who greatly encourages that Chief, desiring him not to settle the fund, as he hopes for succour from Malharrao or Kanhoji.

Shamiker Nawab allowed Shivram formerly to pass ; which being proved, I wrote a letter blaming him for this conduct. He is, therefore, dissatisfied ; but, although he behaved so, I have refrained from doing him the least prejudice. He has now entertained a thousand or fifteen hundred troops at his village of Punchasun, which is only 8 kos from Pantli. Notwithstanding my lenity, he intends to join these enemies.

The vakils of Pantli came at first to consult with me, but the conferences have produced no effect. The negotiation ended yesterday They said to their boynders (?) that they must conduct them to their places, as they had no money to pay, and I gave an order accordingly to conduct them.

I have sent for gunpowder and shot from Kadi, which will arrive to day or to-morrow ; and then I shall consider about erecting batteries against Pantli. We are obliged to go two kos for water, but I shall provide water to the people that will remain on the batteries. By the grace of our parents we shall chastise them ; but, agreeably to your former letters, I expect two Company's battalions.

By their power and courage the business will soon be brought to a conclusion, and it is because they have not arrived that they oppose us at Pantli.

Pantli had formerly a town or a city round the fort ; the country is a plain and convenient for an engagement.

If the battalions arrive, the mulukgiri would soon be settled. The liquidation of Jhalawar should be effected from this place, it appears to me.

On the first fall of rain these people will be obliged to settle, because it is the time for sowing the seed. Therefore you will request the Major Sahib to send the battalion.

The silahdars are starving for their arrears ; I hope therefore you will request Mairal Bhawoo to repair at once to my camp and to settle with them.

Baroda, 2nd June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

1803

By information (the general authority of which is, I imagine, correct) Malharrao has left his retreat and is advancing at the head of a considerable body of men in order to attack Babaji. *Against Malhar*

The number of Malharrao's forces is stated at 10,000 horse and foot with several pieces of artillery. He is said to have arrived on the 28th ultimo within 30 kos of Pantli, where Babaji is at present encamped and engaged in hostilities with the Chief, who may therefore be expected to join Malharrao.

There is also reason to expect that Kanhoji is on his march to Kathiawar with a view of uniting his forces with these insurgents.

In this fortune of affairs it is absolutely necessary to make a vigorous effort to attack and disperse the troops of Malharrao before they are joined by their confederates.

I request therefore that you will be pleased to detach with as little delay as possible a force sufficient to accomplish this service and to crush in time a party which is otherwise in danger of extending its influence.

The first object of the troops will be to join Babaji, and the most direct route for that purpose is by Dholka. Before the detachment can reach that station, I shall have the pleasure to enclose letters from the Gaikwad Administration, instructing Babaji to follow the advice of the commanding officer of the British detachment and to add such further information as in the intermediate time be received of the hostile proceedings.

1803 *Baroda, 2nd June, 1803 (1803, P. D.50)*

Alexander Walker to the Committee at Surat.

Orders to Surat I have the honour to inform you that Malharrao has left his retreat and is advancing towards the Gaikwad territory at the head of a considerable force.

As it becomes indispensably necessary to check the progress of this insurrection without delay, a very large proportion of the contingent's troops are ordered to march for that purpose, and to form a junction in the first instance with Babaji, against whom Malharrao is immediately proceeding.

In conveying this information to you I must urgently request that Lieutenant Donnelly's detachment may be returned to this station.

The measure is necessary to enable me to prosecute the views of Government with freedom and effect.

1803 *Bombay, 7th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

Appeal to Chief-tains In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo I am directly by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to observe that, unless you be aware of any objection to the measure (in which case you will report the same), you should depute proper agents or at least, write to the Raja or Morvi for the purpose of deterring him from affording encouragement, asylum or supplies to Malharrao, Kanhoji Gaikwad, or any of their party as perturbators of the peace of the State of Raja Anandrao Gaikwad and likewise of the interests of His Highness the Peshwa in the province of Gujarat.

Similar means of dissuasion are likewise to be used towards Hira Mehta, the Banyan karbari of Dhrangadhra and in respect to all the bordering Chieftains from whom either Malharrao, or Kanhoji, or Shivram may seek to obtain support, threatening all such persons (in whatever cases you may seem this sort of recourse advisable with the vengeance of the Hon'ble Company, His Highness the Peshwa's, and the Gaikwad Anandrao's Government in the event of their harbouring or anywise aiding or abetting either or all the persons above-named.

You will of course, pursue these means of precaution as far as may in your own opinion be useful with the concurrence and co-operation of Raoji Appaji; but at all events your having agents of your own at the different places, in which those insurgents interests lie, seems favourable to counteract them; and being more particularly expedient

during the actual state of affairs, you are therefore desired to station and employ them at such reasonable charge and expense as may be likely to enable them to answer the ends of their respective missions.

Surat, 10th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

The Committee to Alexander Walker.

We have this day received your letter of the 2nd instant, advising *Surat hopes* of Malharrao's reappearance in force and of the measures which, in view to the emergency of the occasion, you have pursued in your requisition to the officer in command of the contingent to detach a sufficient force to defeat or disperse, in conjunction with the Gaikwad's forces under Babaji, the considerable armed body of men that he has thus been able to collect, a measure which as one of strict necessity we cannot but entirely approve of, at the same time that we very much regret the combination of depending political circumstances that renders it in other points of view more riskful in respect to the general tranquillity of the province than could be wished.

Under the emergency which has thus however occurred, we rely on your and Lieut.-Colonel Woodington's local experience and zeal for the service to prosecute the pending operations with the fullest effect and with a sufficient force to the entire discomfiture and disappointment of this renewed attempt to disturb the peace of the province; which must also be followed up, as far and as vigorously as circumstances may admit, by the application of the necessary means to guard against its renewal, which must comprehend the endeavour to....., if possible, on Malharrao, Mukundrao and Kanhoji as well as upon those from whom they receive their support, which appearing, as far as concerns the first mentioned Chieftain to have been in part, if not principally, afforded by Fateh Muhammad, the rebellions partisan within the neighbouring jurisdiction of the Government of Cutch, against whom assistance has been repeatedly solicited on behalf of the Raja of that country as well from this as from the Supreme Government, the present occasion leads us to call your attention to make the necessary inquiries with a view to enable you to ascertain and report to us how far both objects may be combined by extending the British arms and influence to that country, which, as above intimated, is the next adjoining to the peninsula of Gujarat.

To assist your researches into the practicability and advisableness of this suggested measure our Secretary will furnish you under a separate cover with attested copies of all our correspondence with the Cutch Government and its recognized officers from the period when the first application was sent to His Excellency the Governor General by Sunderji, the Raja's agent, in 1802 to the present period, whence you will learn the progress of the negotiation and become fully aware of its scope and objects, which, without it arising to any positive obligation, you may avail yourself of all future good opportunities to improve, the more especially as it appears from the late retreat of Malharrao into that country and his present return from it with a certain degree of force that our obtaining some means of control in it may prove highly conducive to the permanent establishment of tranquillity in Gujarat.

Besides this, it will no doubt seem to you an advisable object under the present circumstances to endeavour to divide the interests of the Pantli and other Mewasi and tributary Chieftains in the peninsula of Gujarat from those of Malharrao and the other discontented branches of the Gaikwad family; what may perhaps be best effected by a judicious mixture of vigour and mildness, such as may incline those turbulent feudatories to seek their permanent advantage from a reliance on us rather than from any uncertain and temporary assistance they can derive through a connection with the present malcontents.

1803 *Baroda, 13th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

No troops for Babaji When I communicated to Raoba the necessity of deferring the march of the detachment into Kathiawar, he was naturally anxious to satisfy Babaji on this head, and expressed a desire that a person from me should be deputed for the purpose to his brother.

I was equally sensible of the expediency of reconciling Babaji to this measure and agreed at the Diwan's request to dispatch Vittoba.

I accordingly sent off this person on the 10th instant, fully informed as far as was necessary of the motives that have led to this delay, and instructed to make such communications on the subject to Babaji as were most likely to operate on his conduct. Vittoba will from time to time make the best use of the arguments with which he has been furnished, in order to impress them on Babaji's mind and prevail on him, if possible, to adopt a corresponding system.

Raoba has written to his brother to the same effect, and I have led him to expect after this delay such assistance as will maintain all the just claims of the Gaikwad Government.

I have also thought it not unuseful to embrace this occasion of establishing an agent on whom I can depend with Babaji who may keep me informed correctly of his proceedings and of the transactions in that quarter, which have lately become more interesting.

I have also instructed Vittoba to remind Babaji that the time for the payment of the second lakh of Rupees has expired and to urge very suitable argument to obtain the discharge of that demand.

1803 *Baroda, 16th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Information about Malharrao.

Malhar's camp Information of Khushalgar Gosain was sent on the 2nd instant to obtain intelligence of Malharrao Gaikwad, and returning this day he makes the following report. Malharrao is at Sonarah a village of Vankaner pargana, and Mukundrao Gaikwad is with him, having joined him there lately. Malharrao has about three thousand cavalry and two thousand foot, and Mukundrao has about five hundred cavalry and five hundred foot.

This messenger proceeded on the 8th instant into Malharrao's camp, where he saw four small guns and 2 elephants. Malharrao has a large tent for his own accommodation, and many of the Sindhis have rowtis. Hanmantrao was sometime ago dispatched by Malharrao into Sind to engage more troops, but he has not yet returned. Malharrao, it is supposed, will remain during the rains in the same ter-

ritory, where he is now. This Gosain left Malharrao's camp on the 9th instant, and on the 10th set out on his return to Baroda.

He heard on the way that the Chief of Jalia has been apprehended by the Chief of Morvi.

Baroda, 23rd June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble *Troops* the Governor-in-Council a return of the troops and artillery appointed to proceed against the insurgents in Kathiawar.

Bombay, 25th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

The Governor-in-Council entirely approves of Vittoba's deputa- *Approval*
tion to reside with Babaji for the several important purposes you have adverted to, whence several material good consequences may be expected to flow, and among others the payment of the lakh of Rupees now overdue to the Company by Babaji, who may otherwise rest satisfied of the Government having entirely at heart to assist him in the mulukgiri, as soon as ever the present crisis may with common prudence admit of a separation of the troops.

Baroda, 25th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

1803

Alexander Walker to Shaikh Moulvi Muhammad Ali.

You will proceed to the Rajas of Morvi, Limbdi and Dhrangadhra, *Directions*
etc., and after delivering the letters addressed to each, communicate to them my sentiments in the name of the English Company's Government and that of Anandrao Gaikwad.

You will explain to those Chieftains that they are the tributaries *Chiefs' duties*
of the Gaikwad sarkar, and that it does not become them to league with its enemies. Anandrao Gaikwad you will represent to them as the legal head of this Government, and that their allegiance is consequently due to him.

You must then proceed to tell them that, instead of pursuing this dutiful conduct, I am very well informed of the assistance and protection which they have given to Malharrao.

They were not satisfied with first harbouring and supporting his family, but have also furnished him with money and armed men to commit disturbances against the territories of his superior Sovereign, Anandrao. By these means Malharrao is enabled to wage an unlawful warfare, which in the end will doubtless prove his own ruin and that also of his confidants.

It will be proper in speaking of Malharrao to explain particularly *Malhar's doings*
the circumstances that have reduced him to his present condition.

You are acquainted with the detail which is in abstract as follows :

1st. Malharrao for years withheld the payment of his peshkash to the Baroda sarkar. 2nd. Under various pretences he assembled forces at last and without any declaration of war commenced hostilities by treacherously seizing on Visnagar, and did all in his power to subvert the regular Government. 3rd. This conspiracy obliged Anandrao to call on the Company, his old friends, to assist him. 4th.

The Company's Government interfered with a determination of supporting the just claims of Anandrao, but at the same time from a regard for the whole family they were desirous of mediating a peace for Malharrao and of guiding him from the path of error and destruction. 5th. At first Malharrao listened to this interposition, but by an act of unprecedented treachery he forfeited every friendly consideration. 6th. The Company's forces in a short time reduced him to submit at discretion; and the natural generosity of the English character interposed to obtain him maintenance suitable to his rank. 7th. But Malharrao, whose whole life has been distinguished by deceit and tyranny, soon discovered the same faithless disposition at Nadiad, and insensible to favour and his own obvious interest, he fled from thence without cause, and while the Company was giving him daily proofs of their friendship.

This is the short history of Malharrao, which you will amplify and explain in all its relations.

*Warning
to Chiefs*

You will then resume the general subject and remonstrate with the Chiefs on the assistance which they have afforded Mukundrao. You must tell them plainly that all these transactions have come to light, and that, unless they speedily change their conduct, the consequences must be fatal to themselves.

You may inform them that Kanhoji and Malharrao intend to form a junction. In this case the English will certainly send a powerful army into Kathiawar, and the Rajas, who lend these confederates the best assistance, shall undoubtedly be deprived of their possessions.

Before you separate from these Chiefs, you will urge them in the most unequivocal manner to withdraw their aid and countenance from Malharrao and Mukundrao.

Proposal

It would be a service of still greater importance, if you could by any private means prevail on any of the Chiefs to seize or apprehend the person of either of those Gaikwads.

Promise

You may assure them in this case, not only of the Company's favour, but of some substantial reward. Further, should you have an opportunity of communicating with Malharrao or Mukundrao, you may advise them to submit their cases to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay; and on ceasing their present opposition to the Gaikwad Government they may still obtain from his humanity an asylum for their persons and families.

1803 *Baroda, 10th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Malhar

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a paper containing information of Malharrao

Information from Bhagwan and Kanji, harkaras, dated Baroda 9th July, 1803.

*Malhar
and
Mukund*

The informants were dispatched hence thirteen days ago to bring intelligence of Malharrao. They say that Malharrao and Mukundrao seven days ago with 1,000 horse and 3,000 marching troops of the country were encamped opposite to Gondal on the northern bank of a river that runs by that town. That they had arrived there two days before,

making two stages from Sonari, on a report of Babaji's army moving from Patves to Dhermul Gala; that the talk of the town in Gondal indicated their intention of coming to Amroti. The informants say they heard that Malharrao had lately plundered two poor villages in the Rajkot Principality called Ruavara and Karoda.

Fear prevented them approach nearer his camp than the breadth of the river, having satisfied themselves with a sight of his colours and heard from the townspeople what is written above, and that Malharrao had several small guns.

No. 3. KANHOJIRAO'S INSURRECTION

(April, 1802—July, 1803)

THE documents deal with Kanhojirao and his supporters: Gajrabai, Ganeshpant, the Arab jamadars, the Mewasis, the Raja of Rajpipla, Sindia and others. With reference to Gajrabai a few documents are here inserted that are not concerned with any political activities in Kanhoji's cause, but are nevertheless of interest as indicative of her character. As regards the Arab jamadars it must be borne in mind that, but for them, Kanhoji would not have left Ranpur. Therefore the information here recorded must be read side by side with that contained in another section: The Arab Sibandi.

The following are the principal points of historical interest: Kanhoji's flight, his supporters, the efforts made by the English to arrive at a peaceful settlement, the military measures concerted against Kanhoji, the defeats he suffered and his wanderings, incidentally evidencing that Kanhoji does not seem to have formed a definite plan of campaign.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Surat*, 12th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 13)

Gajrabai to Miah Saheb.

Gajrabai and Kanhoji I, Gajrabai, send you my compliments from Surat. Here all is well, and do you continue to write to me accounts of your health.

You have sent me a letter signifying that the Governor has said that I had written a letter tending to excite warfare; on which information you had observed that, if she had done so, she would not have likewise written a pacificatory communication; whereupon the Governor had noticed that this intelligence had thus reached from Sankheda.

But you will consider that I have a thousand enemies, as is well known to you; and it is not fit that you should place confidence in the saying of the numbers thus hostile to me. I am willing to acquiesce in whatever God shall see for your welfare, but the Lord will not be pleased with your bringing up calumnious charges against me. At first I was going to the Deccan, when you and Harichand sent for me. Whereupon I began to negotiate in favour of Kanhojirao, as to which you took from me written assurances and agreed yourself; after which Raoba's business was taken in hand; and what I had to offer and say,

remained unattended to ; but even then I remained silent, keeping only in my heart in what manner you had acted. Now you bring charges against me, but I had nothing to say in respect to Malharrao, my interposition being only for Kanhoji, which as you also have disregarded, neither have I insisted on. Under which circumstances it is not proper that you should seek to overwhelm me through the calumnies of my enemies. I approve of your acting so as God may approve and be contented with. Settle your affairs therefore with Malharrao as you see best. But you told me that the Governor wished me well and that, whether everybody's views were realised or not, yet that my welfare would be promoted. Wherefore the final good is in the hands of God, but is not proper for you to throw me into difficulties through the evil sayings of my enemies. Miah Saheb, between you and me God's name has been taken ; and if in this you remain firm, God will reward you. You said you would return in fifteen days or a month, but that time has now nearly elapsed. Wherefore let me know when we may look for your arrival, and send me an answer quickly.

Surat, 30th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

The mother of Gajrabai by name Bhagu Bai has recently written a letter of lamentation to her daughter at this place, complaining that Raoba has stopped her allowance, a point on which I request you to intercede so far as to point out to Raoji and to Kamal-ud-din the injudiciousness of such severity, and strongly to recommend the restoration of these allowances, whatever they may be, as the best means of reconciling the various branches of the family to Raoba's management.

*Gajra-
bai's
complaint*

I am sorry to hear that the latter was indisposed and request you to express to him my hope that his indisposition may be of very short duration.

Baroda, 4th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Having communicated to Raoji the complaint of Gajrabai on behalf of her mother, he strongly protested that it was devoid of truth, and declared that instead of diminishing her allowances he had increased them since the confinement of Kanhoji. But on this subject Raoba requested that I would take the trouble of satisfying myself, as it would be easy to make a reference to Bhagu Bai, who was now living in the city.

*Gajra-
bai's
complaint
baseless*

As this appeared the preferable mode of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the complaint, Kishenrao Gaikwad, the adopted son of Bhagu Bai, and her karkun attended at my tents this morning.

The complaint in question was minutely explained to Kishenrao, and he was desired to state what he knew respecting it and anything else relating to the circumstances of Bhagu Bai.

Kishenrao answered distinctly that there was no truth in the assertion and was positive that Bhagu Bai never wrote such a letter. He said that Raoji had been their friend and protector ; that Kanhoji had not only deprived Gajrabai of her allowances, but plundered her

of her property in the night, and turned her out of the house, desiring her to go and live with her mother who resided in a different quarter of the town; that Bhagu Bai going to complain of this violence to Kanhoji, that Prince put both the women in confinement, and soon afterwards treated Anandrao in the same manner, where they all remained until the revolution. On this event they were restored to their liberty and their allowances.

The karkun and Mangal Parekh confirmed this statement; but notwithstanding that this evidence appeared to be decisive, I judged it expedient to obtain that of Bhagu Bai herself. With this view I sent Miah Muhammad Fazl-ullah Bapu Khote to wait on Bhagu Bai and to question her in my name. He brought me her answer in writing, which entirely confirmed the preceding narrative.

Raoji has since conversed with me on the subject and of his own accord proposed to write Gajrabai, inviting her to return to her family and assuring her of an honourable reception. The original of this letter I have the honour to enclose for your satisfaction, and in order that it may be safely delivered to Gajrabai.

Raoji Appaji's letter to Gajrabai.

*Raoji's
justifica-
tion*

You having last year declared to me on oath, and assured me through the great Bai Saheb that you were going to your house, and having also promised to return in six months, I gave you Rupees 500 for your expenses; but you went to Surat; and having joined with Ganeshpant, began to make a disturbance in favour of Kanhojirao. You do not at all remember that Kanhojirao drove your mother from her house and confined you in the old fort. On my promising to provide for you in the same manner as the late Shrimant Govindrao Maharaj, you went with a promise to return in six months, but began the disturbances. I in consequence sent your mother's karkun, Ramchander Pant Bapu, with letters from me, your mother and Krishnarao Bhawoo, to bring you from Surat, desiring him to tell you that, in case you feared, I would give you the security of Mir Saheb and the Jamadars; this I suppose was also written in the letters which you may now have in your possession. Ramchander Pant remained at Surat for a month and a half to desire and beg your return, but you paid no attention to him, and answered the letters as you pleased. The Hon'ble the Governor having directed me, I now write this letter to you that you may return without any doubt. I shall request the Shrimant Dadasaheb Senakhashkel to provide for you in the same manner as the late Shrimant Saheb did for all of you for 8 years; nothing shall be deficient. The Hon'ble the Governor will speak to you on the subject, which you must not disregard, but soon return to your father's house. What can I write more?

1802 *Surat, 8th February, 1802, (1802, G.T. 311)*

Gajrabai to Janathan Duncan.

*Charges
against
Raoji*

I have received the letter of Raoji Appaji, which you sent by your chobdar; copy of which I send you in the Persian language. Last year after Kanhojirao was confined, I told Babaji that I was desirous of going to my country, and therefore desired him to obtain leave for

me. Babaji answered, "You must ask Raoba." I accordingly sent a message to him; to that who answered, "You must ask Anyaba Dada"; on which I went to Anyaba Dada and requested his permission to go to my country, which he gave me, saying he would speak to Raoba on his coming in the afternoon, and would cause horsemen and peons and camels for my baggage to be given to conduct me and where-withal for expenses. When Raoba came to the cutcherry, Dadasaheb told him that I was going to my country, and desired him to dispatch me, giving me for expenses and other necessaries. Raoba clearly answered that many such women would go, and that he had nothing to give them for expenses. Dadasaheb, being unable to oppose him, remained silent. Raoba afterwards, on his return home, wrote a note to me, saying that, as I was going to my country, I must give a security. I argued with him on the impropriety of his demand, observing that to this time nobody had taken security from women, yet he wanted it from me. But whom could I give as a security? My elder brother, Dadasaheb, was without sense and had not the power to oppose him, my younger brother, Kanhojirao was his prisoner, and my parents, Fatesingrao, Govindrao, and Manaji Bawa were all dead. Were they alive, they would have become my security. To this Raoba plainly answered that I should not go unless I gave security. I replied that I had nobody to give as security but my mother, Gahenabai. Raoba said that on her satisfying him he would give me leave to go. I in consequence sent to her, and on her sending to desire him to give me leave, he did so. I immediately sent to ask him to give me something for the expenses of my journey, Dadasaheb having given him permission for so doing. Raoba answered that it was not convenient to him to give me for expenses, that I had four roads open, and I might take which I pleased. He now writes that I promised him on oath to return in six months; but at that time I had not met him, nor had I talked to him in person, although he writes so. He is a great man and writes that he gave me five hundred Rupees for my expenses. From himself he gave me nothing; but 500 Rupees of my own money, being the amount which the late Raja Bahadur allowed me from the village of Suma as a nazranah, and which I have enjoyed these 20 years, he caused to be paid to me. The manager at that place having given me nothing for expenses, and Dadasaheb, my brother, being unsteady and unable to oppose him, I came to Surat, and made my request to the sarkar of the Company Bahadur, on whose lap I was placed by my late parent Raja Bahadur. Raoba has now written me this letter by your desire, copy of which I now send for your notice; but I shall act agreeable to the orders of the sarkar of the Company Bahadur and proceed in the way you may point out. What can I write more?

Baroda, 11th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

The Diwan was soon convinced that it was the real interests of *Kanhoji's* his Master and his own to deliver Kanhoji into our charge. With his *future* concurrence I imparted this to the principal jamadars as your wish, Hon'ble Sir; and after several interviews they generally appeared to acquiesce in the measure. This success encouraged Raoba, and he

proposed publicly the liberation of Kanhoji. At first there appeared a disposition to comply with the wishes of the Minister, but under an affected scruple that it would be a stain on their character, instead of a direct surrender of the person of their prisoner, they now propose to change his place of confinement, and by keeping a slight guard to permit of a rescue.

No. 1. Instructions delivered by Anandrao to Alexander Walker, dated 20th August.

*Giving up
Kanhoji*

Owing to young Kanhoji's disobedience to the sarkar, he was ordered to be placed out of sight, and sent into the fort of Ranpur¹ under a guard of Arabs, consisting of from two to three hundred men. They now presume upon this circumstance to be disorderly and are carrying on contests with the Government and with the Diwan Raoba Baba. Therefore it is my wish that you should consult with both Yehya Ben Nasir and Sultan Jaffir, jamadars, and cause them to release Kanhoji, and send him to Bombay to the Hon'ble the Governor, where he will be taken care of.

For the support of his expenses there, whatever the Hon'ble the Governor deems proper to settle, shall accordingly be furnished from the sarkar.

In the event of these two jamadars not consenting to send Kanhoji to Bombay, you will detach a proper English force and warlike stores, and send him to the Hon'ble the Governor at Bombay; so concluding.

No. 2. Order from the sarkar of Anandrao Gaikwad to Yehya Ben Nasir, and Sultan Jaffir and all the other jamadars, dated 22nd August, 1802.

*Giving up
Kanhoji*

It is hereby signified that young Kanhojirao Gaikwad through his misconduct was ordered to be put out of sight, and kept in the fort of Ranpur, under your guard. You will deliver him over into the custody of Major Walker Saheb without objection or waiting for another letter of licence from me.

1802 Bombay, 22nd October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

*Buying
Kanhoji*

We approve of your intention to effect [*the release of Kanhoji*], considering always as a matter of primary weight in every stage of this enterprise the safety of the life of Kanhoji, whose person being now in the power of these Arabs, the greatest care will be taken to guard against any act of ours proving the plea or pretext of their committing violence on it.

We authorise you to endeavour to smooth your progress in regard to the means of effecting the release of Kanhoji by well-timed pecuniary douceurs to those immediately in charge of his person, upon condition of surrendering him to you in safety.

1802 In Camp, 23rd November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 131)

Sitaram Bapu to Alexander Walker.

*Kanhoji's
flight*

The intelligence I had from Ranpur, on my arrival at this place,

1 Kanhoji's place of confinement is also called the Ranpur Rameah Fort. Gaz. Bar. State, II, 455.

I wrote you about 10 at night, and having dispatched several spies and coolies for intelligence as well as to clear the way, some of them returned and brought the account that between 12 o'clock at night, and two in the morning the Arabs evacuated the fort of Ranpur, and taking Kanhoji with them went towards the ghat of Bawapir and crossed the river, and the jamadar of the old sibandi who was at Ranpur came out this moment to me, and confirmed the above account, and assured me that the Arabs left nothing belonging to them not even a dog. I cannot but believe they are gone to Ratanpur. I have sent proper people all over the country for intelligence; such as I get, shall be conveyed to you. He passed, I find, about midnight or a little after by a large piece of flat ground between Panothia and Bawapir. Old jamadar Ali and Parbhuram, a Brahman of this place, came to me with this account. The country is laid waste. The Brahman, according to the custom, asked for a certificate, which I gave him, and I have sent five Sindhis and a jasad to take possession of the fort and to protect the people. They crossed into the dominion of Rajpipla with about three hundred or three hundred and fifty men. Now let me know how I am to act. The Arab jamadars and their people, who were to have followed me, have not arrived as yet, at least I have not seen one of them; therefore let me know the face of affairs at your place.

Baroda, 23rd November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 131)
Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

1802

I have to acquaint you with the escape of Kanhojirao from the fort of Ranpur, and that there is just reason to think Ganeshpant to be confederated with him. *Ganeshpant*

We may refer to our own records for the intrigues and active exertions of this person in favour of Kanhoji, and there has within these few days past transpired more than presumptive evidence that he has not only been assisting to the escape of this prisoner, but supplied him when in confinement with clothes and necessaries.

The Diwan has represented to me very forcibly the mischiefs that may ensue from the connection of Ganeshpant with Kanhoji, and I am of opinion that the person of the pandit should be secured or placed under restraint until the present disturbances are over. I beg leave to recommend this to your attention as a measure on which the means of establishing the tranquillity of Gujarat may materially depend.

As Gajrabai is attached to the same cause and equally distinguished by her support for it, I am under the necessity of recommending that she may be prevented from holding any communication with Kanhoji, and of repeating my former apprehensions in respect to her. *Gajrabai*

If these measures are had recourse to immediately, I have no doubt but they would considerably damp the hopes of Kanhoji's party and destroy the effect of a declaration, which he has made with a view of gaining partisans, that he has established his peace with the English. *Kanhoji*

Baroda, 24th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)
Alexander Walker to Colonel H. Woodington.

By advices from Sitaram, received last night and this day, it appears that Kanhoji (having probably heard of the advance of the detach- 1802
Kanhoji's flight

ment) had evacuated Ranpur and fled into the jungles of Rajpipla. He is accompanied by the Arabs, who lately composed the garrison of Ranpur and is said to be joined by some Kolis and a few Sindhis under one of the discharged jamadars. The fort of Ranpur has been taken possession of by the forces.

Troops ready As it seems undesirable at present to cross the Narbada in pursuit of Kanhoji, the Gaikwad forces will be desired, provided you may think it expedient to instruct Major Holmes to the same effect, to continue on this side of that river and to be ready at a moment's warning to march back to Baroda. On their return it is intended that these forces shall encamp at the tank on that side of the fort where the Raja's palace is situated, which will alarm the Arabs for that quarter and be the means of frustrating any views they may have formed for carrying off the person of Anandrao.

1802 *Baroda, 26th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)*

Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

Ally of Kanhoji It has been reported to me for several quarters that Ganpatrao Gajjar, a pandit of Poona, now residing at Surat, forwarded to Kanhoji the sum of 6,000 Rupees, which that person distributed amongst the Arabs previous to his flight from Ranpur. This money was conveyed to Kanhoji by Seth Bhogia, formerly one of his khidmatgars. I have judged it necessary to inform you of circumstances which appear to charge with so serious a crime a person living under the Company's protection and within the sphere of your magistracy.

1802 *Bombay, 29th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)*

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

Kanhoji's friends Since writing to you this morning I have received your letter of the 23rd. The flight of Kanhoji will no doubt lengthen out this business; but I hope with you that everything will end properly. Mr. Crow very properly put Ganeshpant and Gajrabai under restraint the moment he heard of the first disturbances at Ranpur, and before any application of you could reach him. I shall now write to send them down here, as I trust he will also be able to obtain their assent thereto.

1802 *Surat, 3rd December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)*

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Offer of services From some distant overtures just made to me through Mohsan Ali Khan, by the Peshwa's sarsubah still at Phulpara and a political application of the influence of my prisoners, Ganeshpant and Gajrabai, in which, I think I may be able to succeed, I am exhilarated with a prospect of the possibility of prevailing upon Kanhoji to take protection in Surat, could I take upon myself to assure him not only of your countenance but likewise of an honourable secure provision; and as I am zealously desirous of contributing my services towards the establishment of the order of your measures and objects, I beg to know how far I may consider myself sanctioned and empowered to try my luck. The reports of his concealment and direction are various, and none of them, in my humble opinion, more entitled to credit than another. Our shelter is the best he can take for his own good and the

general tranquillity ; and if confident of finding security and generosity, he would perhaps immediately resort to it ; but it is not to be expected that he will ever listen to the invitations of Raoba, however confirmed by the seal of the State. It is necessary, therefore, I humbly conceive, if it be intended to open the door of mercy to him, that some other medium should be employed, or despair will drive him from it.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 131)

At a Consultation.

The post of this morning from the northward has brought me a *Proposed measures* private letter from Major Walker of the 23rd of November, giving cover to two enclosures herewith delivered in ; the first ascertaining the evacuation of Ranpur and Kanhoji's flight, accompanied by a party of Arabs ; the other pointing out the expediency of securing this fugitive's adherents in Surat, which Mr. Crow has already very laudably anticipated on the first news of these unlooked for troubles reaching him ; and at the suggestion of Major Walker I have written to Mr. Crow to send Ganeshpant and Gajrabai, or at least the former, in safe custody to the Presidency, in view to which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle should be written to by the Secretary to supply a suitable vessel for the safe conveyance by sea of any person or persons whom Mr. Crow may signify his desire to send to Bombay ; their arrival at which, the officer in charge of them should report to me, and waiting directions for their being brought on shore, taking care that during their passage every attention be paid to their ease and convenience consistently with preventing their escape. A copy of this instruction to Mr. Seton may be forwarded to Mr. Crow for his fuller information of the intentions of Government.

Major Walker mentions that he will advise Lieutenant-Colonel *Dealing with Kanhoji* Woodington to pursue Kanhoji, who has yet under his standard the Arabs only who fled with him from Ranpur ; adding that, were it not for them, it is supposed Kanhoji would throw himself on our mercy ; in view to which, the Major may, I think, be instructed to endeavour, in concurrence with the means which he mentions his intention of trying towards influencing these Arabs to withdraw their adherence and support from Kanhoji, to convey a conciliatory intimation to that Chieftain that in the event of his peaceably submitting himself to his brother's Government, suitable provision will be made for him, as has all along been the intention the English Government in his favour ; whereas, should he omit to avail himself immediately of this offer, the most vigorous measures must be continued for his subjection.

Major Walker concludes his communication of the 23rd by observing *Anand Rao* that the Raja continues at large in the palace, the Resident's chobda having free access to him, nor does the Major doubt but everything will yet terminate properly.

Bombay, 7th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

At 6 P.M. I have received yours of the 3rd December ; and as *Promise to Kanhoji* Kanhoji's taking our shelter in Surat would be attended with public advantage, besides being very agreeable to my own mind, which has always

had his welfare in view in common with the other numbers of the Gaikwad family, I lose no time in assuring you that, if you can prevail on this fugitive to come into Surat, I will give him my countenance and procure for him a reasonable provision for his quiet support. Exert therefore your best means for this purpose.

1802 Bombay, 8th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)

Jonathan Duncan to Major Alexander Walker.

Promise to Kanhoji We have received your letter of the 30th November, on the subject of which we need only refer to ours of the 28th and to our Secretary's intermediate communications together with the accompanying extract of more recent correspondence between Mr. Crow and the Governor; which may terminate we hope in Kanhoji's resorting to Surat, in which case you may assure Raoba that no use will of course be made of his presence inconsistent with what was our original object in wishing him to have been delivered up to us, viz. the security of Anandrao's Government and of Raoba's own situation; all which may, we trust, be yet creditably effected by the result of your proceedings on our instructions above referred to, and by inducing Kanhoji to lead a quiet life on reasonable means of support being assigned to him, which Raoba's good sense cannot fail to point out to him as being in every respect a preferable mode and as like to prove even more economical to the Gaikwad Government than for himself and his Master to have this son of late Govindrao constantly watching an opportunity to embarrass, perplex and even subvert the subsisting Baroda Administration.

1802 Baroda, 9th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)

Alexander Walker to Kanhoji.

Walker's offer You must in your late confinement have heard of the endeavours of the English Government to obtain your liberty, and that since my arrival in Gujarat I have spared no pains to procure for you this blessing. It would certainly have been more for your advantage had these intentions succeeded rather than the means that have effected it. You must reflect that the same treachery that has set you at liberty may again betray you. Besides, what can you expect from such precarious support? It cannot be creditable for you to live like a robber and to wander about the country without a home. On reflection you will find that you can nowhere expect security but by coming to the English for protection. But I hope you will be better advised and submit to your brother's Government. In this event a suitable provision will be made for you, as had always been the intention of the English Government. The respectable Raoji Appaji is also your well-wisher; and if you will come to me here, I shall stand security for your safety. Should you omit to avail yourself immediately of this offer, the most vigorous measures will be pursued against you.

Surat, 11th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)

Nathan Crow to Daniel Seton.

Ganesh-pant Understanding that the *Rodney* is under dispatch to the Presidency, I request the favour of your orders to the commander to receive on

board Ganeshpant, a state-prisoner, to be conveyed thither and delivered over to such charge as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may appoint. The pandit and his attendants, fifteen in number, deserve much indulgence both to their caste and condition ; and I beg therefore on that account and my conviction of the sentiment meeting the Hon'ble the Governor's approbation, that your instructions may be issued to the commander to show every attention to their accommodation and wants.

Surat, 11th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)
Nathan Crow to James Grant.

1802

Conformably to political considerations which have been submitted to, and approved by, the Hon'ble the Governor, I now avail myself of your communication of the 29th ultimo to forward as a state-prisoner to the Presidency through the Lieutenant-Governor Ganeshpant, formerly Diwan and a well-known adherent to Kanhojirao, the member of the Gaikwad family who has been so long in notorious opposition to the State, and lately fled from confinement. The pandit has fifteen attendants, whom with himself I have thought it my duty, as the enclosed copy will show, to recommend to the particular attention of the commander.

Ganesh-
bani

Bombay, 18th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)
S. Wilson to Kanhojirao.

1802

Your faithful servant, Ganeshpant, I see, writes to you by this opportunity. Considering well his good advice to you, let it operate to your advantage. Nothing but ruin can attend your opposing the Hon'ble Company ; whereas by repairing quietly either to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, or to Mr. Crow, the Magistrate at Surat, I shall be able to make an arrangement for your decent support ; and what more need I say ? Beware of bad advice, and listen not to the self-interested. I am your friend, according as you shall act.

Appeal to
Kanhoji

Bombay, 19th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)
Ganesh Vinayak to his master, Kanhoji.

1802

By your favour I am up to this day in good health, and wish you the same with desire to receive your commands and to hear often of your welfare.

Appeal to
Kanhoji

While I was at Surat, the Hon'ble the Governor wrote me to repair to Bombay, upon which I arrived here and embraced His Excellency, who shows me much esteem and provides for me in every respect, and views the whole branch equally. During our interview His Excellency has been pleased to order me to write a letter to my sardar or Master, with one from himself, signifying His Honour's ardent desire to see the Gaikwad family properly and happily settled ; with which view he proposed to fix a monthly allowance for your maintenance and respectable subsistence, which shall be paid regularly without objection, so that you may, wherever agreeable to you live comfortably either at Bombay or at Surat, with your wife and children. I hope after our personal meeting everything may be adjusted.

Maharaja, in my opinion, at this critical time, it is prudent to

preserve amity and to settle the business through that medium, whence may spring the best effects ; for these people are very faithful to their words and hate intrigues ; neither is it possible to wage war with them ; for we cannot sufficiently oppose them. They have abundance of treasure in their sarkar as well as troops and warlike stores ; in short, there is nothing wanting to complete their measure ; and, should they require to expend Rupees instead of pice, they have enough, and God Almighty is favourable towards them for the present.

In such case it is want of wisdom for us to listen to evil-disposed persons, and to set ourselves up against them and for nothing run into the shroff's debts from two to four lakhs of Rupees, and at the end to do all that in vain.

They are masters of immense armies, and we are feeble before them ; therefore preserving friendship with them must prove of the greatest advantage and serviceable to us hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor, conformable to his generosity and humanity, certainly will show us all the civility in his power, and through his auspices we shall be benefited much. You yourself are sensible enough. It is needless for me to mention all this ; but just now too many will be about you and advise you to the contrary ; but then they will be ready in a moment to flee for non-payment of their pay and allowances, and you will be obliged to suffer trouble and vexation for their sake.

Experienced as you are, be cautious in all you undertake ; my present counsel may serve to promote your service. What can I write more ? Let affection be preserved.

1802 *Baroda, 21st December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji I have the honour to enclose the intelligence received this day respecting Kanhoji.

Intelligence by Ajabsing, received the 21st December, 1802.

Kanhoji's situation He states that he left this place and went to a pargana belonging to the Gaikwad called Koral, distant from this about 17 kos. Upon inquiry he found that Kanhojirao was in a jungle in the district of the Rajpipla Raja on the other side of the Narbada and distant about 3 or 3½ kos from Koral. His forces consist of 3,000, including about 200 horse. Excepting a few Arabs, the rest are Kolis, Kasbutis, Sindhis and vagabond people, who have resorted to him for service. The informant heard that Kanhoji intends coming to Baroda, but is afraid to venture with his present forces.

1802 *Baroda, 24th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji's plans I have the honour to enclose the translation of an unsatisfactory letter from Kanhoji in reply to that which I addressed to him under the 9th instant. Kanhoji left the Rajpipla country some days ago and crossed to the northern side of the Narbada. It was reported that he made this movement with an intention of coming to Baroda, and it was known that the jamadars had sent a deputation to invite him

to this place ; but it is now understood that Kanhoji has repaired to Narukot in the view of joining Ganpatrao who has lately appeared on the borders of the Sankheda.

Translation of Kanhojirao's letter to Major Walker, dated 19th December, 1802.

(Then follows the recapitulation of the whole contents of the letter written by Major Walker¹ word for word) and concludes thus "I have not a doubt but that you weighed well everything you have written me."

Baroda, 28th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43 /49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from the Judge *Letters* and Magistrate of Surat and my reply.

No. 1. Letter from Nathan Crow to Alexander Walker, dated Surat, 20th December, 1802.

I have been duly honoured with your transmission of the 23rd ultimo, three days previous to the arrival of which, upon receiving authentic information of the flight of Kanhojirao, I considered it my duty, in view to the safety of my own charge as well as the public peace, to prevent the junction of an adherer qualified to assist his councils and by connections and information in this quarter to give them perhaps formidable design and effect ; and I therefore returned the person of the pandit you mention.

*Ganesh-
pant and
Gajrabai*

The first public introduction of himself to our Government as the Diwan of Kanhojirao I am intimately acquainted with, but am not aware of any other records of his intrigues and active exertions in favour of his Master, if to such you allude. The assistance that he can possibly have given, according to all the visible means he has exhibited here, which have been barely adequate, I believe, to his subsistence, to the release of Kanhojirao, could not have prevailed, I should think, against any substantial modes for the security of this prisoner ; and his escape would be more fairly perhaps attributed to the treachery of his guards than the force of any particular interference. In respect to his supplying the Rao, his patron and benefactor, when in prison, with clothes and necessities, any remark I humbly conceive is more a reproach to his keepers than to the pandit ; for not only humanity but gratitude may plead to exculpate him from crime.

The importance which you seem disposed to attach to the influence of Ganeshpant and Gajrabai in the affairs of the Gaikwad State, I must confess, I am at a loss to comprehend ; and if its actions be of such serious nature as your letters are calculated to impress, I am sorry that your challenge of their characters was not earlier.

Ganpatrao, whom your letter of the 26th following, with which I have been also honoured, accuses of supplying Kanhojirao with Rupees 6,000, totally denies the charge and willingly presents himself to investigation. This pandit is a connexion of the late great statesman

¹ See entry of the 9th December, 1802.

Nana Fadnavis, upon whose demise he quitted Poona and took up his residence in Surat, where he has lived in peace and credit many years. I could not therefore reconcile the justice of disturbing either upon mere report.

In a political point of view I hope you are convinced that I feel as much anxiety as yourself to pay every attention to the wishes and suggestions of the Diwan, as far as such conciliations can promote the objects of the Hon'ble Company's interest; but from the different genius of the British and Maratha Governments such indulgence must frequently be difficult; and my powers of accommodation, you will do me the justice to recollect, are by the nature of my office more fettered than yours. Whatever comes within the range of my regulating must be treated with an openness of investigation and a precision of application which leave no latitude for any considerations, but those of the immediate rules of justice prescribed, or such qualification or suspension as the Hon'ble the Governor may in his judgment from time to time direct.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow, dated Baroda, 27th December, 1802.

Walker's reply I was on the 24th instant favoured with your letter of the 20th instant replying to my letter under the 23rd and 26th ultimo. The interval of time that has passed in acknowledging these communications has defeated the view that I had in making them, and it is superfluous to offer anything at this distant period in evidence or in explanation of objects which were expected to produce an immediate influence on public affairs.

*1802 Baroda, 28th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.*

Letters I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Crow, dated the 24th instant, and my reply under this date, on which I received this communication.

No. 1. Letter from Nathan Crow to Alexander Walker, dated Surat, 24th December.

Crow ready to help I have just received a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Governor, of which I understand you have also information, conveying to me two letters to Kanhojirao, to be forwarded to him, and their purpose followed up in the manner which, concurrently with your judgement, may appear most appropriate and efficient; and I therefore lose no time in requesting your ideas on the subject, and of assuring you that I shall feel the pleasure of contributing my humble services towards the accomplishment of the public objects much enhanced by their being exerted in co-operation with you.

To give secure conveyance to the letters in question is a task of some little difficulty; but, if you approve of their being sent from here, I will undertake it. The opening of some practical communication with Kanhojirao will at least amuse the mischief of himself and partisans, should even the intercourse fail of reclaiming them to their alle-

giance, and perhaps the channel may be more easily established from Surat than Baroda, but of this I submit to your opinion.

In whatever manner my situation here can afford assistance to your views I shall be happy to receive your suggestions; for, independently of gratification to public zeal, I shall derive sincere personal satisfaction by being able to prove myself of utility in the accomplishment of your objects.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow, dated Baroda, 28th December.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 24th instant, *Appeal to Kanhoji* which I received to day.

I have been also favoured by the Hon'ble the Governor with copies of the letters to Kanhoji, but I am very doubtful whether they will have any influence on that Prince's disposition, and indeed whether it is in his power to follow his own wishes, provided he was inclined to accept our protection.

In consequence of the instructions of Government I opened a correspondence some time ago with Kanhoji and endeavoured to impress him with a just view of his situation; holding out to him on one hand the Company's favour and a suitable provision under the guarantee of the English Government; on the other hand he was apprised that our arms would be employed against him if he persisted in opposing his Brother's administration.

Kanhoji's answer to this communication left me no reason to expect that he would fall into our views; but, as since that period the *Hopes of success* fort of Baroda has been wrested from the Arabs, and he can no longer entertain any hopes of being placed at the head of the Gaikwad's affairs, he may by this time have reflected better on his own situation and be found more submissive.

Lest you should not have perfect information of the circumstances *Summary of events* that have attended Kanhoji since his release, I beg leave to state some of the principal events. Kanhoji after quitting Ranpur sought refuge in the Rajpipla country, where he was favourably received. He was accompanied thither by two or three hundred Arabs, and was soon afterwards joined by some Sindhi cavalry, who had been not long before discharged from this service. The accounts that I received stated that a great number of Kolis or other disorderly people had flocked to his standard, and that he had collected altogether about 3,000 men. With this force he crossed the Narbada, and it was doubtful whether he intended to join his relation, Ganpatrao, or the Arabs at this place; but, whatever was his object, he appears to have been disappointed in it. His people were repulsed in an attack on the thana of Tilakwada, and they immediately returned to their former station in the Rajpipla country, where Kanhoji continues to reside by the most recent intelligence we have received.

From this sketch it does not appear that Kanhoji has much to *Steps to be taken* hope; and it is evident that it would be for his interest to accept of our protection. There is reason however to think that this unfortunate man is still in the hands of the Arabs, and that they keep his person as a security for some pecuniary engagements which he entered into

with them at Ranpur. As Kanhoji has no other means of supporting his people but by pillages, and has already plundered several districts, besides threatening others, it is absolutely necessary to put an end to his depredations. It was my intention in concert with this Government to have detached a force against him and to have instructed the commanding officer to offer him an asylum in the English camp or, if he preferred it, a safe escort to Surat. I should have sent with the troops agents from this place, who are supposed to have some influence with Kanhoji, and who might have made him sensible of his true interest.

*Means of
communi-
cating*

Many of Kanhoji's friends live at present at Baroda, and there is no difficulty in opening a channel of intercourse with him from hence. It appears to me of little importance whether the letters are forwarded from Surat or from this place, provided you are certain of a secure conveyance; but, if you are at all doubtful on this head, it would be advisable to send them here. It would perhaps be an eligible method to entrust them to the officer who may command the detachment; and should you approve of this, I shall engage some persons interested in Kanhoji's welfare to proceed. At the same time I shall endeavour to suspend the march of this detachment, until I shall have the pleasure of receiving an answer to this letter; but, should it be necessary to march sooner, there will be sufficient time, before it can reach the place of Kanhoji's residence, to forward for the guidance of the commanding officer, any information you may judge necessary for accomplishing the present design.

I have felt much gratification from your assurances of support and assistance. I am sensible that our cordial and united efforts are very necessary to bring to a successful issue the public service at the present crisis.

1802 *Bombay, 29th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)*

Bombay Council to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Bombay
hopes*

Kanhoji, who is not yet in any force, may on our getting possession of the capital [Baroda] be induced to listen to the reasonable suggestions that have been made to him as well from Baroda as from this place, of the terms of which your Excellency has already been advised. As far as we yet know [*the insurrection of the Arabs in Baroda is not connected*] with the flight of Kanhoji.

1802 *Baroda, 31st December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49).*

Alexander Walker to Kanhojirao.

*Words of
warning*

I have received your letter and was glad to receive tidings of your welfare, but at the same time I must inform you that I am not so much satisfied with the manner of your writing.

In hopes that you may by this time have reflected better, I enclose to you copies of two letters (the originals of which remain with Mr. Crow at Surat); one of them from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, who has done a great deal for the advantage of your family; and the other from your friend Ganeshpant. You will consider seriously these writings and do well to act according to them. This will be for your interest and happiness. Should you resolve on going to Surat, the commanding officer of the English troops will, if you desire it, give

you a safe escort to that city or, if you prefer it, an honourable asylum in his own camp.

Everything yet depends on your own conduct, and by accepting the retreat that is now offered, you will secure an ample provision for yourself and be restored to your family, whose liberty I pledge myself to effect. This will be delivered to you by Saïd Zein, a person in my confidence, and who wishes you well. You will therefore attend to whatever he says.

Baroda, 31st December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter to the commanding officer of the contingent and his answer. In consequence of this intelligence of Kanhoji's progress the detachment will march to-morrow morning. *Against Kanhoji*

I enclose also a copy of a letter to Kanhoji which I have dispatched by Saïd Zein together with Marathi copies of the letters from the Governor and Ganeshpant. I have fully instructed Saïd Zein in respect to your views in favour of Kanhoji, and have promised to reward his exertions in proportion as they prove successful.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Woodington, dated 20th December.

I have the honour to inform you that Kanhojirao crossed the Narbada and defeated Dhumsay, the commander of a body of cavalry in the Gaikwad service. This event happened near Tilakwada, and Kanhoji's partisans are now levying contributions from the adjacent districts. In consequence of this intelligence Sitaram will make a short march to-morrow in the direction of these insurgents, and I request that you will be pleased to order a sufficient detail of European and native infantry to join the Gaikwad forces. *Pursuing Kanhoji*

The number of people with Kanhoji is reported to be about 3,000; of whom from 2 to 300 are stated to be Arabs, and 200 Sindhi cavalry. The rest consisted of Kolis and adventurers, who have repaired to his standard in the hopes of plunder.

In respect to Kanhoji the intention of the English Government is to afford him a provision suitable to his rank, provided he will peaceably submit himself to his brother's administration. In order to forward this view I shall send an agent to Kanhoji and offer him an asylum in our camp or, if he should prefer it, a safe escort to Surat. On the event of his accepting either of these proposals I shall request that the commanding officer may be instructed to accede to them; but, in case of his refusal, or of his maintaining a hostile attitude, it will be necessary in conjunction with Sitaram to pursue the most active measures for his subjections.

I shall be able to afford you more particular information on this commission before the detachment marches.

No. 2. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington to Major Alexander Walker, dated 20th December.

In consequence of your requisition on this day I have ordered *Troops ready*

His Majesty's 75th Regiment and Major Holmes's battalion with three six-pounders to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice. They will be ready to march the day after to-morrow.

1803 *Baroda, 6th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Kanhoji.

The same letter as the one recorded on the 31st December, 1802, but sent by a different messenger.

Atmaram This will be delivered to you by Atmaram Bhat, a person in my confidence, and who wishes you well. You will therefore attend to whatever he says.

1803 *Bombay, 6th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Against Kanhoji We have received your letter of the 21st ultimo and, whilst we continue willing to afford to Kanhoji the means of support held out in the letter from the Governor, yourself you are not to omit or delay, after making him this offer, to pursue the most vigorous and impressive measures for his effectual reduction and the dispersing of the force he has assembled; which is the more indispensable under the present circumstances, lest from Holkar's having got possession of the person of Fatesing, he may avail himself of that circumstance or of any latent connection with Kanhoji to organise a party opposed to our interests in Gujarat; after which it will be very much our desire that you should be able to spare the 75th Regiment and one corps of native infantry to co-operate from this quarter in the measures that are about to be entered on for the re-establishment of His Highness the Peshwa's authority. We are therefore extremely desirous that this business with Kanhoji may be prosecuted to a termination with all possible efficiency and dispatch.

1803 *Baroda, 12th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to James Augustus Grant.

Defeat I have the pleasure to enclose copy of a letter from Sitaram, containing an account of the flight of Kanhojirao, after an unsuccessful encounter with the allied corps early on the morning of the 11th instant. We had one sepoy wounded, and Sitaram, five horsemen.

Letter from Sitaram Bapu to Raoba, dated 11th January, 1803.

Kanhoji defeated Kanhojirao, frightened at the event of last night, left Vajiria and went into the jungle, and I understand he means to go back to Gardassir; and where he proposes going from thence, the Lord knows. I am doubtful whether we should go after him to that place. I would go towards Tilakwada, because that is the place where I think we should go.

The people at Vajiria and other Kolis, who had joined and followed Kanhoji, should either be severely punished, or we should leave that pursuit and follow Kanhoji. Whichever way we are to act, I beg you will write me. We learn he had from 2,000 to 2,500 foot, and about 100 horse. Those Kolis whom he had carried from this side of the country, are returned; and they gave in this account. Amongst

the remaining Kolis are Bharatsing and Khanderao, the rest of the Kolis from this side have deserted him. We had ordered our aswari to be got in readiness, but they got intelligence of it. The man at Vajiria sent away all the Banyas, which has prevented his getting a supply of provisions. Therefore he could not maintain his ground and was obliged to go into the jungle. I shall wait for your answer to act accordingly. Send me the answer of this letter so as to reach me to-night; for, if we are to follow him, we should lose no time.

Baroda, 13th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Those best acquainted with the disposition of Kanhoji gave it in the beginning as their opinion that we should only look for his submission by dispersing his followers and reducing him to distress. On this account and from the consideration that it was not probable that Kanhoji could easily disengage himself from his adherents, although he might even be very much inclined to this measure, the efforts to subdue him by arms suffered no delay from the transmission of the letters. *Against Kanhoji*

The messengers that carried these letters have not yet returned; but Major Holmes is instructed to pursue the most vigorous measures to subdue Kanhoji and to disperse his followers. Some people have already deserted his standard, and there is reason to believe that he will not be able to excite very serious disturbances, provided he receives no other support than that which is afforded by the local means of the country.

Kanhoji has retired to the pargana of Shankheda, and the detachment has followed him into that district. The force that is employed against him is sufficient for his expulsion out of the Gaikwad territories; but it is probable that he will effect his escape into Sindia's dominions where many persons disaffected to this Government have found protection; or he may retire again into the Rajpipla country, which is tributary to the Gaikwad State, and over which the Raja Anandrao may exercise the right of coercion.

Baroda, 14th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

It is said and credibly reported that Kanhojirao has assembled from 2 to 4 thousand foot and from 1 to 2 hundred horse, and is abiding in an intricate and difficult rocky place, called Vajiria, inhabited by Mewasis or marauding Kolis, and situated in a jungle reckoned from 15 to 20 kos distance from Baroda, with a view to commit plunder in the territories of this Government. The Major [Alexander Walker] has sent in quest of him Major Holmes at the head of two battalions and guns accompanied by Sitaram. They have encamped on the skirts of the jungle, and by the grace of God and under Your Honour's auspices in a day or two he shall be completely beaten. *Kanhoji plunders*

The Arabs had also created a tumult in Patan the same as they did in Baroda, and had been nearly joined by the rebel, Shivram; which intelligence I caused to be transmitted to Babaji; whereupon he made a sudden march, and on his approach Shivram absconded. *Arabs*

via Sirohi into the upper country called Marwar, and the Arabs from Patan are on their way hither. In the view of apprising Your Honour I beg leave to mention that Babji will prosecute his march on muluk-giri, so that the protection of this State entirely rests with Your Honour.

1803 *Baroda, 17th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Rajpipla I have the honour to enclose the translation of two letters from Jaysingrao Gaikwad, who is stationed with a small party of horse on the banks of the Narbada, bordering on the Rajpipla Country. The confinement of Bharatsing and the change that has taken place in the administration of Rajpipla have deprived Kanhoji of many adherents and of a convenient place of retreat.

1803 *Bombay, 24th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

Rajpipla I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant with its two enclosures.

It is hoped that the event of the death of Ajabsing, the late Raja of the Rajpipla country, may be productive, in respect to the reduction of Kanhoji, of all the good effects expected from it, in view to which you will not fail to avail yourself of such circumstances as may contribute to so desirable an end.

No. 1. Letter from Jaysingrao Gaikwad to Raoji Appaji, dated 16th January.

Raja of Rajpipla The present intelligence of this place is that agreeable to your orders I was prepared to repair to Sitaram Bapu; but I have been prevented by the accidental death of Ajabsing, Raja of Rajpipla, on the 14th January, 1803. His widow kept the corpse one day in the house without discovering the death of her husband. She also sent for Bharatsing to withdraw himself from Kanhoji and to come to her. This person arrived yesterday in the evening at Rajpipla, and she then published what had happened.

After the death of the Raja was known, the Arabs and other si-bandhi proposed to release Daji Bawa Kumar from his irons, observing that he was the true master of the masnad; but Bharatsing arriving, he prevented them setting the young Raja at liberty.

I was prepared to proceed to join Bapu; but meantime I heard this news. Therefore I shall remain one or two days here. I beg you will instruct me whether I am on this change to proceed or not, and I shall act accordingly. I have dispatched my spies to obtain intelligence. As soon as they return, I shall inform you. What can I write more?

No. 2. Letter from Jaysingrao Gaikwad to Raoji, dated 16th January, 1802.

New Raja The intelligence of this place is that the Raja of Rajpipla departed this life on Saturday, 14th January, 1803; which intelligence I wrote to you this morning. The spy, whom I sent for intelligence to Nandod, returned this day. I have also received a letter from Bhawandas, mehta-karbari or manager of Daji Bawa Kumar. Wherein he has mentioned to me that Daji Bawa Kumar has succeeded to the masnad and

confined Bharatsing ; also that he had put in irons the karbaris Guribdas and Jorah Mohuldar belonging to the rani widow of the late Ajabsing Raja.

Daji Bawa Kumar sent a verbal message by the aforesaid mehta that he is entirely belonging to this sarkar, as the said mehta had informed me in his letter from Nandod.

Baroda, 19th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I have the honour to enclose a letter to your address and another *Letters* to mine to reply to the communications which were dispatched to Kanhoji on the 6th instant. On that occasion I found it necessary to employ Atmaram Bhat in preference to Saïd Zein.

Neither Atmaram Bhat nor either of the other messengers has returned, but I understand that they were not favourably received by Kanhoji ; nor is the style of that person's answers at all suitable to his circumstances or to the liberal offers which have been held out to him by your orders.

No. 1. Letter from Kanhojirao Gaikwad to Major Walker, dated 16th January, 1803.

I have received the letters which you dispatched, one from yourself, *Kanhoji's* and the other from the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Governor. Their *reply* contents I have observed.

You mention to me in your letter that you were not much satisfied with the manner of my writing and of some other circumstances. To this I reply that your former letter was written by some person's advice, and I answered accordingly. Now I have written to the Governor, and you will be informed of my mind by that letter. What can I write more ?

No. 2. Letter from Kanhoji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 16th January, 1803.

I have received the letter you sent me, wherein you refer me to *Kanhoji's* the letter from my faithful karkun Ganesh Vinayak, which I am to *reply* consider and act accordingly, and observing that I should promote my own welfare by placing myself under the direction of Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, and Mr. Crow, the amin or Magistrate at Surat ; and that, in the event of my not doing so, nothing but ruin can attend my opposing the Hon'ble Company ; besides which, you referred me to Atmaram Bhat, mentioning that he is also my friend and interested in my favour.

You should remember the former friendship which subsisted between you and my late elders, Fatesingrao and my father now in Heaven, and ought to continue the same in future ; instead of which, listening to the counsel of rebellious persons, you are destroying my State ; which is inconsistent with your friendship.

You caused the Pant in question to write to me that you are about making an arrangement of the Gaikwad's family, either at Bombay or Surat ; and that you wish to fix a monthly allowance for my maintenance and respectable subsistence, and which shall be regularly paid ; and by that means the women, children, etc. of my family will be got

together and dwell in one place. It appears to me that you have not used these terms from your own judgement but at the suggestions of the rebellious people ; which is unbecoming for you to write and unsuitable to friends. Nevertheless I have written letters to my Master, the Shrimant Pant Pradhan, my brother Sean Saheb Subah (*viz.* Sher-shah), and Alijah Bahadur, and Holkar ; and on receiving their replies I will write you further. What can I write more ?

1803 *Bombay, 5th February, 1803 (1803/04, P. D. Let. to C. of Dir. 4)*
Bombay to the Company.

Kanhoji's flight From our advices on that occasion and from our subsequent dispatches to the Secret Committee of your Hon'ble Court the fullest information will have been afforded of the progress of our measures in that quarter, inclusive of the orders we had issued under the fullest written sanction from Anandrao, the Raja, to effect the enlargement of Kanhojirao, a son (though of inferior birth) of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, then in their custody, that he might no longer remain an instrument in the hands of that body [*the Arav mercenaries*] to overawe and control the native Administration.

In the meantime however our instructions with regard to this last mentioned member of the Gaikwad's family were (as shall hereafter be shown) rendered inapplicable by the flight of that person from the place of his confinement, before circumstances admitted of the operation of our orders as to the means of effecting his liberation.

In the 25th preceding paragraph we have adverted to the flight of Kanhoji, and we take this opportunity of referring to our further proceedings on the same subject, inclusive of our correspondence with the Resident at Baroda, advising of the progress rather unexpectedly made by him ; trusting however that the measures on foot may speedily put an end to that Chieftain's marauding and thereby restore quiet and tranquillity to every part of the Gaikwad dominions.

1803 *Baroda, 7th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Defeat I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters from Sitaram concerning information of a successful attack on Kanhoji's camp, which was carried by assault yesterday by the detachment under the command of Major Holmes.

No. 1. Letter from Sitaram Bapu, dated Prathanpur, 6th February, 1803.

Kanhoji's defeat I informed you in my last of our intention to proceed this day to engage the enemy. This morning at half past 10 A.M. the English Bahadur and ourselves made the necessary preparations for engaging, and Major Holmes, with officers, battalion and European infantry, proceeded against Kanhoji. The European soldiers were in the front, and the engagement lasted for one prahar or 3 hours. Kanhoji was completely defeated, but he ran away from thence and crossed the river. His camp was taken and entirely plundered. We proceeded as far as our horse could go, and halted ; but Sowji, havildar, attended with our paga close in rear of the English troops.

Indeed, Baba Saheb, the English people have behaved with great

bravery, and they are a very courageous people. Our loss is from 50 to 75 killed and wounded, Europeans and natives. Kanhoji's loss, about 100 people wounded and killed. Kanhoji was vigilant and by no means surprised; but notwithstanding this, he has been defeated.

Shrimant Dadasaheb is fortunate in receiving such bold assistance from the English. It is only the English troops that could have punished Kanhoji in a place of such difficult access, which ten thousand of our troops could not have effected. Some people of Kanhoji have crossed the river, and some have escaped to the side of Savli. We shall see now where he intends to go; and accordingly wherever he goes, shall we repair after him.

No. 2. Letter from Sitaram to Raoba, dated Camp at Savli midnight, 6th February, 1803.

I received your letter of this date at eight o'clock P. M. and observed the contents. You mention that Ramaswar Bawa is well acquainted with the road, and that I ought to chastise Kanhoji properly; and if he should cross the Mahi river, that I must also proceed after him. Major Walker also wishes the necessary arrangement to accomplish this affair. Defeat

This morning Major Holmes and our troops proceeded against Kanhoji, but the baggage remained here. Ramaswar Bawa gave four good people to show the road, and they did their duty. Major Holmes advanced in front and engaged Kanhoji. The engagement lasted for three or four hours, but he has been properly punished. Kanhoji was driven from his camp and lost all his baggage. He has gone across the river Mahi. The baggage fell into the hands of the English troops. Major Holmes behaved remarkably well. We retired from thence in the evening and arrived at 8 o'clock at this camp.

In Sitaram's own hand.

Major Holmes's people behaved remarkably well; it is impossible for me to describe their conduct in a letter; but the place where Kanhoji stood his ground was of such difficult access that it required the greatest boldness to obtain a victory. Kanhoji remained there without fear, encouraged thereto by the support which the Arabs promised him. But the English entered and defeated him. He has crossed the Mahi river and fled by the way of Wasserpura. The attack was entirely made by the English, and they had no need of our troops to assist them; besides, that the place was inaccessible to cavalry. The English have lost from 70 to 75 killed and wounded. What can I write more? Defeat

Baroda, 7th January, 1803 (1803 P. D. 43/49).

1803

Henry Woodington to Jonatahan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter received this morning from Major Holmes, to whom I have written to follow up this success against Kanhoji by moving after him with all possible expedition; by which he will be prevented collecting his force, his adherents discouraged, and the country protected from his depredations. Letter from Holmes

I have directed Major Holmes to procure conveyance, if possible, for his wounded and to send them with a guard to Baroda.

Letter from Major Holmes, dated 6th February.

Defeat I have to inform you that we have just returned from the attack on Kanhoji camp. We have been completely successful, we have killed a great number of his men, taken a number of camels and horses and tents, but not without great loss on our side. We have not got the returns yet ; but I believe our killed and wounded not less than seventy. I will give you a particular account of the business to-morrow.

1803 *Baroda, 8th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters I have the honour to enclose the translation of two letters from Sitaram, relating some additional circumstances respecting the engagement with Kanhoji, and which I am unwilling to suppress, as they do justice to Major Holmes, to whose intrepidity and extraordinary exertions the greatest merit is due.

No. 1. Letter from Sitaram Bapu to Raoba Appaji, dated 7th February, 1803.

Letters I have received your two letters of yesterday's date and observed their contents. You mention in those letters that you received mine at 10 o'clock P. M. respecting the victory over Kanhoji, and that you sent it by Gangadhar Shastri to Major Walker, and that you were all highly pleased at the news. You further mention that, if Kanhoji has crossed the Mahi river near Savli, that I must proceed against him.

*Addition-
at details* I shall proceed to give you an account of additional circumstances. The access to Kanhoji's camp was not the only difficulty we had to overcome, but from the fear and disloyalty of the people it was hardly possible to obtain guides. It was evident that Kanhoji would never meet us in the open field, and that it was his plan to remain in the jungles, in hope that we should not be able to punish him there. Major Holmes and myself unanimously determined to attack him, and I obtained people, although with some difficulty, that were well acquainted with the road, and proceeded myself as far as the nullah or deep path, where only two men can pass together, which path continues for half a kos. On the face of this nullah we kept some of our foot, and our troops entered into the nullah. In approaching there was a strong watch of Arabs ; they fired on the advance of the detachment, by which we sustained a loss from 30 to 32 killed and thirty-five wounded also. Three officers were wounded. The detachment in this situation left a gun and retired back. The gun was carried by the Arabs near to Kanhoji's tent. The detachment remained almost an hour without any remedy and without being able to proceed further ; but afterwards Major Holmes and the Europeans determined that they would not return, unless they punished Kanhoji and recovered the gun. They attacked the Arabs' watch, and the gun was retaken. The enemy had only remained there from thinking that the place was impregnable ; but, when the soldiers advanced against them, they were glad to escape with their lives and fled across the river. Some of them were drowned in the water, and many were killed in the engagement. Fifty camels with baggage, and tents, etc, belonging to Kanhoji and others, fell

into the hands of the Europeans, also about 25,000 Rupees in gold, silver and copper. The enemy fled away only with their horses and with the dress which was on their bodies ; nothing was carried away by them.

Ghana, jamadar, who commands the Sindhis in Kanhoji's service, was wounded in the hands by a musket, and his riding-horse was killed. This jamadar, Ghana, left his buckler and armour behind him, which is now in the hand of our people. Nothing could surpass the bravery and good conduct of the Europeans. They have got possession of the Arabs' scimitars.

Baba Saheb, our people had not courage, my paga alone went after the English, and watched on the different places, that the enemy might not come round the detachment. If my paga had not watched on the different places, there would have been some danger of the enemy getting on to the sides.

Kanhoji had stationed the Arabs and Kolis on each side of the roads, in order that our troops might be taken in the middle, and expected to fire from all sides, but by the blessing of God it became in vain, and we defeated the Arabs. Only two Arabs of the enemy were made prisoners.

The mahaut of Ramaswar Bawa was in Kanhoji's camp as a security for the sum of 6,000 Rupees for a cowl granted by him to Savli village, and escaped from the enemy, and arrived in our camp. Among the slain of the enemy that were killed on the spot, I am told that Dhondapant, Kanhoji's karkun, is one of the men. The wounded people of the English will be dispatched to Baroda this day, and to-morrow we shall cross the river ; we are only detained here to-day for the purpose of dispatching the wounded people. What can I say more ?

N. B. In addition to this information it is reported that both Ganpatrao and Murarrao were wounded, the latter severely.

No. 2. Letter from Sitaram to Major Walker, dated 7th February, 1803.

It is many days since I have had the honour to receive any letters from you, which makes me extremely uneasy. I therefore hope that ^{Kanhoji's} defeat you will make me happy by writing me frequently.

Yesterday morning at four gharis or about eight A. M. I procured some people to show us the road, and with Major Holmes made the necessary preparations for an engagement, and proceeded where Kanhoji was. Major Holmes defeated him, and alone has the merit of the victory. It is impossible for me to describe his conduct in a letter.

The place where Kanhoji stood his ground was of difficult access on the Mahi Kantha bank of the Mahi river. It was surrounded with jungles and deep ground, besides, he had a numerous body of men ; but by the favour of the Hon'ble Company and the Shrimant, my Master, we have completely destroyed him. The whole of the Mewasi countries and others, who are disaffected, have been stricken with fear. Kanhoji had become proud, but by the grace of God he has been chastised by your hands. The Company's sardars and people, also Vittoba, have taken much trouble. But they have acted in the very spirit of soldiers ; but Vittoba is extremely serviceable to me, and it is fortunate that you have sent him on this service, for he is a good man.

As soon as we discover where Kanhoji is gone, we shall proceed against him. Kanhoji even shall not be able to procure new arms. Kanhoji presumed to answer proudly the Hon'ble the Governor, but the fruit of his conduct he has received.

In Silaram's own hand.

You will have understood more particularly from my own letters to Raoba and from those of Major Holmes and Vittoba what has passed. The place where Kanhoji dared to stand was a jungle and deep ground, but God has given victory to us. He had formed his people on both sides in order to have received our troops in the middle and thereby to have increased their danger. The Kolis and Arabs had posted their guards on the different places to prevent our advancing, but the English troops defeated them and entirely frustrated their designs. Kanhoji at last fled and crossed the Mahi river with great difficulty.

I shall forward to-day our wounded people to Baroda, and to-morrow we shall cross the Mahi to proceed against Kanhoji. What can I write more ?

1803 *Baroda, 8th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Daulatrao Sindia's manager at Pavagarh in answer to the remonstrance which I made him on account of the assistance that Kanhoji received within his jurisdiction.

Letter from Anandrao Raghunath to Alexander Walker, dated Pavagarh, 6th February.

No help

I have understood the circumstances you have mentioned to me respecting Kanhojirao, to which I reply that Kanhoji on his proceeding from Narukot arrived at Kumzumri at night. So soon as I was informed of this, I sent to acquaint him in the morning that he must not halt in our district. He took this message amiss and departed from thence to Mahi Kantha.

Shrimant Alijah Bahadur and Senakhaskhel are friends ; therefore there never shall arise any cause of difference from hence, and you may reckon on me.

1803 *Camp near Baroda, 8th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

*In praise
of Holmes*

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter received this morning from Major Holmes, detailing the particulars of his attack on Kanhoji's camp together with a return of the killed and wounded. Major Holmes's letter will show his judgment and gallantry in heading the troops himself at a critical moment, by which the fortune of the day was turned, and a complete victory obtained ; and it gives me great pleasure to notice the merit of this officer both in his zeal and perseverance in the pursuit and in the subsequent attack and defeat of the enemy.

No. 1. Letter from Major Holmes, dated 7th February, 1803.

I have to inform you that I marched to attack Kanhoji at $\frac{1}{2}$ past

8 o'clock yesterday morning. Owing to some difficulty in procuring the guides we were not able to move off sooner. *Camp attacked*

The whole of the baggage was left here with a guard and some of the guns for the protection of the camp during our absence; perhaps it would have been better to have left the whole of the guns behind. Kanhoji was encamped in a very strong situation, having the river Mahi in his rear, and the side, which we were obliged to attack, was protected by a very thick jungle and a number of defiles, through which there was no other passage than one narrow road with high bushes on each side. By it both men and guns had to advance. This enabled the enemy to attack our advanced guard with great advantage. For a considerable time we were unsuccessful owing to the narrowness of the road and the security of the jungle, into which it was impossible for our men to enter. We lost a great number of men and a gun, which was supported by the 75th Regiment, this corps being forced to return in disorder. The enemy immediately advanced in great force and pressed hard upon us, when I sent orders to the Grenadiers of the 86th Regiment to move forward; but finding they did not act with that spirit and rapidity which was requisite, I was under the necessity of advancing in front of them and for the first time in my life made use of my sword. This circumstance brought the Grenadiers to my assistance with their bayonets; which speedily determined the fate of the day. We retook the gun immediately. The 75th Regiment soon returned to the attack and acted with their usual spirits.

A great number of the enemy was killed, the remainder fled and crossed the river in the utmost confusion, leaving their camp standing. Whilst they were attempting to wade a great many were killed. *[There is]* no correct account of the number of the enemy; but from their having made no preparations for moving off, it would appear, either that they expected to have been able to stand their ground, or that they were imprisoned, at least nearly so.

No. 2. Return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Major Holmes on the 6th February, 1803.

Killed :		Wounded :		<i>Losses</i>
Sergeant :	1	Captain :	1	
Rank and file :	35	Sergeants :	3	
		Lieutenants :	5	
Total :	36	Havildar :	1	
		Drummer :	1	
		Rank and file :	50	
		Total :	61	

Baroda, 10th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter to the commanding officer of the contingent for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. *Letter*

Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

I am informed that Shivram is on his way to join Kanhoji, and

Shivram
and
Kanhoji

that they propose to unite at Balasinor. Shivram is mentioned to have from 2 to 300 cavalry and about 1,000 Gosains. As Kanhoji has moved in a different direction from Nadiad since his defeat, the original detachment would appear sufficient for the security of that district, and the force that marched from hence under Major Cuyler may, I conceive, be disposed in any manner most likely in your opinion to aid in the reduction of Kanhoji or for enabling Major Holmes to pursue unremittingly the most effectual means for that purpose.

Besides the junction with Shivram, Kanhoji expects by proceeding to the northward to be reinforced by the Kolis who have for some time been in opposition to the Gaikwad Government.

1803 *Bombay, 13th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay to Henry Woodington.

Approval I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to express to you the satisfaction of Government at the success which attended the assault of Kanhoji's camp by the detachment under the command of Major Holmes, approving also of the orders issued by you for the following up this advantage by the further prosecution of active measures against the insurgents, which should be perseveringly continued until this warfare be completely terminated.

1803 *Bombay, 14th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay Council to Henry Woodington.

Approval I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant with its enclosures, detailing the attack on Kanhoji's camp by the detachment under the command of Major Holmes.

The Governor-in-Council cannot advert to the energy, intrepidity and extraordinary exertions manifested by Major Holmes, on that occasion, without expressing his highest approbation of the merits of that officer, and at the same time acknowledging that to that officer's professional exertions and personal intrepidity, so conspicuously evinced at the crisis of the attack, must be chiefly ascribed the complete overthrow of Kanhoji and his adherents, which the Governor has no doubt, have under your instructions been uninterruptingly followed up, till this war be brought to a happy termination.

1803 *Baroda, 22nd February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji
for sale

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter addressed under the 13th instant to the commanding officer of the contingent. Whatever may be the success of either of the measures suggested for the securing of Kanhoji's person, I deemed it proper to give them a trial, and I trust that they will be found to correspond with your intentions. Whether Kanhoji chooses to accept of a pension, or that it should be found practicable to apprehend his person by means of a pecuniary reward, in either case the expense will be put to the account of the Gaikwad Government. The operation however of these measures was for a few days suspended in consequence of an offer from the Arabs in Kanhoji's service to deliver up that Chief for pecuniary consideration.

An agent from the Arabs presented proposals for this purpose to Essa Bai, the wife of Anandrao, and was referred by her to me. At an interview with this messenger on the night of the 15th he produced a paper, a translation of which is enclosed, and which showed all his credentials. On being desired to explain what were the views of the Arabs, which, he said, they had confided to him he replied that they were ready for one lakh of Rupees to surrender the person of Kanhoji. I desired the agent to inform his principals that they should receive half of what they demanded, provided they performed that which he now proposed in their name; and I instructed him to require an answer under the seals of the jamadars, as for want of this form his present credentials could not be deemed authentic. I told him also that I should expect the Arabs to surrender the person of Seth Bhogia, but did not insist on making this an absolute condition.

On the 16th the messenger dispatched a letter to the Arabs, conveying to them the result to his conference with me, and urging them to perform what he had assured me was their intention. Should this negotiation succeed, I shall not fail to report to you its progress and result; but, as the means and sincerity of the Arabs are both to be suspected, I have judged it advisable to authorise Major Holmes to act on the grounds of my letter to the commanding officer.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington, dated 13th February, 1803.

As since his late defeat Kanhoji may entertain a more just sense of his situation, it will be proper to apprise the officer commanding the detachment employed against him that on the submission of this misguided Chieftain he may still obtain a settlement within the Company's territories and a provision for his maintenance. Should however every other means for securing the person of Kanhoji fail, you may authorise the commanding officer to endeavour to effect this object by pecuniary offers to those who have no other ties of attachment to him than their interests. The amount of these offers must not exceed from 20 to 30,000 Rupees, nor should this expedient be at all resorted to, unless there is a strong probability that the service may be effected and upon the express condition of delivering the person of Kanhoji into our hands in safety, until which event the payment ought not to be made. The mode of making this application may be best left to the discretion of the commanding officer, and the propriety of attempting to secure the person of Kanhoji by this means determined by his judgement of the likelihood of success.

*Buying
Kanhoji*

No. 2. Letter from Arab jamadars.

We have received your letter and observed the contents thereof. We have agreed for whatever you will do; but you must do it soon and without delay. You will understand the particulars by the verbal information of our messenger, who will explain to you everything; dated 12th February, 1803. If you cannot do this business soon, send us such an answer.

*Jama-
dars' offer*

1803 *Baroda, 22nd February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Abud's
intention*

With the exception of Muhammad Abud the conduct of the jamadars since their dismissal has been sufficiently orderly and free of suspicion. That jamadar left Baroda without either giving or receiving the customary deeds of settlement on the adjustment of accounts with his parekh and his creditors. It was at the same time reported to me by the Diwan and Amin Saheb, who had closer opportunities of being acquainted with the secret intention of the Arabs than any other person, that Abud was privately negotiating with Kanhoji, and that it was his intention after reaching the Narbada to return by an easterly route to the Mahi.

Whether this suspicion shall prove true or false, I judged it proper to apprise the commanding officer of the report and to hold a body of troops in readiness to act as circumstances might require. I wrote also to Abud himself, rather with a view of ascertaining his intentions than with any hope of altering them, should he have already fixed on his measures.

I have the honour to enclose copies of the letters which passed between me and the jamadar on this occasion, who is now encamped on the banks of the Narbada about 4 miles from Broach. Perhaps this man may not yet have resolved on any determinate object, but there is no doubt from his own declaration that his intentions are bad, whenever the occasion is within his reach.

The complaints he makes against Samal Bechardas are, I believe, untrue; and his own injustice, petulance and vindictive temper are the real sources of blame.

No. 1. Letter from Major Walker to Muhammad Abud, dated 19th February, 1803.

*Heinänder
of treaty*

When you obtained your discharge from the sarkar of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan and Amin jamadar became gaurantees for your performance of the conditions of the settlement.

All the engagements of the Gaikwad to you have been punctually performed. The persons above mentioned became guarantees to conduct you 50 kos from Gujarat. Agreeably to that and on their behalf I now send Bacha, jamadar, to conduct you, who will convey you according to your agreement; he will afterwards come back here. It will be honourable to perform your promise. I have heard that it is your intention to go to Kanhoji, who is in rebellion against the Raja, Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur. As you must be sensible that we have performed punctually the agreement made by the Gaikwad, this conduct in you would be highly improper and totally unbecoming for any man of good character. Nevertheless should you resolve to act in this manner, you oblige me to make an arrangement on the subject. I have written this for the purpose of acquainting you.

No. 2. Letter from Muhammad Abud, jamadar, to Major Walker, dated Broach, 20th February, 1803.

I have received your letter dispatched by a kasid, and observed

the contents thereof. You mention that I have an agreement ; which is true ; agreeably to the agreement through your means we have received the full amount from the sarkar. I will keep always your friendship, and I hope you will entertain no doubts in your heart. I have not settled my account with Samaldas yet ; wherefore I beg you will endeavour to obtain a settlement of it with him and send it to me. If you cannot do this, I hope you will send Samaldas with Bacha, jamadar. You need suffer no apprehensions with regard to Samal Parekh, for Bacha is my superior. But the sooner you dispatch him, the better. I shall wait for him four days, but the discharged Arab sepoy can wait no longer (he means that neither he nor they could remain more than four days). Amin, jamadar, is well acquainted with the whole of my account ; I therefore trust you will settle that and send me the balance, even if but two ba-dams. For your satisfaction I have made no difficulty in any way.

*Abud's
complaint*

You mention that I must not enter into the service of Shrimant Kanhoji. The agreement between us is to conduct me as far as 50 kos. You may send Bach, jamadar, to conduct me as far as 50 kos ; but after that, as I am a sepoy, should any one give me a seer of bajri, with him will I proceed ; and if you have any employment for me, I am ready to serve you. You are well acquainted with the harthee risalah. Samaldas has swallowed my money, nor has he given me a ba-dam, which you may learn from Amin, jamadar, who is acquainted with my account.

*Abud's
intention*

In his own hand writing in the Arabic language.

We are all of us in the Gaikwad country, and in that country will I sojourn to my death. You and Raoba are both of you supporters of the Gaikwads. If you have any employment for me and my people, entertain them as far as 200 cavalry and foot ; which should it take place, it will be much better. Either I or Muhammad Muzkur will attend you. Our coming will be for the advantage of all parties ; if not never mind ; you will send Samaldas and Bacha, jamadar, to me. Kanhoji is also a Gaikwad ; and his may be the masnad, which the sword and superior strength may ultimately determine.

*Abud's
intention*

*Baroda, 23rd February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.*

1803

You are already informed that a considerable division of Arabs under Muhammad Abud marched some days ago in the professed intention of proceeding to the Deccan, but they have gone no further than Broach. It is suspected that their real intention is to join Kanhoji and for that purpose to proceed by an easterly route to the river Mahi. It is evident that no precaution should be omitted to prevent this taking place ; and I have directed a party of the Gaikwad's cavalry to proceed to Broach to escort those Arabs over the Narbada and so see them out of Gujarat, or otherwise to watch their motions. It is equally necessary that a detachment of our troops should make a corresponding movement, and Bhilapur is pointed out to me as the most favourable situation for frustrating the design of the Arabs, should they pursue the intention of which they are at present suspected.

*Watching
Abud*

1303 *Baroda, 1st. March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter From the negligence of the kasid I am only now enabled to enclose for our information a copy of Major Holmes's communication to me of the 27th ultimo.

We had report of this affair before, but nothing circumstantial.

Letter from Major Holmes to Henry Woodington, dated Kapadvanj, 27th February.

Koral destroyed I have to inform you that we have taken and destroyed the village of Koral, which was occupied by some of Kanhoji's adherents (about 200 Arabs and 700 Kolis). This village was to have been taken entirely by Sitaram's men, and I accompanied them with the 86th Regiment and two six-pounders, but we were intended only to look on during the attack. Sitaram's men had very much succeeded in taking the place, when the Arabs, perceiving that none of our men were employed, rushed forward and drove Sitaram's men back. This circumstance obliged me to order our men to the attack. The advanced guard under Captain Richard advanced so rapidly that the Arabs, who were following Sitaram's men, found themselves nearly at the point of our men's bayonets before they discovered them. This was just what our men wished for; they took care to take every advantage of it by dashing on the Arabs with their bayonets, and killed and wounded several Arabs and Kolis. The Arabs, immediately on discovering our men, ran back as fast as they could without attempting to fire at them, and our men followed them so closely that we were in complete possession of the village in a very short time. This village, on account of the thick jungle and deep defiles that surrounded it, is a very strong place. Sitaram set it on fire, before our men had time to get well out of it. It is now destroyed. We had on this occasion ten Europeans, belonging to the 86th Regiment, wounded, and Sitaram had between 30 to 40 killed and wounded, some of whom were Arabs that joined on the other day from Kadi.

For some days past we have not been able to get any information where Kanhoji himself is; wherefore we have been at a loss what direction to take in order to attack him. Whether or not this has really been the cause, I cannot say; but I very much suspect that Sitaram has been playing some trick in that respect in order to detain us, I believe, to answer some purpose or other. I wished to have gone to the place we heard Kanhoji was at by the last received accounts we had of him; but Sitaram found so many objections, all of which appeared so very reasonable, that I could not persist in my wishes.

1803 *Bombay, 23rd March, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)*

Bombay to the Company.

Kanhoji's flight It affords us much satisfaction to be able to add that according to the latest advices from Gujarat, of as recent a date as the 15th instant, Kanhoji and his adherents had been forced to retire from the dominions of our ally, Anandrao Gaikwad, and to seek refuge in the territories of Sindia, leaving our local interests in this quarter for the present at least undisturbed.

Baroda, 3rd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Bacha, jamadar, proceeded to the Arabs at Broach and desired them to fulfil their agreements with the Gaikwad Government. They rejected his offer to accompany them to Songarh, whither he was instructed to direct their route, and which was originally their own request. Bacha, jamadar, perceiving their disposition, and being informed that it was in agitation to seize him, retired from their camp. Abud
dangerous

After this the Arabs entered into violent debates in respect to their future conduct and were very much divided in their opinions. The most moderate party urged the propriety of performing their engagements and of proceeding to the Deccan. The more violent party opposed this plan and proposed to join Kanhoji. Without coming to any decision, they suddenly left Broach on the 1st instant and removed about 8 miles farther up the river. Whether they adopted this measure at the instance which Parbhudas made them to cross the Narbada, and in order to be more free in their consultations, or embraced it as leading more directly to the means of disturbing this Government, is yet to be determined; but I judged it proper to request the commanding officer's attention to this strong indication of bad intentions on the part of the Arabs, and that such a movement might be made of the forces as appeared most likely to avert any ill-consequences.

Baroda, 3rd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

1803

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

The division of the Arabs under Abud have declined to receive the jamadar, who was sent to conduct them out of Gujarat, and they continue still within the pargana of Broach. By the enclosed information they have made a short movement from that city, but not in the direction that would discover a disposition to perform their engagements with the Gaikwad Government. Against
Abud

I recommend that, in addition to the battalion already detached, so much of the disposable force as may be necessary, should proceed in order more effectually to watch their intentions and to enforce the articles of capitulation. But the object of this measure is to control and overawe the Arabs and to deter them from entering on designs, which they would find difficult of execution by the presence of a large body of troops, rather than to have recourse in the first instance to coercive means. The application of force should be reserved until the Arabs have quitted Sindia's territories, and have committed some act of hostility or of aggression on those of the Gaikwad. Should the detachment arrive near the Arab's encampment, it will be proper first to require them to perform their engagements and to demand hostages of their own nation as the only security for their faith, that can now be accepted. It would be very desirable that the matter should still take this course; and in the event of their peaceably evacuating Gujarat, Bacha, jamadar, is the fittest person to attend them to Songarh, which is the route they should be desired to pursue.

I shall send with the force, that may proceed on this occasion Boychand Desai, a respectable person, and well informed in respect

to the country through which the operations of this service may lead the troops. An officer from the Gaikwad service and such a party of cavalry, as can be immediately collected, will likewise accompany the detachment.

I request to be favoured with a particular account of the proceedings of this service, which are intimately connected with the tranquillity of this Government, and also that during your absence Major Holmes may be desired to communicate directly to me the occurrences in which he is engaged.

1803 *Baroda, 3rd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Major Walker.

Troops depart I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and to acquaint you that I shall march to-morrow morning at gunfire to Karvan with H. M.'s 75th Regiment, 100 rank and file of 86th Regiment and a detachment of the 1st battalion of the 3rd Regiment.

I shall direct Major Holmes as you desire to correspond with you as well as me during my absence from Baroda.

1803 *Bombay, 3rd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay to Alexander Walker.

Dealing with Abud I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo with enclosures and to observe that, if Abud attempts to return into Gujarat and to join Kanhoji, he should be withstood by open force, as Government trust you will have duly taken previsionary measures for.

1803 *Bombay, 3rd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay to Alexander Walker.

Kanhoji I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo with its two enclosures and to intimate that the Government will be anxious to receive accounts of the result of your instructions for seizing on the person of Kanhoji.

Gajrabai On this occasion I am directed to advise that Gajrabai arrived yesterday at the Presidency from Surat.

1803 *Baroda, 4th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Barry Close.

Victory A detachment under Major Holmes gained a decisive advantage on the 2nd instant over Kanhojirao at present in rebellion against this Government.

1803 *Baroda, 4th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from Sitaran, giving an account of another very gallant and decisive advantage obtained over Kanhoji.

I am happy to inform you that our loss on this occasion was only one sepoy and three of the Gaikwad cavalry.

Letter from Sitaram Babu to Raoji Appaji, dated 2nd March, 1803.

Yesterday I had the honour to mention to you some particulars respecting Kanhoji and Shivrām, and that they had gone to Chapera, *Kanhoji defeated*

Early this morning we made an arrangement and proceeded from hence against Chapera. We arrived at half past eight A. M. near the village on this side of the river. Kanhoji's people were in readiness, and the Kolis made their usual noise, being posted in the narrow and deep road. Both our guns and those of Major Holmes opened a fire against them; we fired about 25 shot and threw some rockets with good effect. Our cavalry dismounted from their horses and proceeded along with the foot under Sowji against the enemy, exposed to a constant fire. The enemy's people fled and crossed the river. The engagement lasted about four hours. Major Holmes' detachment attacked with the same spirit as they did at Savli and defeated the enemy.

Kanhoji, Shivrām and the Kolis have fled to the cotes or defiles. Major Holmes gave an order to set fire to the Chapera village and to plunder. But the ryots had removed all the things previous to the engagement, whence the people have not got much by plundering.

I think the enemy fled and have taken shelter in the hill called Pauty. It is impossible for me to write the bravery of Major Holmes. Chapera is a post of great strength, and the enemy had collected about five or seven thousand kolis from Vatrak and had established watches at the different entrances. We all unanimously consented, as well Amin jamadar's cavalry and the rest, to dismount and attack the enemy. By the good fortune of our Master, the Raja, we had few wounded.

Sowji went at the head of my force along with Major Holmes, and the Major was much pleased by his behaviour. All our people behaved remarkably well. The enemy had taken up a difficult position, and they were in great force. The Mewasis are now deprived of their strength. We shall proceed against the enemy wherever he may halt.

You ought to be sensible that nobody could have done the business of this day except the English. The enemy's loss, including Arabs, Sindhis and Gosains, amounts to from 50 to 60 killed.

Note in the margin of the Diary.

Mewasi means tributary or half independent people, of whom there are numbers in Gujarat.

Baroda, 6th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1803

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble *Letters* the Governor-in-Council copies of a correspondence with the commanding officer.

No. 1. Letter from Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker, dated Camp near Uitaraj, 5th March.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived at this encampment at twelve this day, and have received information, which being *After* confirmed through different channels, I have no doubt of being correct, *Abud* that the Arabs, who were encamped at Ranpur, on the intelligence of our being in motion towards them, quitted their camp at eight or nine

this morning and have marched to Telgoni, which is reported to be on the road towards Sankheda, and about three kos from Dabhoi, and seven from this camp. This however, (their having halted at Telgoni) wants thorough information, and I have sent people to ascertain the circumstance. I shall to-morrow either follow them to Telgoni or proceed in such a direction as will best frustrate their purpose of proceeding towards Kanhoji. But the route I cannot determine on decidedly until I have better information, which I have no doubt of getting in the evening. The quitting their camp was no doubt an intended measure whenever they learnt that we were near them and in motion, of which they were sure of good intelligence.

I have written to Lt. Staunton at Sankheda to put him on his guard. I have got with me one hundred and twenty-five horse, 25 of which were with Captain Bethune. The others are not arrived. Every exertion should be made to send Banyas and butchers to us, that we might have a good bazar, and our people be thus prevented going into the villages, which I cannot hinder when nothing is to be procured in Camp. The want of meat for the Europeans may at last be severely felt.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington dated Baroda, 6th March.

*Abud to be
pursued*

I enclose a paper containing the latest intelligenc that has been received here of the proceedings and intentions of the Arabs. Should they go into His Highness the Peshwa's territories, the terms of confidence and friendship which happily subsist between his State and the Hon'ble Company's Government, will authorise you to follow them.

I enclose a letter to the kamavisdar of Dabhoi, which will, I dare say, reconcile him entirely to this measure and prevent him giving any shelter or support to the Arabs.

I transmitted to you yesterday an order from the Diwan, directing the patels or others in charge of the villages to furnish you with such assistance in carts and provisions as the country afforded. In consequence of your representation a considerable number of Banyas and butchers are ordered to proceed to you from hence immediately.

As the rest of the cavalry, directed to accompany you, were stationed on the banks of the Narbada, they would not probably join you until you arrived near that river.

Lest you should have occasion to communicate with the Arabs, I dispatched Ali Babar yesterday, and recommend him as a fit person to assist you in this correspondence, in case it becomes necessary.

No. 3. Intelligence of the intentions of the Arabs, letter to Alexander Walker.

*Joining
Kanhoji*

Yesterday morning the Arabs marched from Naund and halted near Ranpur, from whence they are proceeding in haste to Kanhoji. We were not molested by them in any respect, but only they received from each village from 10 to 15 Rs. for bini bhandari or nazar. Half of their risalah or force still remains behind. I have heard that the said remainder of their force is also to join them in a day or two. You informed me that the battalions were dispatched; but before the arrival of these battalions it seems to me that the Arabs will arrive near

Narukot. Their intention is not to cross the river but to proceed by that way of Dabhoi.

Baroda, 6th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I had the honour to inform you on the 3rd instant of the measures that were under execution to counteract the intention of the Arab and to punish them, if they persisted in acting contrary to their engagements. *Abud defeated*

After disputing violently together for some time and not being able to agree on any plan, they separated. Muhammad Abud pursued his march to the eastward, and the rest returned to Broach.

As there could scarcely be any doubt of Abud's intentions, the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington moved on the 4th instant to intercept him; but the jamadar hearing of the approach of the troops abandoned the design of crossing the Narbada at Bawapir ford and made a quick movement into the Sinor pargana, either with a view of reaching Dabhoi, or passing by that more direct route into Sindia's territories.

These intentions were defeated by the detachment's advance during the night in the direction of Abud's encampment.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, giving an account of the action that ensued, and of his having with very little loss put these unprincipled mercenaries to flight. By the native accounts the Arabs left a considerable number of dead on the ground.

Letter from Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker, dated Karali, 6th March.

I have informed you in my letter yesterday that Muhammad Abud had quitted Ranpur and gone, I believed, to Telgoni. I afterwards ascertained that he was at Karli about six kos from my last encampment; and at nine last night, it being moon-light, I marched to attack him. We arrived very near his camp at about two, which had the appearance of having been partly set on fire. A very large body appearing to threaten our left, and indeed having fired upon us, I was obliged to form in line and advance upon them, when we soon put them to flight and gained possession of the camp; but there was nothing in it, Muhammad Abud having learnt from some horsemen he had stationed on the road, of our approach at least an hour and an half. He is now, I imagine, at the camp Kanhoji had when he attacked Major Holmes in the night. *Abud's defeat*

I have not yet ascertained the number of our killed and wounded or that of the enemy, which has not been great; but there is one loss which I am sure you with me will lament, poor Wilkinson was shot through the breast in the beginning of the action. The troops all behaved well. I am very much tired when I write this, but shall write to Government and to General Nicolls in the course of the day.

Camp near Karali, 6th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I have the honour to inform you that at about ten o'clock in the

*Abud
retreats*

night of the 5th instant I marched from Utaraj (my encampment) to attack the Arab force under Muhammad Abud at Karali, distant from Utaraj about seven kos.

I arrived at his camp at about two in the morning ; and finding myself threatened by almost his whole force on my left, I advanced in line to oppose it and through the order and spirit of the officers and men soon forced him to a precipitate retreat. Muhammad Abud had been previously informed (two hours before), by horsemen stationed on the road, of our being in motion towards him. I have otherwise little doubt but we should have taken his camp standing and all his baggage. His loss is more considerable than ours. We counted nine Arabs killed, and I have ascertained that there are many wounded.

I have great pleasure in enclosing for your information copy of a letter giving an account of Major Holmes's success against Kanhoji, received yesterday evening.

Letter from Major Holmes to Henry Woodington, dated 2nd March, 1802.

*Kanhoji
defeated*

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo and to inform you that I am just now returned from giving Kanhoji a second dressing.

We marched at six o'clock in the morning, leaving a guard and one gun to protect the tents, baggage, etc. during our absence. At about half past seven o'clock we arrived in sight of Kanhoji's position at Chopera, which appeared to be exceedingly strong, in fact much more so than the one in which we attacked him on the 6th ultimo. After several rounds from the field-pieces we commenced the attack in two columns, each consisting of 150 Europeans from H. M's 86th Regiment and 200 natives from 2nd battalion of the 1st Regiment and the 2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment. The one was commanded by Major Cuyler and the other by Captain Richardson. I remained with the reserve consisting of about 100 Europeans and 300 natives. The two columns, although they had to fight their way for a considerable distance through the jungle, arrived at Kanhoji's camp nearly at the same time.

The good conduct and spirit displayed by the officers and men enabled us to defeat the enemy without the loss of a man and, I believe, only five were wounded. Upwards of thirty of the enemy were seen by our people, left on the ground ; but as to the amount of their loss I had no means to judge, the thickness of the jungle and depth of the ravines exceeding almost anything I had ever seen. I shall endeavour to get a sketch of the ground forwarded to you as soon as possible. When I receive information where Kanhoji is gone to, I shall follow him up.

1803 *Baroda, 8th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Kanhoji
flees*

I have the honour to inform you that by a series of successful operations the detachment under Major Holmes has compelled Kanhoji to quit the Gaikwad territories in a forlorn condition. On the 4th instant Kanhoji arrived at Lunawada, were the Chief of that place refused to receive him ; and he departed the same evening for Godhra,

accompanied by 50 horse. At Lunawada the Arabs and Pathans left him from distress and dispersed in different directions.

At Lunawada also Shivram was arrested by his people for their arrears ; but they allowed him to go away on giving them an elephant, a string of pearls and some gold. After this release he proceeded on the 6th to Godhra with 150 cavalry and 100 Rajput infantry.

By the accounts from that part of this country it is Kanhoji's intention to proceed to Bariya and thence to Ujjain. By other reports that Chief and the Arabs under Abud are supposed to be hastening to the same point ; but, should this be their design, they do not appear in a situation to administer much relief to each other.

I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from Sitaram containing a more circumstantial account of the situation and probable intentions of Kanhoji.

Letter from Sitaram Bapu to Raoji Appaji, dated Camp near Balasinor, 7th March, 1803.

After I wrote you particularly from Bettawada, we marched from thence to Wettadi, which is 10 kos distant ; from Wettadi we arrived here to day. I received intelligence from Lunawada that Kanhoji and Shivram arrived there on the 5th March, and that the Gosains pressed hard for their arrears and put Shivram under restraint. Kanhoji, having received intelligence of the approach of our troops, was terrified and fled with 50 cavalry towards Godhra, and it is his intention to proceed either to Bariya or Bhinjara [?]. Shivram gave an elephant, a horse, a chain of pearls and some money to the Gosains, and fled from thence also by the same road with 150 cavalry. The rest of their foot and cavalry in general have separated to different places according to their choice.

Should Kanhoji have gone to Bariya, we are behind him (meaning we will proceed after him), and we shall proceed towards the enemy agreeably to the intelligence that may be obtained.

If he should go to Bhinjara with a few people, we cannot obtain speedy intelligence, but I hope you will obtain proper information from thence and from Narukot respecting the enemy and write me the same. Then we may proceed to Champaner by the way of Godhra.

It seems to me that it is a thousand chances to one he will not go to Bhinjara, which would be putting himself into our hands (literally into a slipknot).

Ganpatrao is there (at Narukot), perhaps Kanhoji may endeavour to secrete himself a few days with him.

Lunawada is 15 kos distant from hence, but we will remain here to-day to perform the Holi ceremony, and set out to-morrow early in the morning, and halt half-way, so that we shall reach there the day after to-morrow. From thence I will have the pleasure of informing you agreeably to such intelligence as I may obtain. Within which period you will also collect correct news from those places and inform me of the same, and we will act agreeably to it. In case he should have gone to Bariya, I hope you will let me know how far we must go after him, and what we must do. I hope you will obtain a letter

from Major Walker to Major Holmes respecting this subject, that he may act accordingly.

It is true enough that Seth Bhogia was killed, and that all Kanhoji's sibandi and cavalry have gone away. I do not know exactly their force, but they may both (Kanhoji and Shivram) have about one or two hundred cavalry and the same number of sibandi.

The Gosains have hitherto remained at Lunawada, I understand that they marched to-day from thence for Dungarpur.

The arrangement of the Mewasis remains in the same state. I hope you will keep it in your mind ; but for the future it is incumbent upon us to make it (including the English detachment) ; or if the arrangement does not take place, there cannot be any long tranquillity from the northside of Mahi river as far as Ahmadabad. I have assured the ryots that I will expel Kanhoji in about 8 or 10 days, and then I will return to settle the Mewasis. You may be assured that, if this arrangement does not take place, the ryots will flee from the country.

In Sitaram's own hand.

If Kanhoji has gone to Bhinjara, then it seems to me that those Arabs must have combined with him ; I therefore hope you will keep a proper watch that they may be prevented joining with him or chastised before they join. We are in pursuit of him (Kanhoji), and I have dispatched letters to Godhra and other places. Should he have gone to the side of Godhra, we shall proceed after him without going to Lunawada, which is a round about way. We shall also be in a convenient situation for proceeding to Bariya or Bhinjara. I hope you will favour me with the news whether may have gone to Bariya or Bhinjara, and I shall act according to the advice of Major Holmes.

1803 *Poona, 12th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 150)*

Anrutrao to Kanhojirao.

Message to Kanhoji As to my sentiment, refer you to Khanderao Narayan and Gulab-sing, to whom I have entrusted my orders, agreeably to which you will execute the sarkar's service. From the beginning you are considered to be a servant of this sarkar, and I assure you that this is the time of rewarding your meritorious services.

1803 *Poona, 12th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Anrutrao to Shivram.

Shivram The same letter as to Kanhojirao.

1803 *Baroda, 13th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker, to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops returning I am happy to inform you that the favourable state of affairs in Gujarat enables me to comply with your instruction under the 22nd ultimo, and His Majesty's 75th Regiment will commence its march to Surat on the 17th. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington returned with his detachment this morning.

Kanhoji departs I have the honour to enclose the several accounts that have reached me respecting Kanhoji and his late partisans. This Chief has been com-

pelled to quit Gujarat, and it would appear that he has abandoned the design of disturbing the tranquillity of this country for the present.

Paper of intelligence received from Sitaram Bapuji, 13th March, 1803.

Kanhoji and Shivram, after receiving a chastisement at Chapera, fled by the way of Amleyara and Lunawada to Shehera village in the pargana of Godhra, and from thence proceeded to Bootai in the pargana of Bariya. There a dispute arose between Kanhoji and Shivram, the latter left the former and went to Juari, a village of the pargana of Bariya. Kanhoji proceeded thither after him, but they both halted in distinct places. Kanhoji had with him only 75 cavalry and 5 or 10 foot; and proceeded from thence by the way of Dohad and Jhabua to Dhar. Shivram proceeded with 50 or 60 cavalry by the way of Allymohun and Maheshwar to Nagoram. From Dhar Kanhoji resolved to proceed and to join Jaswantrao Holkar.

Last night four horsemen arrived at Godhra from Bariya, one of whom had carried a turban and shella to Kanhoji at Juari. This person gave the following information. Kanhoji, he said, did not receive the turban and shella, but demanded in ready cash 400 Rupees; upon which the Raja of Bariya sent word that Nagoram [Nagopant] had come with his army this year and received a lakh of Rupees, and that the ryots were very much distressed as well as he himself for his maintenance, and that he could not even pay this small sum. Kanhoji went away to Holkar without receiving the turban and shella, and Shivram proceeded to Nagoram.

The Arabs had arrived at Raigad and were proceeding further, but I do not know that this news is correct. I have dispatched kasids to obtain further intelligence and also a letter to the kamavisdar of Dohad pargana; I expect to receive intelligence to-morrow, of which I will inform you. I also heard the above from Appa Fadnavis and the kamavisdar of Godhra, who told me besides that Dhumsay remained on the night of the 8th at Godhra and next morning proceeded to Baroda. *Kanhoji and Shivram*

The Raja of Bariya gave both Kanhoji and Shivram horsemen to conduct them as far as his limits. Kanhoji was conducted by the way of Dhar to the side of Dohad and Shivram as far as Allymohun by the way of Maheshwar. This I heard from the above-mentioned horsemen and the gumashta of the sarkar. Kanhoji and Shivram are very much distressed for the means of defraying their expenses.

Baroda, 15th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

The intelligence brought by Vittoba, Sakharamji, Hanumant and Madhav, 1803 dispatched on the 12th March to obtain information of Kanhoji and Abud, received on the 15th.

We arrived the first day at Jalode, the next day we reached Halol, and separated in two parties. Vittoba and Madhav proceeded to Malaus [Malav] to obtain intelligence of the Arabs, where they were informed that Muhammad Abud, jamadar, had halted about 5 kos distant from Bariya, but they could not learn whither he proceeded to afterwards. *Kanhoji and Shivram*

Sakharamji and Hanumant went 6 kos beyond Halol to obtain intelligence of Kanhoji, where they met four of his sepoy on the 13th

instant, who informed them that they had obtained their discharge, and that they had been greatly distressed for provisions. These sepoy's said that Kanhoji was at Juari, where a dispute arose between him and Shivram. The former resolved to proceed to Dhar with 100 or 150 horsemen, and the latter went a different route.

1803 *Baroda, 22nd March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Against I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter to the commanding
Mewasis officer of the contingent under the 21st instant. As Raoba has evinced the disposition I could wish to adjust the most important points depending with him, and as an arrangement with the Mewasis will deprive Kanhoji of his greatest hope of assistance in Gujarat, I judged it advisable to lay hold of the present opportunity and to sanction the detachment under Major Holmes to be employed in effecting the measure.

I hope that this service will not detain the troops long, and that it will be accomplished without a recurrence to force by the Mewasi Chiefs delivering hostages for their future behaviour.

Kanhoji remains at Delhi and is again collecting partisans, but by the last accounts without much success.

Abud is at the same place, and Shivram has also repaired thither. It is understood that Abud is urgent to return to Gujarat, but that both Shivram and Kanhoji are averse to this measure.

While these parties are at liberty to recruit and organise within the territories of Daulatrao Sindia, it will be always in their power to disturb the tranquillity of this country; and so long as they are allowed to collect or to maintain a threatening posture in his dominions, the attention of a large body of troops must necessarily continue directed to guard against their attempts.

Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

Mewasi As the Mewasis to the northward of the Mahi river have very generally
campaign assisted the rebellions of Kanhojirao, it becomes highly expedient to reduce them to obedience and to avail ourselves of the present opportunity, while the memory of our late success must remain strongly impressed on their minds.

I request that you will be pleased to instruct Major Holmes to proceed on this service and to make a circuit of those districts, attended by Sitaram Bapu. On the approach of our forces it is expected that the Mewasis will offer terms of submission, and in that case they should be required to give hostages for their future behaviour.

P. S. I have enclosed a list of the Mewasi villages and districts which may be useful for the information of Major Holmes.

List of Mewasis villages.

- 1 Lohara
- 2 Chapera
- 3 Ambyara
- 4 Bara Mayvand
- 5-8 villages of Mewasis in Nadiad
- 6 Several villages in the pargana Savli

- 7 Khadal
- 8 Poonadra
- 9 Pawooty
- 10-12 villages in the pargana Panch Mahals
- 11 Moonda pargana

Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

We have received your letter of the 22nd ultimo and approve of the instructions therein referred to for Major Holmes making a circuit to the Mewasi villages, a measure which under present circumstances appears extremely well timed and likely to be attended with all the good consequences you have in view from it. *Policy towards Mewasis*

But, although we acquiesce in the expedience of the precaution thus about to be adopted for the immediate security of the peace of the country, we must look forward to more adequate and suitable means than those of military coercion for an effectual remedy against the habitual turbulence of these Koli and other Chieftains, who are the objects of the proposed circuit.

Between these people and the Marathas there has probably never subsisted any good understanding, nor has the Gaikwad Government probably at any period considered or treated them with that kindness or justice due to subjects of tributaries; but contemplating them as rivals or enemies or as the foulest of men, too hastily perhaps esteemed to be from their circumstances irreclaimable, it has aimed all its efforts at crushing them without seeking to temper their coercion by acts of conciliatory moderation, such as it is however incumbent upon us to endeavour as soon as possible through your mediation to introduce, and thereby to give a fair trial to the natural operation of an equitable and benign course of procedure, before at least Maratha sovereignty be sanctioned into a system under the auspices of the newly introduced British Government in Gujarat.

Having thus intimated to you here the conduct which we wish to be pursued with these people, the application of it (which must, we are sensible, be gradual and suited to circumstances and events as they arise) is confided to your management with confidence correspondent to our belief of your personal sentiments being in these respects in perfect union with our own; whence we anticipate your omitting no advisable opportunity by your instructions to those acting under you as well as by your personal intercourse with the parties in question to give due scope and trial to the policy we have thus recommended and have so earnestly at heart to be pursued.

Baroda, 31st March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information received on the 28th March, 1803.

On the 25th instant, Kanhoji remained under a banyan tree at Kanhoji Dohad. He had no tent until Muhammad Abud gave him a chandni to protect him from the heat, and he has with him only 175 foot.

Shivram is at a place half a kos distant from Kanhoji, and the Arabs are also encamped separately about the same distance. Shivram and Abud have a thousand foot and horse.

Kanhoji does not wish to return to Gujarat, but is desirous of proceeding to Holkar. The Arabs however are anxious to bring him back. Kanhoji positively said to Abud, when he was pressing him on this head, that he would not return, unless they paid him a lakh of Rupees to defray his expenses. Abud accordingly wrote a letter to Muhammad Ben Ahmed at Broach to send a lakh of Rupees, but he answered that nobody would advance him any money.

1803 *Camp near Serowleh, 1st April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*
Colonel Collins to Alexander Walker.

Sindia I have detained your kasids thus long in the hope of being enabled
delays to give you some certain information respecting the result of my mission to this Court. But Daulatrao Sindia having apprised me that he cannot decide on the propositions with which I am charged by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General until the arrival of the vakil of His Highness the Peshwa, Balaji Kunjur, and as the vakil may not arrive here for a considerable period of time, I judge it expedient to send back your kasids, lest you should require their services on some other occasions.

1803 *Baroda, 2nd April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji By intelligence received yesterday it appears that Kanhoji continues at Dohad, and the circumstance of his remaining so long stationary may indicate that he still entertains hostile views on Gujarat, although the native accounts say that his party is in distress for the necessities of life.

1803 *Baroda, 4th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Anandao The Raja for two days past discovered an intention of visiting Chandod casually, where there is an annual jatra at this season of the year,
goes to much frequented by the natives of Gujarat. I was in hopes of prevailing on him to relinquish this journey, but those that I employed for that purpose were not able to shake his resolution, and he suddenly set out yesterday on the way to Karnali, attended only by a small guard.
the jatra

After he had left the fort, I received from him the enclosed note. On receiving this intelligence, I made an application to the commanding officer of the contingent to detach a force for the security of the Raja's personnel, and the Grenadier battalion was sent on this service. The corps marched in the evening and joined the Raja about 4 kos from Baroda.

I judged it necessary also to proceed myself and to make every personal effort in my power to bring the Raja back to his capital. At any other period this journey may be unobjectionable and even proper, but at present it was inconvenient and attended with danger. I resolved therefore to spare no pains to make him give up the design of going to Chandod.

As the Raja left the fort with scarcely more than his usual attendants, I desired Raoba to send after him the principal officer of

Government and the best retinue that the suddenness of the occasion would admit. It was too late last night to have an interview with Anandrao, but I met him early this morning, and happily succeeded in persuading him to return to Baroda and to promise that he would resign all thoughts of going to the jatra this season.

Letter from Anandrao to Alexander Walker.

You have endeavoured to dissuade me from going to Chanded by representing the danger from Kanhojirao Gaikwad, Ganpatrao Gaikwad and the Arabs, etc. who may meet me on the banks of the river, observing that they are the enemies of the sarkar, and therefore I should not proceed to the River to wash my body. But I have proceeded thus hastily on account of the great necessity of the case, and you will in my absence make a good arrangement for the care of the bhaddar and jamadarkhana. I am without fear from the entire dependence I place on you.

What follows is in the handwriting of the Raja.

You must not be apprehensive on this head; and as this day is gone, there is no necessity in coming to a hasty determination. It is proper that we should all remain of one opinion.

Sindia's Camp, 6th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Colonel Collins to Alexander Walker.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, which did not reach me until the day before yesterday.

*Sindia
and
Kanhoji*

It is with concern I state to you that this Darbar is at present by no means inclined to comply with my requisition respecting Kanhoji and his adherents, of which you will be concerned after the perusal of the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon'ble Governor of Bombay.

However matters are now drawing to a crisis, and it must be soon determined whether Sindia means to continue on terms of friendship with the British Government, or not; and I think it advisable to wait till it be known, before I prefer a second supplication to the Maharaja on the subject of Kanhoji and his adherents.

Letter from Colonel Collins to Jonathan Duncan, dated 6th April.

On the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo I lost no time in communicating to Daulatrao Sindia the particulars stated in its closures relative to the flight of Kanhoji, his adherent, Shivram, and the refractory Arabs.

*Sindia
favours
Kanhoji*

At the same time I strongly urged the Maharaja, on the grounds of the friendly connection subsisting between our respective sarkars, to cause those rebels to be immediately seized and delivered up to the English. Nor did I fail to represent to him how very acceptable a service of this nature would prove to the British Government.

In reply to this reasonable request I was informed by the Minister that the Maharaja had no amil in the province of Khandesh, Nagopant being now on his way to Burhanpur, consequently that he (Sindia) has not the means of complying with my requisition; which ridiculous

answer was the only satisfaction I could obtain on this important subject.

I must confess however the evasive and unfriendly conduct of the Minister on the present occasion gave me more concern than surprise, since I have undoubted proof that the Darbar is greatly alarmed and highly displeased at the approach of the British army towards the Maratha frontier.

1803 *Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)*

Bombay to the Company.

Kanhoji defeated 16 In our last advices we adverted to the commotions excited in Gujarat by the rebellion of Kanhojirao and to the measures of military coercion thereon pursued for the subjugation of the insurgents; and we have now the satisfaction to announce that by a series of successful operations on the part of the British detachment, under the command of Major Holmes, Kanhoji and his retainers were reduced to the necessity of abandoning the province of Gujarat and betaking themselves to the territory of Daulatrao Sindia, whence there is no present prospect of their being in condition to return for the purpose of occasioning further trouble to the Gaikwad Government.

Arab sibandi As further conducive to the security of Gujarat we take this opportunity to notice that the Arab mercenaries in the service of that State have finally taken their departure, in pursuance of the articles of capitulation subscribed by their principals on the occasion of the surrender of Baroda, as announced in the 30th para of our letter of the 5th of February. One division of them, however, under the command of Abud, jamadar, after quitting that capital, evinced a rather doubtful disposition, nothing short of an intention to join the standard of Kanhoji then in rebellion on the eastern frontier of Gujarat. But, before circumstances admitted of his putting that design into execution, his party was on the 6th of March overtaken and defeated by a detachment from the subsidiary force under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Woodington; subsequently to which the whole of these disaffected Arabs withdrew from Gujarat.

1803 *Baroda, 8th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Information from Abud's slave.

Kanhoji and Abud This person, having run away from his master, arrived at Baroda and relates, that there had been a rupture between Kanhoji and the Arabs. Kanhoji told Muhammad Abud that to be successful in Gujarat he would require 12 lakhs of Rupees and 25,000 men, that his small force was inadequate to the purpose, and he was resolved to seek assistance from Jaswantrao Holkar by proceeding to that Chief in person.

Kanhoji invited Abud to accompany him with his Arabs, and promised on arriving in Holkar's camp to obtain service for him, but that he was not to reckon on any pay until that period.

Abud replied that he did not require any money for himself, but that his people would expect their subsistence. After this they separated, and the greatest part of Muhammad Abud's people left him and proceeded to other places for service. Kanhoji was preparing to go to Holkar.

Baroda, 8th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information from Raoji Appaji.

Amrutrao sent a karkun of the purvoo caste, the son of Naron News Mahadev, a nephew of Babu Mahadev Chitnis, to Kanhoji with letters, who in his way came here to Baroda to see his uncle named Narayanrao Govind, who brought him to Raoba; and the conversation, passed between him and the Diwan, the latter reported to Major Walker this morning in the following words:

The purvoo messenger left Poona 20 days ago and arrived at his uncle's house last night. He came by the way of Bombay. His uncle inquired of him where he was proceeding and on what business. At first he endeavoured to conceal the matter, which his uncle perceiving insisted on his declaring the object of his journey, and he then made a confession of the truth. He said that he was proceeding to Kanhoji and was dispatched to him by Amrutrao. Upon this information the uncle desired him to visit Raoba, but this he declined on account of the stain it would be on his character and the danger of punishment from the Gaikwad sarkar. The uncle came himself to Raoba. *Kanhoji's allies*

The uncle related to Raoba that he could bring before him a karkun of Amrutrao, who was going to Kanhoji, provided he would not expose his character. Raoba answered that, if he declared the truth, he would not hurt him.

The uncle accordingly brought him to Raoba, who inquired of him when he left Poona; to which he answered as is above related, and that he came here by the way of Bombay and Surat, that he was going to Kanhoji, unto whom he had been dispatched by Amrutrao.

Raoba asked what is the cause of your going there. He replied that Amrutrao is desirous of bringing Kanhoji to Poona, having an intention to send him back with 25,000 troops to Gujarat.

Raoba observed to him that Amrutrao has not got more than four or five thousand people, and desired to know how he would supply Kanhoji so large a force as he now mentioned.

The karkun answered that Amrutrao, Sindia, Holkar, the Nawab Nizam Ali, the Bhonsla and the Mirajwala were of one opinion, and Amrutrao could easily by means of their good understanding raise any number of troops he thought fit to Kanhoji.

Bombay, 11th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant with its enclosures and to advise that the Board highly approve of your conduct on the occasion to which it refers. *Bombay approval*

Baroda, 16th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Kanhoji with his party remains at Dohad, and it is understood that he had dispatched letters to Sindia and Holkar, intending to regulate himself according to the answers he may receive from those Chieftains. *Kanhoji*

1803 *Baroda, 19th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Kanhoji I have the honour to enclose two papers of information respecting Kanhoji; the first was received several days ago, the other, last night.

The letter from Godhra is entitled to most credit; had the fact of Kanhoji separating himself from his associates proceeded from the motives imputed to him, we should have had it confirmed by this time, when on the contrary more recent information assigns to him a different intention.

No. 1. Letter from Kalianji Mehla to Raoji Appaji, dated 24th April, 1803.

Kanhoji I have received this day letter from the jamadar, in which he informed me that Kanhojirao Gaikwad is gone to Harinagar, a village *abandoned* of Jhabua pargana, accompanied by fifteen or twenty cavalry only. Shivram and the Arabs are still near the Jalode tank. Kanhoji Bawa fled there having, as I hear, a distrust of the Arabs; and it appears that the minds of the Arabs are estranged from him, and that it is not their intention to remain in their present situation.

No. 2. Information about Kanhoji.

Kanhoji and allies Sackru, sepoy, and Ramji and Bhagwan, kasids, report the following intelligence of Kanhoji.

These people say they were informed that Kanhoji had gone to Thandla to visit Bhamsing, the Raja of that place, accompanied by a considerable number of troops, but the Arab jamadar and Shivram remained at Jalode with two thousand people. Shivram's son was at Bariya with four or five attendants. These messengers went as far as Hirapur, which is 2 kos distant from Jalode, and they left that place on their return on the 16th of May.

1803 *Adilabad, 25th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Ramchander Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji.

Against Kanhoji Anandrao Pawar formerly used to speak in favour of Kanhoji and Shivram, but I told him plainly not to mention anything respecting them. You will therefore have no fear on this hand; rely on it. I will write a letter to the person in charge of Godhra not to give protection to Kanhoji and Shivram. I have requested Sindia not to give protection to Kanhoji and Shivram, whereupon you may be easy on this head, and consider me as your gumastha. I shall always be ready to promote your concerns and assist your affairs.

1803 *Adilabad, 25th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Nagopant to Raoji Appaji.

Against Kanhoji I have understood the contents of the letter which you wrote to Ramchander Bhaskar respecting Kanhoji and Shivram; but they will have no protection from Sindia.

1803 *Godhra, 26th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Imam Khan, jamadar, to Shivram Bapu.

Kanhoji You desire me to apprise you of the force with Kanhoji, and I beg leave to inform you that he has about three thousand troops, including foot and cavalry.

Kanhoji's first intention was to remain during the rainy season at Jhabua, but he has been obliged to give up this design on account of a disagreement with the Raja of that place. He intends now to proceed by Banswara to Dungarpur, Wagad and Palanpur in order to join Malharrao Gaikwad. I know this because, when I was in Kanhoji's camp, a letter was received by him from Malharrao on this head, and requesting him to come to him with his troops.

I have dispatched people to obtain further intelligence of Kanhoji at his camp ; and as soon as they return, I will give you their information. What can I say more ?

Baroda, 4th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I request you will be pleased to lay before the Hon'ble the Governor- *Kanhoji*
in-Council the enclosed information of the proceedings of Kanhoji.

No. 1. Letter from Maha Raval Fatesing, Chief of Ghirpur, to Sitaram Bapuji, dated 29th June.

Kanhoji of the Gaikwad family advanced against Galiakot with *Request*
his troops and had an engagement with my uncle, the commandant *for aid*
of Galiakot. Several people were killed on both sides before Galiakot,
and he demands the surrender of it to him, saying that he means to
stay in it.

I will not only meet with the loss of my place ; but it will be much
against your interests if he establish himself here. Should you there-
fore send your troops this way, we shall give our assistance to appre-
hend him ; and if that be your opinion also, let your troops march
here without delay. Consider me and yourself as one and the same.

Ghirpur is near to Galiakot. This Galiakot is a village of Dun-
garpur pargana formerly called Ghirpur.

No. 2. Letter from Raghunath Maypat to Sitaram Bapu, dated 2nd July.

A kasid belonging to a merchant has come and reported that Kan- *Galiakot*
hoji has taken the fort of Galiakot and killed the Rana (Raja or Chief)
of that place.

Bombay, 7th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information supplied by Alexander Walker in a letter dated the 30th May.

Govindnaik, jasus, and Rama Gosain returned this day and re- *Kanhoji's*
port that they proceeded to Kushalgarh, and one of them (Rama) went *plans*
into Kanhoji's camp on the 25th May, where he saw Kanhoji and es-
timated his forces at 2,500, including the Arabs and Shivram's troops.
He made this visit in the dark and retired before daybreak in the morn-
ing. On the 26th of May Kanhoji marched from Kushalgarh and
proceeded to Banswara with all his forces. Kanhoji received three
thousand Rupees from the Raja of Jhabua, and it was publicly talked
of at Kushalgarh to be his intention to join Malharrao Gaikwad in
Kathiawar. As Rama visited the camp at night, he cannot speak
with certainty of the force he saw there, but he thinks there were about
900 horses, and he saw two elephants belonging to Shivram, 2 hackeries,
three tents and some pals or chandins.

Kanhoji subsists by receiving khandni or contribution from the different villages.

1803 *Godhra, 12th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Iman Khan to Shivram Bapu.

Kanhoji and Malhar I dispatched four of my men to Kanhoji's camp; two of them have returned and inform me that Kanhoji is at Galiakot and that he has about 3,000 foot and horse. He has received letters from Malharrao, and it is his intention to proceed to him. I will inform you of any other intelligence after the return of the two men who are still out on this inquiry. It was my intention to come to you, but the kamavisdar being changed, has prevented me.

1803 *Baroda, 27th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Kanhoji I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of the latest information of the situation of Kanhoji.

As Malharrao is on the other side of the river, which is said to be impassable for troops in July and August, it is not likely that Kanhoji will attempt the projected junction this season.

Information from Daulatram, kasid, about Kanhoji, dated Baroda, 25th June, 1803.

Kanhoji's plan Kanhoji, Shivram and Muhammad Abud are at Kumari, a village in the pargana of Waghur. They have about 4 or 5,000 foot and horse-men including the Arabs. Muhammad Abud lives at a little distance from the rest.

Kanhoji received 12,000 Rs. as khandni from the Raja of Bansa-wara and 6,000 Rs. from the Raja of Galiakot, and he plundered Samudra Talauvu, a village of the pargana of Dohad, by the consentment of the kamavisdar. It is his intention to proceed to Malharrao in July or August. Kanhoji received a gun and a lakh of Rupees from the Raja of Bariya in consequence of a varat drawn in his favour by Nagoram, the servant of Sindia. What money he received on account of khandni, he divided into three equal shares for Shivram, Muhammad Abud and himself. Kanhoji entertains in his service whoever offers; but, as he places no confidence in the Arabs, he keeps their chaukis at a distance. Shivram has 2 elephants, and Muhammad Abud one of these animals.

The informant Dulabram arrived at Kumari where Kanhoji is encamped, and which he entered dressed in the habit of a mendicant Brahman, and remained there one day with a friend named Sankru, a kasid in the service of Kanhoji. It was this kasid, who informed him of the foregoing particulars.

1803 *Sindia's Camp, 14th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

Yadav Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji.

No help It was by your letter I learnt that Kanhoji had come to Amjhera, and your recommendation regarding him shall be attended to; it does not appear that the person in charge there gives him any encouragement; but I will write you hereafter from certain information; and be assured at any rate he will be repressed, and that your wishes, as heretofore, will continue to be gratified in all matters whatever.

I have written to the superiors at Amjhera and other places to give no quarter to Kanhoji. Our army is to move hence towards Malwa, and the commanders shall have similar instructions.

This army moved from Burhanpur, and both Chiefs are advancing by rapid marches towards the Ghats. Holkar is coming to meet them. There is no alternative, it is the rainy season. The preserving Deity will make all right.

Baroda, 3rd July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

1803

Alexander Walker to Colonel John Collins.

Kanhoji is still within Sindia's dominion; and notwithstanding the declaration of Daulatrao's ministers to the contrary, there is no doubt but he has the support of their Government.

*Kanhoji
and
Sindia*

Baroda, 6th July, 1803 (P. D. 51)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have enclosed the report of a messenger, sent to obtain intelligence of Kanhoji. It would appear that he had been repulsed in the attempt on Galiakot, and the account of his having obtained possession of that place was premature.

*Kanhoji
fails*

I have also the honour to enclose another letter respecting Kanhoji's motions; for, although his name is not mentioned, the relation bears reference to his proceedings. The last account however wants confirmation.

No. 1. Information from Kushalgarh Goswami, harkara.

Khushalghar Goswami, harkara, just returned from Galiakot, reports that he left the camp of Kanhojirao on Friday the 10th instant, in which he passed the preceding night and a part of the day; that he saw Kanhoji sitting by the door of his tent, and Shivram inside of his; and that the tent of the lame Arab (Muhammad Abud) was pointed out to him.

*Kanhoji's
army*

That he learnt both from the followers of Kanhoji's army and the calculations of the Galiakot shopkeepers that their number amounted to 6,000, and from his observation he believes it to be correct. That this force is made up of 3,000 Arabs and others, 1,000 Paradesis and 1,000 horse; the rest comprehend bazar people and the followers of various descriptions. Besides, they have a gun, and two zamburaks, and a pair of trained elephants.

That he learnt from both of the said sources that an assault had been attempted by the above body of Arabs on Monday the 27th ultimo upon Galiakot. That they were obliged after a contest of three hours to retreat to their camp (situated 1 1/2 kos, N.) with the loss of 6 men killed and as many wounded; that two of the Galiakot garrison lost their lives, and three were wounded.

*Assault
on Gali-
ahot*

That on Kanhoji's first arrival, about 15 days before, he levied a considerable sum of money from the Chief, and was understood to be gone on his way to meet Malharao somewhere far to the westward, when a question between a Banya of Galiakot and an Arab sepoy accidentally arose and furnished the ostensible pretext of vengeance upon the town; but the attempt failed, and it was hoped that the design was relinquished.

The troops of Galiakot contain three thousand horse ; it is surrounded with a strong brick wall, ten or twelve feet high, and has four guns mounted.

No. 2. Letter from Govind Lakshman to Nana Saheb, dated 4th July, 1803.

Fear I have written by a sepoy the news of this quarter yesterday. Intelligence was received of the plundering of Potvada, a village situated twelve miles distance from Lunawada. They have crossed the Mahi. Lunawada in consequence is in a state of alarm. Such is the intelligence we have received. It is authentic. Of other occurrences I will write as they come to my knowledge.

1803 *Baroda, 10th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

News I have the honour to enclose a copy of a paper containing information of Kanhoji.

Information supplied to Sitaram Bapu, dated 8th July, 1803.

Kanhoji's plans Kanhoji is now at Galiakot. He has taken from the Raja of Dungarpur about 22,000 Rupees after fighting with and killing one of his chief officers, called Sardarsing. He also extorted from the village of Vaswad 15,000 Rupees, and from Sunth 10,000 Rupees. Such is the news that has come ; and it is added that he has moved on one stage hitherwards, and is coming to Lunawada.

No. 4. THE ARAB SIBANDI

THE documents give a detailed account of the Arab mercenaries: the financial drain they proved on the treasury of the State, the constant danger of their interference in the administration of the country, the difficulty of getting rid of them, their connivance at Kanhojirao's escape, their gaining possession of the person of the Gaikwad, their resistance to the English besieging forces, their surrender and, finally, their disbandment.

Valuable information regarding the Arab jamadars may be gathered from the IVth volume of this series, in the section dealing with Alexander Walker's visit to Baroda.

DOCUMENTS.

Cambay, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

1802

Raoba is now paving the way to obtain the acquiescence, not only *Raoba's plans* of the Poona Government but of the Arab and other principal officers here, to the retaining of our subsidised force and the reduction of that under the Arabs, which, although not exceeding far 7,000 men even on paper, is said to cost the Gaikwad Government 4 lakhs of Rupees per month.

The intention is to reduce this Arab soldiery to the number *Arab problem* entertained in the time of the late Raja Fatesing, when they cost only one lakh per month, which increased in the time of his successor, Manaji, to a lakh and a half, and rose afterwards to near two lakhs; but there is a sort of agreement by the heads of these Arabs themselves that, after the reduction of Kadi, this reform should take place, the grand obstruction to it consisting in the arrears there will be to pay off to those who shall be reduced; and considering the poverty of the Gaikwad's treasury I really see not at present how this difficulty is to be got over, although it be essential to the establishment of our influence no less than to the future prosperity of the Government of Anandrao.

Budasan, 14th April, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 122)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have been under the necessity of granting Babaji, the commander *Loan to Babaji* of Gaikwad forces, an order on the Paymaster for three separate advances of cash. These advances were not made without the most urgent occasion for them. The pecuniary distress of Babaji would exceed belief. His army was dangerously disaffected for want of pay

and in a state of disobedience which threatened the most dangerous consequences. Their discontent was much heightened by not receiving the customary donations in money, which it is the practice of the Marathas to bestow on such as are wounded or sustain losses in war.

The amount of the three separate payments makes together the sum of forty-one thousand Rupees, for which Babaji has granted a receipt on account of the Baroda Government and pledged the security of that State for the repayment of the money.

1302 Cambay, 30th May, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 123)

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*Raoba
unwell*

The reduction of the Arab forces and the adjusting of some provision for Malharrao are now in agitation and experience the longer delay in their completion from the extreme ill health of Raoba ; which is a most unfortunate circumstance at the present crisis ; but I hope to be able to provide against any accidents that can now occur.

1802 Cambay, 4th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Henry Shank to Robert Richards.

*Proposed
loan*

By the Governor's direction I transmit in the usual form his letters of this date to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and to the Resident at Poona, requesting at the same time in the [Bombay] Governor's name his colleagues' obliging attention to the concluding part of the former, to the end that, if his view of the subject be honoured with their concurrence, they will be pleased as soon as possible to open a loan to be called the Baroda Loan under the Hon'ble Company's guarantee, or under such other denomination as they may prefer, for any amount not exceeding 10 lakhs of Rupees, though even 5 or 7 or 8, should so much be subscribed, will be acceptable and may probably prove sufficient, providing for the repayment of its principal and interest in the name and after the rates specified in his address to His Excellency the Governor-General, and advising him [*the Governor of Bombay*] as early as possible of the result, which may reach him at Surat, as he proposes leaving this in a few days for that city.

1802 Cambay, 4th June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley

*Financial
burden*

Although that the country [*Baroda*] still admits of being under proper management retrieved and of becoming a profitable dominion to the Gaikwad and a desirable vicinity and useful connexion to us on this side of India, as perhaps sufficiently inferable from the view exhibited of its resources in the paper oppositely numbered, the ameliorations indicated in which must however require time and cannot even be begun upon unless by the Hon'ble Company extending their credit and advancing their money to enable this State to reduce in the first instance the most burthensome part of their military establishment, which in native troops alone costs it at present above sixty lakhs of Rupees a year, whilst its revenues do not exceed fifty.

*Arab
problem*

The principal part of this expense arises from the Arab and Sindhi troops, which have always been maintained under the Gaikwad Admi-

nistration as its permanent military establishment. Its expenses did not however use to exceed 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum till of late years that it has much increased and now rather exceeds thirty-six; of which it is proposed to reduce the two-thirds, leaving thereon no more than the old aggregate, which may hereafter admit of still further diminution; but to effect that now suggested, a sum of money is at present required to the extent of nearly twenty lakhs of Rupees to liquidate the accumulated arrears of the force thus to be disbanded, till which neither does our subsidy commence according to the articles concluded on the 15th of March last, nor can our influence be expected duly to operate whilst, covertly at least, resisted by such a number of armed opponents. On the other hand for the Company to raise by loan or otherwise so large a sum must, I am sensible, prove peculiarly inconvenient in the present state of their finance, if not altogether impracticable; and yet upon this proposed reduction of the Arab force hinges in my opinion the question whether or not we ought to remain here or altogether to withdraw our troops and interposition from this country. Indeed the two establishments are incompatible with each other, and the longer both remain a burthen on Gujarat, the more inextricable must prove its difficulties.

Under these circumstances, which present to me the alternative *Loan to Baroda* of two options, both of them attended with peculiar difficulties, it appears to be my duty to adopt that line of conduct I think Your Excellency would prefer, were Your Lordship on the above premises to issue your directions; and that is to proceed to promote the reduction of the Arab force even at the immediate expense of such pecuniary supply as may be requisite within the limits of 5 to 7, or perhaps 8, and at the very utmost 10 lakhs of Rupees, with which assistance the shroffs of the Government, called Samal and Mangal Parekh, will, I have reason to suppose, not scruple to come forward with the other moiety; and we have undoubted security, in our general hold over this country, of repayment with interest in two or three years, in like manner as we are already certain, by virtue of the treaty of March last and [of] ample funds, of recovering in October and January next the full amount of principal and interest of the expenses of the late war, which upon loose calculation Raoba has already been given to understand will not amount to less than 10 lakhs; and when, besides this, it is considered that by our interference hitherto a net permanent income to the Company of at least 2 lakhs of Rupees per annum has been secured in the cessions of Chorasi, the chaouth and the additional payment to be granted to us for our success in the Kadi warfare, I trust that neither Your Lordship or the Hon'ble Company will deem the proposed outlay improvident, when such financial, political and, if we please, commercial advantage must prove the result, and the future payment of the subsidy will be the more certain, as we shall from June twelve months be in possession of additional landed funds to the full extent thereof, according to the stipulation to be now entered into; although from the appropriated and mortgaged state of the country for the year now commencing we must be satisfied with having for the greater part of the growing subsidy only a written bond or en-

gement, which our power can always enable the Resident to secure the payment of; besides that, for this and all other demands I shall take care to stipulate some positive landed security to be had eventually recourse to, in like manner as the athavisi district now stands bound to us for the expenses of the war.

In the advance now proposed for the purpose of the reduction of the Arab force I shall consult with my Colleagues on the expediency of raising the requisite funds by opening a separate loan at Bombay, repayable, one-third at the end of two years, and the other two-thirds at the end of the 3rd year, being what I calculated would be conformable to the means of their country, besides a provision for the annual interest.

1802 *Cambay, 7th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Arabs You are not unacquainted with the intention to reduce the greater part of the Arab force in pursuance of the strong desire entertained by the Minister for the accomplishment of this important object, as first intimated in your reports from Baroda in February last and since recurred to in certain articles of convention between Raoba and me, entered into under date the 15th of March last, and a copy herewith transmitted.¹

The present expense of this Arab force, including also some Sindhis and a few Gosains, is stated in the enclosed comparative view and following details to exceed three lakhs of Rupees per month, besides the body of troops in the field with Babaji amounting to about 73,402 Rupees more.

Of the former of these, *viz.* the Arab sibandi, it is proposed to reduce two-thirds; but for this purpose it is alleged that 20 lakhs of Rupees are required to pay them off their arrears, inclusive of 5 lakhs now due from the Minister to their paymasters, Samal and Mangal, as deductible from the accompanying letter of the Minister of the 24th February last, with its annexed explanation of the 2nd of June.

By the Hon'ble Company's making this advance of 5 lakhs to the two shroffs, who are the paymasters to these Arabs, it has been surmised that these latter would take upon themselves, as they have indeed promised, a considerable part, if not the whole, of the remaining balance; which they may the more readily do as a principal part thereof may no doubt be considered as due to themselves on the grounds suggested in the accompanying memorandum. But still I have thought it requisite to adopt means for raising as soon as possible for eventual application to the purpose here under consideration a sum of money even exceeding the five lakhs in question; which you may therefore, as soon as you find it necessary after you arrive at Baroda, assure the shroffs shall be made good to them by bills on Bombay payable 15 days after sight, which bills you are accordingly authorised to draw on the Governor-in-Council with such proportions and in favour of such

¹ The second article of the treaty of the 15th March, 1802, includes as follows: This article is not to be correct into effect till the war against Kadi is closed, when it is also proposed, through the co-operation of the English, to effect a reduction the number of the Arab force now kept up.

persons as you may find necessary on the spot. As to which I trust entirely to your zeal for the service to render the amount as light as possible, though rather than not effect the object of reducing this Arab force by fair means without bloodshed to the full extent proposed, I authorise you to draw even as far as 8 or 10 lakhs of Rupees, again however expressing my reliance that you will keep this option entirely secret and make as little use of it as possible, letting it however be understood by the Arabs and other jamadars interested in the present reform that justice will be done under the English influence to all parties; and although it be very important to proceed in this reduction with the least possible delay, yet justice and policy combine to render extremely desirable that the measure should be quietly accomplished.

The active exertions of the troops must therefore never be called in but upon such emergent and imperious necessity as you and Raoba may be satisfied leaves no other choice; in which case, after you describing the service to be performed, the commanding officer is to judge of the force necessary to be employed and of the means of its application. *Peaceful means*

I trust indeed that there will be no occasion to have recourse to force in effecting this arrangement, and that the appearance of our troops cantoned near Baroda will at all times be sufficient to overawe the refracting; but still I have preferred cantoning His Majesty's 75th Regiment during this monsoon at Cambay to the end that they may be near at hand in the event of any extraordinary degree of opposition to our authority; in which case you will authorise Colonel Woodington to send for any or all of this corps to Baroda or to detail them to any other quarter where their services may prove necessary.

No. 1. Comparative of the established force of Arabs under the Gaikwad Government as at present subsisting and the former amount thereof.

The present monthly sibandi of the sarkar of Baroda	Rs. 3,04,112,2	<i>Expenses</i>
Memo of the sibandi of the sarkar of Baroda in the time of Fatesing Gaikwad.. .. .	Rs. 96,189,1	

Increase	Rs. 2,07,923,1
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N.B.—This sum must be reduced.

Besides this, there is the paga and silahdar under Babaji, as also the new sibandi raised and employed with Babaji, and the garrison of several parts: estimated to amount about to Rs. 1,50,000 per month.

No. 2. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Sorabji, the vakil of Muncherji, dated 24th February, 1802.

Rustomji Desai has received 3 letters from you, and their contents have been understood. The Governor has sent one letter to me; besides which, those to the jamadars and shroffs have arrived, and yesterday the answers to them were sent by Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan. It is indispensable that I should arrive for the purpose of paying my respects to the Governor, and my life is at his disposal; but here I am engaged in adjusting the amount due for the pay of the jamadars who are therefore sitting dharna, in like manner as you have seen. It is necessary to provide for 18 lakhs; wherefore all the bankers being *Financial scheme*

convened are desirous of engaging for 12 lakhs on an assignment on the next year. For a certain time the sardars and jamadars had no confidence, but now by hearing of the march of the army and its going on stage by stage, all the sardars have become pleased. Names have been found as far as ten lakhs, and the shroffs have agreed to furnish 2 lakhs.

Visit to Having settled this, and taking along with me the jamadars and
Duncan shroffs, we are coming to pay our respect to the Governor. Meanwhile the Sheo Raut (*the Shivarat*) has intervened, a festival which I always keep, and there remain only five days to it, which embarrasses me exceedingly. Having settled with the Arabs and Hubshis, I will set out on the 6th of March. Let not his Honour the Governor be indisposed on this account, but keep his mind satisfied, and let me every day hear from you of his contentment. I have this day sent Gopalrao with my arzi to his presence, and he will arrive with you to-morrow. His Honour having in every respect taken me by the hand, it now rests with him to look to my credit. The Governor can also settle an arrangement for the government of this country and break and ruin all the incendiaries and the rebellious; all which I shall relate in the course of private interview with the Governor. Whereupon whatever he shall signify, according to that will I act. But till the end of the month of Shawal let not the Governor's disposition become irritated; and representing this to him, advise me of his being well-pleased; whilst I, keeping those with me in good humour and contented, will bring them along with me.

No. 3. *Mr. De Souza's report of the 2nd June, 1802, on Raoba's letter.*

Money Having read that part of his (Raoba's) letter to Sorabji, dated 24th
needed February, 1802, concerning his arrangement about money, previous to his leaving Baroda on his visit to the Governor, and asked him for an explanation thereof, he said that 12 lakhs of Rupees were borrowed from different shroffs, including the two lakhs of Rupees raised by his own shroffs, for which the revenue of the several parganas for the ensuing year was assigned; and for five lakhs of Rupees he gave his own note of hand to Samal and Mangal Parekh, payable on his return from Cambay.

No. 4 *Memorandum accompanying the Governor's instructions to Major Walker of the 7th June.*

Sugges- Suggestion by the Governor to Raoba. It is not creditable that
tions there can be 20 or 10 lakhs of Rupees due to the Arab jamadars. If any balance be really due, it must be to the Parekhs, their paymasters; for it is not probable that these jamadars could themselves have allowed such large balances to accumulate and have gone on with their duty. It is therefore necessary to discriminate between what is due to them and what is due on their account; the latter can very well remain with the Parekhs and be paid off by instalments; the former only require to be provided for, which may be done in this way. When Mr. De Souza has under Major Walker's inspection examined and settled every jamadar's account at Baroda, let Major Walker in his capacity of Resident grant under this distinction a certificate in favour of

the party, whose account is so adjusted, on the Collector of Surat, payable at 8 days' sight ; on which footing the Governor will undertake for as far as 5 lakhs of Rupees, if so much should prove necessary.

No. 5. Mr. De Souza's report of Raoba's answer.

Having read and explained the memorandum on the other side *Money* to Raoba, he said the Governor cannot have any idea of their account *needed* or the mode of the payment to their troops ; but that, on the Major going to Baroda, he will have an opportunity of seeing the whole ; that 5 lakhs of Rupees are wanted to clear the note he gave the shroffs, previous to his quitting Baroda, and about 15 lakhs to pay off the troops proposed to be discharged ; and without this sum of money nothing will be done. It is to be seen what the two shroffs will do. If they and the Company take upon themselves to raise that sum of money, he thinks everything will be settled ; otherwise the State must sink under its present difficulties and expense.

No. 6. The Governor's reply.

Admitting for argument's sake that the Governor does not under- *Sugges-*stand the subject, as Raoba thinks, he still desires Raoba to explain *tions* to him what occasion there is for a greater advance of cash at present than will liquidate to each Arab jamadar whatever is short in his pay and allowances up to the date of dismission, after taking credit for all he has received either from Government or his shroffs.

Raoba says that the sum required will be twenty lakhs of Rupees, for the security of which he proposes assigning the revenue of certain parganas amounting to 11,75,000 Rupees per annum, and hopes the whole will be paid off with interest in two years, that is in 1860 and 1861, which is 1803 and 1804.

No. 7. Rejoinder by Raoba.

The shroffs' advance to the Arabs is a private transaction, in which 15 lakhs the sarkar has no concern. The moment the force is discharged, the Arabs will make up their accounts and call for the money, and, on receipt of it, they will clear the account with the shroffs ; therefore the sum of about 15 lakhs of Rupees is absolutely necessary.

Bombay, 16th June, 1802 (1802 G. T. 314)
Robert Richards to Henry Shank.

1802

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you the accompanying *Baroda* copy of a minute of this date from Mr. Rivett Carnac, containing a *loan* report of the terms on which he has succeeded in negotiating at this place the amount of the proposed Baroda loan, in pursuance of the Hon'ble the Governor's suggestions, as conveyed in your letter of the 4th instant and in the dispatch to the Governor-General that accompanied it.

James Rivett Carnac's minute.

1802

The Acting President acquaints the Board that, in consequence *Baroda* of the information contained in the Hon'ble the Governor's letter under *loan* date the 4 instant and the resolution of the Government thereon, he

lost no time in endeavouring to negotiate the required loan of ten lakhs of Rupees; and which, he is happy to inform them, has been accomplished on the following terms with the Commercial House of Bruce, Fawcett & Co., and Smith, Forbes & Co.

The sum of ten lakhs of Rupees to be paid in to the treasury in cash on, or before, the 30th of this month.

Interest on the above sum to be paid half yearly at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per mensem.

The principal to be discharged at the expiration of three years or at such further period as may suit the convenience of Government, not exceeding five years from the date of the bond.

Principal and interest to be payable at the option of the lender either at the Presidency of Bombay or by the bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of $\frac{2}{6}$ per Rupee and at 9 months after sight, but discretionary with the Court of Directors to extend the period of payment for three months longer on allowing interest on the amount at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

1802 *Bombay, 16th June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 124)*

J. R. Carnac & J. H. Cherry to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Baroda
loan*

The dispatch from the Hon'ble the Governor, under the date the 4th instant, will have apprised Your Excellency of the object of his proposed loan to the Baroda Government of a sum not exceeding ten lakhs of Rupees; and the enclosed copy of a minute, under this date, from the Acting President contains a report of the terms on which the loan in question has been negotiated at this place.

The emergency of the case, the political considerations with which it is connected, and our daily expectation of the Governor's drafts on us for the full amount stipulated to be advanced [are] reasons, which, we trust, Your Excellency will deem of sufficient weight to justify the immediate close of this separate loan.

We shall not fail, however, in all future financial arrangements to pay the strictest attention to Your Excellency's instructions of the 20th ultimo, and to [obtain] the previous sanction of Your Excellency's Government in all cases when evident public inconvenience is not likely to ensue from the delay.

1802 *Near Surat, 16th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

*Raoba
unwell*

I write this from Kerculi, 1 kos from Surat. where I shall arrive to night. I am extremely sorry to hear through Major Walker of your pains and of its preventing your proceeding with the reduction of the sibandi, which is in all respects necessary; and you will therefore, I trust, be able to effect it immediately, knowing the Hon'ble Company are your firm protectors and the sincere friends of Anand Rao.

1802 *Surat, 22nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Raoba
unwell*

A severe indisposition of which Raoba has had a renewed attack since his return to Baroda has occasioned a delay in the measures for reducing the Arab force there, but these are now reported to be proceeding with, though slowly.

Baroda, 5th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the answer respecting the khat kabuliya and to my separate letter, which I am heartily glad at the perusal of. Reduction

In reply to which I now beg leave to acquaint Your Honour that conformable to Your Honour's orders the sibandi reduction took place on the 5th July, 1802. The particular circumstances I will hereafter write. At present I beg leave to refer Your Honour to the Major Saheb's frequent and regular communications.

Baroda, 13th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Jonathan Duncan's summary of proceedings respecting the reform of the Arab and other sibandi force at Baroda up to the 13th of July, 1802.

By the 6th paragraph of the instructions to Major Walker as Resident of the 7th of June it will appear that it was then proposed to reduce two-thirds of the Arab force or that branch of the Gaikwad army comprehended under the general term of sibandi, including therein a few Gosains and Sindhis, and the expense of which is stated to exceed three lakhs of Rupees per month, but which by this reform would be limited to one lakh, being its amount in the time of one of the former Rajas, called Patesing, the predecessor of Govindrao, the father of Anandrao, the Prince now on the masnad. Reduction

It proved an unfortunate obstruction to this object that Raoba, the Mirister, was taken severely ill immediately after his and the Resident's arrival at Baroda between the 10th and 12th of June; which occasioned a delay that left time for some diminution in the good dispositions in which all parties had left Cambay to co-operate in this act, on which the political security and prosperity of the State of Anandrao no less depends than does the effectual introduction and permanency of our subsidiary force. Delay

On the 17th June, however, Raoba was able to announce to the Arab jamadars the intended reform, in which they at once professed their acquiescence with a degree of cordiality that was scarcely to be expected, especially when they found it was to be extended to all the sibandi and not limited only to their greater part of it; but, instead of making this reduction equal to two-thirds, Raoba now agreed, contrary to the wish and assent of the Resident, to carry the whole no further than so as to bring the entire expense to what it had amounted to in Govindrao's time, when it stood at one lakh and half of Rupees per month, or 18 lakhs per annum, fearing, it seems, lest a larger reduction would induce Samal and Mangal Parekh, their paymasters, to excite the Arabs to disturbance and revolt, an extremity to which Raoba has felt extremely averse; since, although our troops might protect him and his Master at Baroda, they cannot [protect] his various relations holding the chief commands throughout Gujarat, such as at Ahmadabad, Navsari and several other stations, at all which places the dispersed detachments of Arabs at present bear sway and are under no other restraint than what may result from their dread of the consequences of our resentment in the event of their behaving amiss. Partial reduction

On these grounds Raoba was apprehensive to carry the reduction

further than these Parekhs would consent to, and equally desirous to conciliate their own respective interests in the appropriation of the part of this sibandi that was still to continue to be kept up. To understand which it is proper to observe that in the time of Fatesing Mangal Parekh had placed under his payment the greater part of the then subsisting force; but on the new levies ordered by Govindrao, the interest of Samal Parekh prevailed; in view to which Raoba became desirous by retaining a certain proportion of the latest raised force to keep Samal on a level with Mangal, thus assigning to each a disbursement of 75,000 Rupees per month.

In answer to Major Walker's expostulation on this head Raoba urged the danger of proceeding further at once; for the Arabs, although they spoke smoothly, were all inwardly dissatisfied to a dangerous degree, whilst the Parekhs had a secret understanding with them; but promising at the same time to enter into a written engagement to effect the rest of the reduction within a period of six months. In corroboration so far of the grounds of Raoba's apprehensions the Parekhs made themselves no scruple to acknowledge to Major Walker that the reduction was against their interest, that they exerted themselves in it merely to gratify me, and that they had done so at the risk even of their lives.

Meanwhile the accounts were preparing of this reduction, which purported to effect on the whole a saving exceeding 2 lakhs per month, inclusive of the new levies, which are also notified in the afore-cited instructions to Major Walker to have been raised for the purposes of the war with Malharrao.

In the progress of the discussion on this head Major Walker began himself to doubt whether the reduction could be made so low as to the standard of Fatesing's time, since there were then but few jamadars in the service, and their influence had now been superseded by those subsequently employed, to remove whom was now of course a matter of greater difficulty than if that lot were to fall on those anteriorly entertained.

Scheme suggested On this occasion the idea was suggested to my consideration of securing the fidelity and attachment to us of all those jamadars by assigning them pensions, and that as far as a lakh of Rupees per annum might be laid out in this way; that in fact the jamadars themselves lived from hand to mouth, as for instance Sultan Jaffir draws 18,000 Rupees per month for his sibandi of which only about 700 Rupees a month may be called his pay; in like manner Yehya, as on the former account, about 24,000 Rupees; on the latter, something near 800. These men seldom see money. The shroffs allow them a little for their expenses, but in general they subsist on credit, and not unfrequently even the turbans some of them wear, are taken up in the bazar and afterwards paid for by the shroffs, who are at once their paymasters and their despots, lording it also through their means over the Government. Of all which no person seems to have a deeper sense or to feel more indignation at than Anandrao, the Raja, who makes no scruple to announce his predilection for the British troops and his detestation of the rude and unmannerly Arabs.

In considering this subject another difficulty has suggested itself,

lest after the outlay of all the money required for the reduction of the Arabs it may prove more ostensible than real, there being much reason to suspect that the enormous expense of this part of the sibandi arises from fictitious numbers, whence the benefit of the measure may after all be chiefly confined to the effecting of a future saving to the Gaikwad State, very material quietly to attain; for which end it may be necessary to submit to a certain degree of imposition in the means, being perhaps the only expedient of effecting the object in view, except of that our remaining unconcerned spectators till the burthens of the State shall by the continuance of an expense, so disproportionate to its means, lead to a dissolution, or revolution, in which the Arabs might either be expelled or (unless we should then act against them) still more strongly perhaps confirm and rivet their power, according to the events which might flow from it.

However this may be, it is of course Major Walker's intention that no payments be made without a clear specification of the purpose; and when these discussions were on the point of ultimate adjustment, they were further protracted by Raoba's being prevailed on, about the beginning of the present month, upon the occasion of announcing on the 4th and 5th of July the stoppage of pay to the extent of the reform he had ultimately determined, to increase the proposed reduced establishment payable to each of the Parekhs from seventy-five to eighty-five thousand Rupees per mensem, thereby occasioning an annual increase of Rupees 2,40,000 over and above the eighteen lakhs that had been fixed. Raoba pleaded in support of this measure that it had been necessary to please the Parekhs or rather Samal, who is the chief mover of all this counteraction, to prevent their stirring the Arabs to ask for their discharge all together; which would, he observed, greatly distress him as not possessing the means of paying off the arrears of all of them, which would, it seems, amount to thirty-three lakhs of Rupees. To repeal which argument, though without any apprehension that the exertion would prove necessary, it was observed to Raoba that sooner than allow the Parekhs or the Arabs thus to domineer over him, the Company would meet their eventual claim to an entire discharge by raising within 4 months the whole amount that might on a full scrutiny and muster appear to be due to them, and thus at once get rid altogether of a corps equally useless and expensive. The firmness of this language seems to have had the effect of lowering the tone of the two Parekhs; and some of the jamadars now began to intimate that they had much rather receive the money due to them from the English than have their business to settle with Banyas; and there is great reason to believe that, however disagreeable this mode would prove to the Parekhs, it must occasion a great saving to the State, since these payments would only be expected by the jamadars in proportion to their actual musters of men, and not in full of the fictitious accounts kept by their paymasters.

Besides this, the reform, as actually made by the Parekhs more than by Raoba, appears to have consisted rather in the followers of the Arab corps than in that part of them that were really military men; whence Raoba himself acknowledged its fallacy to Major Walker at a conference with him on the 9th of July, observing that it would in

Scheme criticised

Parekhs favoured

Defects of reduction

consequence of this very injudicious selection prove necessary (as was probably foreseen and contrived by the parties interested) to readmit many of these individuals into the service. Raoba was therefore desired and encouraged to tell the Parekhs that the whole must be done anew, which he appeared himself to have no other [objection] to than from his fear of those he has so long stood in habitual awe of, *viz.* the Parekhs in question and their myrmidons, the Arabs; but, when the Major assured him of our support against these, to him formidable or at least very dangerous foes, he readily listened to the strength of the argument and appeared inclined to pursue and act upon the Major's view of the subject.

It became accordingly understood among the Arabs as early as the 10th instant that, if the Company made any payments, the cash would be paid to the jamadars, who might settle afterwards with the Parekhs; at the same time that Raoba became quite keen for an effectual reduction, though he would do nothing himself.

*Arab
discontent* Meanwhile the disapprobation of the Parekhs' reform became more prevalent. Not only Raoba disliked it, but it became unpalatable to Yehya and Jaffir, two of the principal Arabs, and to Amin Saheb, the principal Sindhi jamadar; all of whom had it made known to the Major that they would adhere to his principles, whilst Mangal Parekh, who is a man of mild manners, perceiving the business that this turn was likely to take, sent to Raoba on the 9th to signify that whatever plans were adopted should meet with his approbation.

*Parekhs'
party* On the other hand Samal and his party still held out, at the head of whose jamadars was one of the name of Abud, who threatened with the others attached to his side to ask for all their arrears and their discharge, a point that Major Walker announced as being what he was desirous of bringing Raoba to, *viz.* to accept their offer of leaving the service at once, and thus to effect a real reduction; and Raoba, having received assurances of support to the utmost from the well-inclined jamadars, appeared at length himself desirous that the Major should proceed accordingly. The Major inclined under these favorable circumstances to allow matters to take their course, and to watch their issue for a few days, seeing himself nothing to apprehend, and conceiving the present to be probably a more propitious crisis than would prove any subsequent period to effect the reduction.

*Walker's
views* Meanwhile Major Walker had received my letters up to the 5th of July, wherein I had pointed out that patience and perseverance would do much in bringing the affairs of Gujarat into that condition which we were desirous of; a principle which in his reply of the 11th he observed he was fully sensible of and sincerely wished that it might not be interrupted by a more impatient system, observing however that his opposition to the reduction as proposed by the Parekhs is not merely on account of the money, but because it is making ourselves the tools of their measures. It is to serve a party hostile to the Government, and obtained by an influence which disputes ascendancy with us; whereas it is suitable that we should direct a measure which we had undertaken, and which could not be executed without our assistance. These circumstances were publicly known at Baroda, and it was to be tried whether we or the Parekhs are to yield.

In a further letter of the 7th to Major Walker the Governor pointed out what appeared to him the expediency of even acquiescing in the additional modifications and increase made by Raoba in favour of the Parekhs rather than disgust the Minister or force him on a course of measures, that he must be best aware of all dangers of; for, while the Arabs possess Kanhoji and the person also of Anyaba, they might certainly very seriously injure and distress both Anyaba and his Minister in spite of our force at Baroda, which is without the fort wherein Anandrao remains under charge of those very Arabs who are in possession of all its gates. To reduce them, therefore, and the other sibandi, so much as had been projected even by the latest modifications, was very desirable as a great and decisive step to reform, which it did not behove us to be fastidious in rejecting, especially if (as had been offered by Raoba) the Minister would firmly agree to make within 12 months a further reduction. It, therefore, appeared to the Governor advisable to act on this ground, both as advantageous in gaining a step and as conciliatory to Raoba, who might otherwise, from finding himself in trammels as it were on either side, soon learn to dislike his new, as much as he appeared to dread his old friends.

In reply to these suggestions Major Walker wrote on the 12th July that he would proceed no further than should be consistent with Raoba's safety, and as he himself, approves, since the Major's present opposition had his secret concurrence with a promise indeed of an open support, which would probably be put to the test that afternoon, when the jamadars were to wait upon Raoba, and when it was expected that those on the side of Samal would demand their discharge.

This accordingly happened, as appeared by Major Walker's report of the day following, these jamadars plainly letting Raoba know that, unless the reduction was made on their own terms, the muster made in the fort and in such a manner as they should subscribe, they would all take their discharge; and it was further discovered to be their intention, in the event of their terms not being acceded to, to confine Anandrao, to seize Raoba, and to put Kanhoji on the masnad, and then to make an attack on the English cantonment; upon which it was concerted between the Resident and Minister that the latter and Anandrao should take refuge in the British Camp; which proved however unnecessary, as by the Minister's firmly securing through some offers of personal advantage Jaffir and Yehya to his side, he became regardless of what the others could do; and it was in consequence determined to proceed to the reform on the grounds of the first determined modification, *viz.* of leaving the sibandi at one half of its amount; by which it is expected that an effective reduction will on the whole be made of about thirty lakhs of Rupees per annum.

Baroda, 13th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have heretofore made no report to you of the progress made in the measure for reducing the Arab forces, because it has remained in a train of such uncertainty and fluctuation that it was impossible to form a judgment of the result.

The Arabs have for some time been divided in their sentiments;

and this morning, early, an express messenger came from Raoba to inform us that they had embraced the following resolutions.

Arabs' terms They had determined not to consent to the reduction of the Arab and other sibandi, unless the mode proposed by their Parekhs is implicitly adopted, requiring also this condition that the muster shall be taken in the fort and in such a way as they shall hereafter point out.

The chiefs informed Raoba in a conference last night that, if these terms were not complied with, they were all determined to take their discharge.

We received at the same time secret information, that the real wishes of Yehya and Sultan Jaffir are to secure themselves, and that, provided a suitable provision is made for them under the English protection, they would not join the Harthees, who are the most violent party, and at the head of whom is Muhammad Abud.

Threats The same source of private intelligence and Raoba's messenger stated that, if the Arabs were disappointed in their views, they had entered into a league to confine Anandrao to the fort, to get possession of Raoba's person, and to place Kanhoji on the masnad, when they proposed to attack the English cantonments.

Measures My first step was to acquaint Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington with this conspiracy and to authorise him to order the 75th Regiment to march lightly equipped with the least possible delay to this place.

Raoba's attitude As an interview with the Diwan might excite unfavourable suspicions and betray the measures I wished to concert with him Mr. De Souza had the goodness to wait upon him from me. He was first to learn Raoba's real sentiments, and then to impart to him mine. Mr. DeSouza is perfectly acquainted with your desire to bring this matter to a close in a manner the most consistent with Raoba's safety and interest.

Mr. DeSouza found the Diwan under a less degree of apprehension than from his character and the serious nature of the intelligence was expected. He said that Jaffir and Yehya were willing to separate themselves from the confederacy, and that, if he could secure them, he had nothing to apprehend from the rest. He was told that I agreed with him on this point and wished him to enter into an agreement with those jamadars.

Raoba imparted no other scheme, but wished to hear mine, which Mr. DeSouza informed him was to call forward the 75th Regiment, and for himself and Anandrao to take refuge in the English Camp, whither I should accompany them.

Temporary solution The Diwan appeared to approve very much of this plan and explained how he wished it to be put in execution. He said that he would invite the Raja with his favourite mistress to dine with him tomorrow, and with her assistance he had no doubt of carrying off Anandrao. Raoba added that he would have a further conference with Yehya and Jaffir, and the result of that would determine whether the 75th Regiment should march or not; wherefore he requested that the order might be ready, but its dispatch for the present kept back.

This meeting accordingly took place, and Gopalrao came from Raoba to acquaint me that he had succeeded in separating Yehya and Sultan Jaffir from the confederacy.

In the evening Raoba had another meeting with those jamadars and the vakils of the rest. I have enclosed a minute of this conference as it was reported by Raoba himself; and the Diwan is now sanguine that there will be no further serious impediment to an effectual reduction of the sibandi. I shall have the honour to transmit a more particular detail of these transactions in a few days, by which time I hope a decisive settlement will have taken place.

In consequence of this favourable turn Raoba does not conceive the presence of the 75th Regiment immediately necessary here; and accordingly the order for the march of that corps has not been forwarded.

Meeting between Raoba and jamadars.

Raoba said that he first admitted Yehya and Budder on the part of Sultan Jaffir with their respective vakils into the room. Having settled matters to his satisfaction with them, he called in the vakils of the rest of the jamadars, who were in waiting, the jamadars themselves not attending. *Raoba's stratagem*

Raoba told them that no people knew better than they did the distressed situation of the State, which was loaded with debts far beyond the power of its resources to discharge. That the whole revenue was mortgaged for old debts, and there were no means for defraying the current expenses. He put them in mind that, although he paid a military establishment of upwards of 4 lakhs of Rupees, he was under the necessity of soliciting the aid of the English to reduce Malharrao and to take the fort of Sankheda. That they had performed these services completely, but they had yet received no payment on this account, although they had been at a great expense and trouble. That the desire of assisting the Gaikwad sarkar and freeing it from its encumbrances had induced the English to raise a considerable sum of money to pay off the arrears of the superfluous forces; that he was now ashamed, Raoba observed, that the old servants of the Government, those who had benefited to so much by it, should act a contrary part and oppose a necessary reduction of expense. The whole world must approve of the measure to which they had refused their consent. For his part, if they continued to behave in this manner, he would relinquish the country to them altogether and take up his abode among the English.

After this discourse Raoba left the room apparently in a great passion; but Yehya, as had been concerted, ran after him and brought him back. This jamadar then told him that he was entirely mistaken in his sentiments; that he was convinced of the necessity of the measure which he proposed, and he gave it, in the name of himself and Sultan Jaffir, his hearty acquiescence; calling on Budder to confirm this as his brother's representative. This, Budder did accordingly, and nothing could exceed the astonishment of the vakils of the other jamadars. They promised also conformity and left the room, engaging to come back next day.

In Camp, 13th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Babaji to Alexander Walker.

1802

It is now some time since I have had the pleasure of receiving

Raoji criticised your letter. This is not the act of a friend or protector. I, therefore, hope you will, considering me as a well-wisher of yours, favour me always with your friendly letters, giving me the account of your health and welfare.

I have learned of the reduction of the Arab force, and that it is to take place according to the advice of Samal and Mangal Parekh. But, Major Saheb, I must observe to you that the Arabs increased their monthly allowance by forcibly insisting upon it to the ruin of the sarkar. Raoba by your advice and aid resolved upon the reduction; in which he was very right; but he has discharged Beldars [*sappers*], Tabidars [*dependants*] and new sibandi, and has retained almost the whole of the old sibandi, consisting of the most unruly and disobedient people, who never obeyed any orders of the sarkar. In this he has not done right. You have seen in camp everything with your own eyes and know that the old sibandi never could be kept under any order, nor did they ever consider themselves under the sarkar's order. They are preserved in the service; and those who were always obedient, ready at command, and willing to undertake any service, they were set upon, are discharged. This is rather surprising. You are acquainted with this business, and I request you will carefully examine it. They have sent orders to discharge the new sibandi. The case is that the new sibandi in camp was subsidised, and therefore they will expect their arrears from me, and one of them shall not go to Baroda. Their arrears will amount to two lakhs of Rupees. Therefore you will, I request, prevail upon Raoba to send me a letter of credit upon some shroff or other sufficient person at Ahmadabad for that sum, and I shall finish this sibandi business. Mangal and Samal Parekh may probably promise to send money, but that will not do. It is necessary I should have credit upon some shroff or other person at Ahmadabad, that I may get the money. But, in the event of any delay in this, I shall not be able to support my credit; and if the Parekhs should be suffered to have their own way, the sarkar will neither be able to support its credit nor reputation. The Arabs and their vakils have almost ruined the finances of the sarkar; but to prevent a total ruin, and wishing Shrimant Senakhaskhal well, and to preserve his country and government, we solicited this friendship with the English. But still the Arabs with the advice and concurrence of the two Parekhs are all kept, and the poor Beldars, Tabidars and new sibandi are all discharged. But how the country will be kept and its arrangements made here after, I cannot say.

How the collection of 4 years' jamabandi indemnifications, etc. given to the people of the different countries and the Kolis, who are continually committing outrages, will be effected, without sibandi, I leave you to judge. This I submit to your consideration; and if you think proper, send 500 sepoys. If you do this, everything will be right. As to the old sibandi they are not under the order of the sarkar, and the arrangement of the country and the collection of the revenue will never take place or be effected without sibandi. Raoji cannot control the two Parekhs or the Arabs. If you act with spirit, you will be able to effect anything you like. At first it was agreed to reduce the force to one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, and again it was made

to amount to one lack and seventy; which is wrong, and I think it ought to have been reduced ten thousand Rupees from the first mentioned sum. I assure you I have placed my entire confidence in the Company, with whose protection and aid I hope to preserve my honour and reputation.

I cannot write on all these circumstances to Raoba, but looking upon you as a friend and my well-wisher I have done it to you. On receipt of two lakhs of Rupees I shall be able to close the business of the discharge of the sibandi; and the sooner this is done, the greater will be the sarkar's advantage; and then in whichever way you mean to arrange the business of the country, you should consult with Raoji and let me know. I beg you will keep all I have said to yourself. I know you will do so, because the English are remarkable for keeping secrets, but I notwithstanding mention my mind to you. I have no dependence upon anybody, except the Maharaja and the Company. Just in the same manner as you used to show your friendship to me at Kadi, I hope you will keep in your heart and show me your friendship. What can I say more?

In Camp, 15th July, 1802 (1802, S & P. D. 126)
Babaji to Alexander Walker.

1802

By the means of Rapu Mairal I sent you a letter some days ago, *Babaji's* containing several interesting circumstances relative to the sarkar; *views* which letter, I have not a doubt, must have reached you safe. I have since received Raoba's letter acquainting me that the lists of the reduction made by the two Parekhs did not meet your approbation; which was very right, as that was not the way of studying the sarkar's interest or advantage; and I assure you I was happy at your objections, and that you insisted on the reduction as agreed upon at first. It is now very proper that the establishment of the Arab and other sibandi is reduced to a lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, and that this is divided between the two Parekhs. More than this, I think, it should not be made, because both the Arabs and the Parekhs have ruined the State, and never were or can be under any order or subordination. The Governor having stepped forward to preserve the State and the credit of the Gaikwad, affords us particular satisfaction, and we have a great confidence in his friendship and support. It is but fair those old and useful people should be kept in the service. The people under Samal Parekh, since they heard of the reduction, have become very insolent and troublesome; you must, therefore, send for Samal and speak to him, and after making some arrangement get him to prevail upon the jamadars to write to their people to behave with prudence and to be ready for service. Hitherto we have, to the utter ruin of the sarkar, kept ourselves on the best of terms with the Arabs and their two Parekhs. Both Raoba and myself have a great confidence in the Governor's friendship; therefore you will do what may appear to you best for the interests of the sarkar. We have taken the Company's protection; and whatever there is, we have made them acquainted with it without reserve; and I must, therefore, repeat again that you must see everything done for the good of the sarkar.

I hear there is some difference between Khan Saheb and Raoba.

I request you will interfere and settle every difference between them. Write me always and favour me with your commands. What can I say more ?

1802 *Surat, 17th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Arab problem The meditated reform in the Arab and the sibandi under the Gaikwad State having drawn into greater length than at the period of my last address had been foreseen, I beg leave to refer to the summary cited in the margin, for an explanation of the progress hitherto made in that important operation, whence Your Excellency will be able to form a judgement of its probable termination ; and for fuller information I have inserted an explanation of the constituent parts of the Gaikwad military force.

1802 *Baroda, 22nd July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Reduction of sibandi From the slow and irresolute manner, in which public business is transacted here, I have been obliged to defer a full report of my proceeding on the reduction of the sibandi. I shall therefore continue, until this measure is completed in all its parts, to give you a cursory notice of its progress and of such particular circumstances as require your immediate attention.

The decisive conduct of the Diwan, which I had the honour to inform you of on the 13th, appeared to produce all the good effect which his friends had anticipated from a firm discharge of the duties of his station. The clamours of the discontented Arabs were suppressed or overcome, and a reduction which limited the expense of all the sibandi in future to 1,50,000 Rupees per mensem was acquiesced in by everybody, it is true by some with reluctance, but more than a moiety embraced his cause with cordiality, and afforded me their personal assurances of supporting it with their lives.

The muster of the Arab sibandi accordingly began to be taken on the, and has proceeded daily until the present period with as much order and propriety as from the nature of the circumstances we had any reason to expect.

Payment difficulties In consequence of this general agreement and the prosperous train in which the measure appeared, I did not hesitate to accept on the 15th instant the Raja Anandrao's draft in favour of the two Parekhs for the amount of Raoba's note of hand, or for the sum of five lakhs of Rupees, which it has always been understood we were particularly pledged to discharge.

The Parekhs at my desire met me yesterday on this subject, but I am very sorry to inform you, Hon'ble Sir, that they declined to accept bills on Bombay, which are not negotiable at this place for any considerable amount and even for the small sum that might be raised on them at a heavy discount. The moneyed connections of these Parekhs would appear limited to Gujarat, and neither of them have an agent or ever a correspondent in Bombay. Although the Parekhs refused bills on the Presidency, they were not averse to receive them on Surat; and notwithstanding I had no specified credit on that place,

I did not despair of satisfying them by applying in this case of emergency to the Company's established agents there. On receiving a general assurance to this effect, the Parekhs, after consulting privately together and with all their gumashtas, proposed to give in a plan next day, that would meet the convenience of both parties. They retired professing the most cordial sentiments, and there was no part of their conduct which could give me any reasonable ground of distrust. I was informed, however, by a message in the evening from Raoba that they proceeded directly from my tents to his house; and without explaining himself further, the Diwan urged that immediate steps might be taken to pay their demand. This morning Madhavrao Tatya, and Ganpatrao came on the part of Raoba, to explain the transaction of last night. A minute of this communicate is enclosed.

There is no question but the Parekhs, and especially Samal, have endeavoured to stir up this flame. It shows equally their insidious conduct and the discontented disposition of the Harthees, ready to embrace any occasion of exciting disturbances. I am not, however, apprehensive that they will succeed at present; but in order to support our credit and to secure to the objects, we have engaged in, a fair chance of a prosperous issue, it is absolutely necessary to obtain a command of cash at this place to the extent at least of 3 or 4 lakhs of Rupees, independent of the payment of Raoba's note of hand. It would be a very great advantage to pay their arrears directly to the jamadars and the Arabs. These men cannot accept bills, and ready money is the strongest temptation that can be held out to them.

In the meantime, although I am under the necessity of urging, Hon'ble Sir, that funds may be provided for the prompt discharge of our pecuniary engagements here, I shall neglect no exertion on my part to render available the credit you have been pleased to grant me on the Presidency. In this view I required the attendance to-day of Samal Bhakti and GopalDas, the gumashta of Trivedi. These men have promised to acquaint me to-morrow whether they will, and on what terms, accept bills on Bombay. Should they unexpectedly receive my drafts on fair terms, my difficulties will be removed so far as regards this immediate payment to the Parekhs; but I cannot advise you to build on this ground, and at all events no time should be lost in providing an ample credit on the spot, which may be used or not, as circumstances require it.

The rate of exchange between Baroda and Surat is generally in favour of the former. This fluctuates from one and a half to two and a half per cent. The exchange is again as invariably against the drawer or Bombay either from Surat or any part of Gujarat. This loss sometimes amounts to five and even six per cent. It is probably unnecessary to notice these circumstances, as they are no doubt very well known, but I mention them, lest they should not be immediately before you.

Transactions between Raoba and jamadars.

Madhavrao Tatya and Gopalrao came this morning with the following message from Raoba. The Parekhs after their interview with the Resident yesterday went directly to the Diwan, and said that he

*Walker's
proposal*

*Trivedi's
agents*

*Discus-
sion with
jamadars*

as well as the English had publicly declared that, as soon as the discharge was signified, they should receive first the amount of the note of hand and the remainder after the muster was taken, and the accounts made out. That the notice of discharge was given on the 4th; the drafts on Major Walker were not given until the 14th; they were accepted on the 15th, but there was still no money to pay them. The Parekhs continued to address the Diwan in a very insolent manner, observing that they had now no certainty when these drafts would be paid, nor did they know of any funds provided for the payment of the rest of the arrears due to the Arabs. The messengers requested that immediate measures might be taken for discharging the note, otherwise it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to bring matters to a proper settlement.

While Madhavrao and Gopalrao were settling, a note came from Raoba to acquaint them that Muhammad Abud, Muhammad Muzkar and Mubarak Ben Saïd had called on him and made what the Diwan termed an impertinent proposition. They said that the muster was going very slowly, and they did not know when it would be over; wherefore they requested he would order two lakhs of Rupees to be paid them on account of their arrears, and the remainder might be settled on the final adjustment of the accounts. Raoba observed that he suspected this demand to be made at the instigation of Samal Bechar, but without noticing this suspicion he replied to the jamadars that he saw no reason on this occasion to deviate from the old custom, which was to take the muster first, then to frame the accounts; and when these were adjusted, to order the payment; that they were acquainted with this custom and must abide by it.

1802 *Baroda, 25th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Sibandi reduced By the providence of God and the Shrimant's good fortune and through our mutual exertions, the Arab sibandi has been reduced to 1½ lakhs of Rupees, and the remainder is to be disbanded. The date of their reduction is on the 4th and on the 5th; on the 6th July commenced the date of the subsidy of the British troops.

For further particulars I refer Your Honour to the Major's and Mr. De Souza's communications; and they are steady in providing funds for the disbanded sibandi through the auspices of Your Honour.

Gamdevi, 27th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Parekh's promises not kept I have just received your letter of the 22nd. It is true we were understood to be pledged to discharge Raoba's note of hand, for five lakhs of Rupees to the Parekhs; but they were as much so to assist us and the Baroda Government in that case with the means of discharging the arrears due to the Arabs; notwithstanding which, I have been informed that since their return from Cambay to Baroda they had betrayed an unlooked for reluctance to perform this part of their implied engagement to me, as expressed either in person, or through Mr. De Souza, who is with you; and therefore I considered it as a sort of compromise on their part between their professions and their acts

that they had (as I was advised) consented to let the amount of this note of theirs remain unliquidated in the nature of a prolonged loan to the sarkar of Anandrao; at least with the exception of about one lakh seventy-five thousand Rupees thereof, which upon some plea or other they were afterwards said to intend to insist on the payment of.

There must, therefore, be some mistake in my intelligence or some misapprehension on my part to account for their at present insisting on the payment of these five lakhs in full, in consequence of which I am apprehensive lest our provided fund of ten lakhs may fall short of its object, at the same time that I see no prospect of our Government being able to increase it.

Just before I left Surat, Trivedi, the banker, had advised me that *Trivedi's help* no resources would be procurable at Baroda from the shroffs there for bills on Bombay; neither were any of them, he added, disposed to facilitate an operation, in which they did not discern their own interest. Under these circumstances I readily availed myself of his very acceptable offer to find you immediate funds to the amount of five lakhs of Rupees, and the enclosed copy of my letter to him and to Mr. Galley will show you the further means I have pursued, in consequence of your present advices, to keep you supplied with ready money to the utmost extent of your actual wants; but I request you will not draw on Mr. Galley, except in cases of real emergent necessity, which cannot, I apprehend, occur, if Trivedi keeps (as I cannot doubt he will) to his promise, by which you will be able to proceed with the reduction of the sibandi as fast probably, as the musters can be got through, explaining at the same time to the shroffs, Samal and Mangal, that, on their receiving payment of the five lakhs, I expect they will according to the promises in this letter (to the accuracy of which Mr. De Souza can probably before their faces testify) contribute their aid, either by the whole or, at least, the greater part of the said five lakhs towards liquidating a proportion of these sibandi arrears; or that otherwise I must, however reluctantly, esteem them to have broken their word with me as well as to have withdrawn and receded from their correspondent professions after their return to Baroda.

Jonathan Duncan's letter to Trivedi, banker.

It was settled between us at Surat that you shall write to Gopaldas *Loan* to supply Major Walker with as far as five lakhs of Rupees for bills on Bombay. This, I am sure, you will not fail to perform; besides which, whatever sum the Major wants, as far as five lakhs more, in all ten lakhs, it is my desire that you should supply him with, as he may want it. At present, five lakhs is all he can probably want; but whenever he wants more, you must let him have it, within the limits afore-said. All this, as exclusive of the expenses of the army, which you will furnish as usual.

Baroda, 30th July, 1802 (S. & P. D. 130)
Goculdas Becharadas, gumashta of Trivedi Arjunji Nathji, to Jonathan Duncan. 1802

Pursuant to Your Honour's order I have accompanied Major Wal-

Parekhs ker Saheb from Cambay to this place with a view to supply cash for the payment of the Hon'ble Company Bahadur's troops, conformably to which I have placed myself entirely under the command and obedience of Major Walker and Miguel De Lima De Souza up to this day. My master frequently directs me to be always attentive in executing the Company's service of every description, to which I am punctually regular.

trouble-
some In order to effect the reduction of the Arab sibandi Raoji Appaji has been pleased to draw two drafts on Major Walker in favour of Mangal and Samal Parekh for Rupees 5 lakhs, which were accepted on the 15th July, 1802, with which drafts the gumashtas of the said Parekhs appeared on the 25th July and demanded the payment in one sum of 5 lakhs of Rupees; when both the Major and De Souza answered that we have to deal upon bill, and therefore they will grant a bill on Bombay for these sums; to which proposition the gumashtas demurred, saying that they shall want hard cash. Mr. De Souza recommended to them to negotiate the bill in the bazar and procure ready money. They replied that not a single merchant or shroff receives a bill on Bombay. These gumashtas took their leave on that day and called the next day.

On the 26th July, 1802, these gumashtas did not fail to make their appearance and renewed their demand for payment, suggesting that the Arabs did not allow them time and were pressing them excessively. On this the good gentlemen, the Major and De Souza, again proposed to give a bill on Bombay and nevertheless assured them that, on their accepting the same, they will not only oblige the Company by rendering this service to them, but will equally promote the characters of their masters (the Parekhs). But on their refusal, a similar proposition having been made to me however, I have agreed to pay on same day the sum of 2½ lakhs of Rupees and the remainder 2½ within the space of 4 days, these disloyal gumashtas even not yielding to this arrangement.

Mr. De Souza at last assured me that by my paying 5 lakhs in one payment my master's character will be exceedingly raised before His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor. Notwithstanding I have requested both the Major and Mr. De Souza Sahebs to cause to inquire the tenor and rate of the Bombay bill in the bazar; and on their doing so, they agreed with me at 95 Baroda Rupees for 100 Bombay for the amount of 5 lakhs and payable at 8 days after sight, and in consequence have satisfied Mangal and Samal Parekh in full of the amount of 5 lakhs.

May it please Your Honour to observe that in this manner I am ready to serve the Company towards Your Honour. But those Parekhs are very jealous of me, in so much that on the 29th July they sent their gumashta at my quarters or shop, and made great riot or quarrel with me for my doing this piece of service for the Hon'ble Company, which I have particularly reported to Miguel Saheb, and who, if you desire, will notice the same to Your Honour.

I beg leave to acquaint Your Honour that on my waiting on Major Saheb to draw the bill of exchange on Bombay, he replied that he has been instructed by Your Honour to draw bills payable at 15 days' sight, when I have told him that this is not the custom; but the Major

Saheb said that he could not proceed contrary to this Your Honour's order; and if I like, he will write a separate letter to Your Honour as well as Mr. De Souza will do the same on this subject; to which I have implicitly acquiesced and received the two enclosed letters with bill of exchange, requesting Your Honour will be pleased to order the payment to be made agreeable to the custom after 8 days' sight, or else I will sustain a loss of Rupees 1,000, and certainly I shall be blamed by my master.

Anxious to receive Your Honour's further commands, considering ours as your own shop or house, favour me with an answer to this. What can I write more?

Baroda, 30th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

In consequence of the fourth and three subsequent paragraphs of your instructions under the 7th ultimo, the reduction of the Arab forces has engaged my utmost attention since my arrival here. But notwithstanding an early and close application to this important subject, it proceeded long in a train of uncertainty and fluctuation. The causes that have obstructed this settlement are to be discovered in the interest of the parties, who have gained the principal authority in this State and in the revolutions of its Government.

Raoba and the Arabs

It may be traced that Raoba has been the principal cause of the aggrandisement of the Arabs with the view of securing himself in power. Necessity and not choice led the Diwan to court the Arabs. The assistance they rendered him was of that nature which could not be easily repaid. They effected a revolution in his favour by violence, and Raoba has always felt that the same means could be employed as effectually against him. The Arabs may be said to have seized at this time on the administration, since they have possession of the person of the Prince and a minister whom they have brought into power. As a further check rather on the latter than the former, they have kept Kanhoji under their own charge.

The first uses of their power were directed to secure it, and to promote their particular fortunes. They procured possession of all the forts, and each chief obtained an increase to his sibandi. It is the natural consequence of excessive power to produce enemies; but the Arabs have greatly increased the hatred against them by their rude, if not brutal, manners. Of this Anantrao has complained since our arrival here with a degree of sensibility, which I thought he did not possess. Their gross and abusive behaviour is more resented by the Maratha Chiefs than the oppressions they commit on the country; but, as these are left [felt] again by those who suffer, the whole people may be considered hostile to the Arabs. There is still one circumstance which should be mentioned, because, while it marks the height of their power, it also discovers a respect for their character. When the Government and even individuals make engagements, it is usual for an Arab to become security and to undertake to see the stipulation faithfully performed. It is in fact their barbarism, their arrogance, their insubordination that we hear complained of, and not their want of faith and honesty.

Independent of these circumstances Raoba has particular causes to be disgusted with the Arabs. Their interference in the exercise of a power, which they conferred on him, was to be expected; but his pride will never allow him to forgive the insults he has received in his own Darbar; much less will the Diwan forget an attempt which, there is every reason to believe, was made on his life, on his late return from Cambay, on the day of his first entry into the fort. In passing through the gate one of the bearers of his palanquin was shot, and two of them wounded; one of whom has since died.

But, were there any doubt of Raoba's former sentiments in respect to the Arabs, he has declared clearly what they are at present by calling in our assistance. The Arabs are sensible of this and would embrace any opportunity to show their resentment. On the other hand Raoba feels a degree of personal security and comfort, to which he has been a long time a stranger. He has expressed a just sense of this to me in the most grateful and affectionate terms.

It might be expected from this survey of the state of the parties that Raoba would follow his inclination and his interest by eagerly co-operating in the plan for reducing the Arabs. But his character, his age, his infirm state of health and even his situation will sufficiently account for his backwardness. The Diwan wants firmness and naturally has not that share of boldness which this particular occasion requires. It would be doing Raoba, however, injustice to suppose that his fears were all for himself. They are, I believe, principally for his relations, unto whom he is uncommonly attached, and who are most of them in situations, which put them in the power of the Arabs.

*Raoba
and the
Parekhs*

In the desire or the necessity of satisfying the Parekhs will be found another (and I am not sure but the principal) cause of the Diwan's hesitation. I own that I am not so certain of Raoba's disposition towards these men as to the Arabs. They have been useful to him in his affairs. It was by their influence and their money that Kanhoji was deposed. They have almost since defrayed the charges of the army, and at present nearly the whole expenses of Government. Nor has he any other resource for providing these supplies, but by their means, for an entire year. This places him in a strong state of dependence.

Still we might expect from the connection of the Parekhs with the Arabs that there would not be any close intimacy between them and Raoba, and that he would not listen to their suggestions. The contrary, however, is the case; and all the material impediments to effect a reduction, on the footing which we sought for, have proceeded from them and from Raoba's yielding to their desires. He may really think that the Parekhs have the power and wish to excite disturbances, or he may know that they are under the influence of the same fears as himself; for it is pretty certain that the Arabs have threatened to call them to a severe account.

It is not, however, in my opinion, owing either to motives of regard or of obligation that Raoba yields to the measures of the Parekhs. The assistance which he requires from them and the absolute direction which they have of the Arabs, are the causes of his submission. The first is indeed a real and substantial cause. It is these Parekhs who

furnish the disbursements of the State and much of the domestic expenses of the Raja and the minister. They have by degrees obtained possession of every source of supply and may either forward or suspend any operation of the Government.

Raoba is not insensible to the disgrace of this kind of dependence, but he feels it less than the ferocious sword of the Arab. This has rivetted the power of the Parekhs, and the Diwan dreads its exercise through their intrigues. His fears, however, on this head must subside, as his natural good sense will discover to him that the period of their influence is expiring. The interposition of the English detachment, they all know, will render revolutions less easy, and many of the Arabs are dissatisfied with the Parekhs. As the Government recovers itself, these men will fall to their proper standard and be reduced to the functions of their professions.

A regard for their persons and property will prevent them attempting anything dangerous; but they will continue to obstruct by their intrigues and the influence which their money gives them any attempt to reduce the expenses of Government. Everything promises that they will not be long successful. Some of the most respectable of the Arab Chiefs have become sensible of their selfish and dishonest conduct in respect to them. They are sensible that the English Power must predominate, and are willing to secure themselves under its shelter. Two of the principal Chiefs have already in fact deserted the Parekhs and embraced our side by a secret convention which they have concluded with Raoba.

The Arabs in the service of the Gaikwad are principally composed of two tribes the Yafees and Harthees. They have also a separate character. They have both a sufficient share of national sentiment and of independence. *Dispositions of Arabs*

During the course of my intercourse with them I have experienced in every situation the most respectful civility and a degree of sincerity which is not frequent in this part of the country. With the exception of one or two of the jamadars, I am not disposed to think unfavourably of their Chiefs. But it would be taking a wrong view of human nature to imagine that any of the Arabs are satisfied with measures that have a direct tendency to impair their power and advantages. They may yield to circumstances, and we have strong assurances that a large party at least will succumb. The importance of all and their confidence in themselves have been much reduced by the military transactions that have lately taken place in Gujarat. They must be sensible that their reputation has diminished, and that they cannot contend with English troops. It is observed that their behaviour is considerably altered, and that they no longer presume to dictate to the Darbar.

I would not, however, advise to trust too much to these symptoms of submission. From the violent and rude character of the Harthees, who have very unwillingly acceded to the reduction, we must be prepared to expect every kind of obstruction in their power. They have already conceived the most dangerous designs, and it is very likely that they would have ere this carried them into execution, had it not been for the desertion of a moiety of their countrymen.

Having thus, Hon'ble Sir, stated such circumstances as I conceived

Sibandi reduction necessary for forming a judgment of the characters and views of these parties, I shall next lay before you a short account of the progress that has been made in the reduction of the Gaikwad army.

It was stipulated by the treaty of the 6th of July that we should afford some pecuniary assistance for the payment of the arrears of that part of the Arab sibandi, which it was proposed to reduce. It was first agreed to reduce two-thirds of these forces, which would have brought them to the establishment of Fatesing's time, when they had no dangerous influence, and when their expense did not amount to a lakh of Rupees per mensem. It was stated that 20 lakhs of Rupees would be required to pay off the arrears of the sibandi, which it was intended to disband.

It was found expedient to alter this proportion and to admit the reduction to be made at the rate of one-half. It was also found necessary, in order to give the measure an impartial appearance and to satisfy the Arabs that it was not levelled against them, to extend to the whole sibandi.

This arrangement fixed the expense of all the sibandi at 18 lakhs of Rupees a year, and on the whole it effected a saving of about the same sum annually.

It appears from the bakhshi's opinion and a general inspection of the accounts, (for there was not time to scrutinise them) that the sum required to pay off the arrears would not exceed 15 lakhs of Rupees; but by subsequent information there is reason to think that this may rather exceed 17 lakhs. In either case by making use of the utmost extension of my credit and having recourse to the contributions of the shroffs we had funds to answer the demand.

Notwithstanding a remonstrance which I judged it necessary to make against any deviation from the original plan, I had determined to acquiesce in this arrangement and to assure the Diwan of the Company's support in the execution of it.

It was agreed that Raoba should assemble the Parekhs and the jamadars, and that I should be security for the payment of their arrears.

But this arrangement, when it was on the eve of being carried into effect, was overturned by a new demand of the Parekhs. Raoba with too much facility yielded to this demand; which put into the hands of the shroffs or their partisans more than two lakhs of Rupees a year. These two shroffs are the paymasters of the sibandi, which they share equally between them. They demanded an increase each of 10,000 Rupees, which raised their portions to 85,000 Rupees instead of 75,000 Rupees making the total expense 1,70,000 per mensem instead of 1,50,000 Rupees, to which I was prepared to accede.

Waving pecuniary considerations, I thought myself impelled by every motive of policy and propriety to refuse this measure the countenance of the Company's Government.

It was extorted from the Diwan contrary to his better judgement, and it was a violation of an agreement. It was to serve a party hostile to the Government, and it was obtained by an influence which presumed to dispute the ascendancy with us. It appeared to me unsuitable that others should direct a measure which we had undertaken, and which without our assistance could not be executed.

Besides these grounds, there were others which could not fail to weigh very considerably with me. Some of the principal men, and those most attached to Raoba, who were also well-wishers to the Government, were decidedly in favour of an effectual reform, and they urged me not to suffer this design to be ruined.

From all these motives I was led to refuse my assent to the plan of the Parekhs, but I did not think myself justified in taking any active steps to defeat it. I proposed to allow their plan a free operation and to watch the issue for a few days; but it was my intention to have pursued this system no further than was consistent with the safety of Raoba's person and administration.

There were several circumstances which made me think that a steady adherence to this line of conduct in the end would prove successful.

I had found some of the Arab jamadars sensible and conversable men, and I had always hoped that a further intercourse with them or a perception of their situation would reconcile them to a reform not incompatible with the real interests of the country. This hope was encouraged by the knowledge that the jamadars had not all the same views, and that the most considerable amongst them were disposed to secure their own interests at the expense of the common cause.

With these expectations I was not displeased at the precipitancy with which the Parekhs proceeded after they obtained Raoba's consent to a reduction on their own terms. This consent was given on the 4th instant. The official notice was circulated next day, and the measure formally announced to the Chiefs.

In a few days some of the principal jamadars made such an application as I wished, and the Diwan assumed a tone of more decision. The extensive share of good sense, with which Raoba is naturally endowed, made him see from the beginning the disadvantage of yielding to the Parekhs, and that in reality by allowing them to frame the list of reduction he had surrendered the prerogative of his own station.

An interval of a few days allowed Raoba time to reflect; and when he saw that he would be supported, he proceeded with a considerable degree of vigour to accomplish an effectual reduction. He bore up against the first symptoms of discontent with courage, and there is reason to believe that this seasonable instance of resolution has succeeded.

The lists of the Parekhs have been set aside, and new ones framed by the Diwan, which reduces the sibandi to 1,50,000 Rupees a month. Besides the credit of doing this measure himself, Raoba has been able to be more just to the public as well as to individuals; for the plan of the Parekhs proposed to retain their own creatures and followers in exclusion of all others, whatever were their pretensions of service or merit. It must be owned, however, that Raoba's amendments have by no means reached the bottom of this evil; as it is too evident from an inspection of the account that he has touched with a tender hand the emoluments of the Parekhs. We should perhaps be satisfied that we have on this occasion carried a measure against them, and think it no small advantage that we have defeated the views of a faction heretofore imperious at Baroda.

The enclosed statements will show at one view the saving of moneys and the reduction of men which it is proposed to effect. It will also show the increase of both since the time of Govindrao. It is by the inspection of these statements that the concluding remarks in the preceding paragraph will appear too clearly confirmed.

I have thought it useful to add another enclosure containing a separate account of the Arab forces before and after the reduction.

The plan of the reduction, dictated by the Diwan, being thus adopted, I accepted Raja's drafts in favour of the two Parekhs for the sums respectively due them on account of Raoba's note of hand. The payments of the rest of the arrears are to be made as far as possible on actual musters, and if practicable to the jamadars themselves. I do not expect that with the utmost care we shall prevent frauds, but by bestowing a certain degree of attention and requiring from all the observance of the same forms we shall impose at least some restraint on imposition. The mode observed at present is for the parties to assemble at the Diwan's house, where the muster is taken before my munshi, the bakhshi, and in presence of many others. This business commenced on the 16th instant and has continued daily to the present period without interruption.

Walker
hopeful Having stated, Hon'ble Sir, the particular circumstances that have attended this negotiation, and laid before you such facts as are even remotely connected with it, I shall presume to hope that its issue may be favourable. It will still be prudent to be prepared for a disappointment; since from the nature of the men, the concourse of passions, and interests engaged, we ought not to rely securely on this issue. Raoba's apprehensions of the Harthees are considerable.

Likely
disturb-
ance At first he imagined they would not submit to a muster; but, since they have acquiesced in this measure, he now concludes, and I believe on better ground, that the disturbance will take place at the biennial reckoning.

It is the custom of this Government to adjust the accounts of their army every two years, when the arrears ought to be paid, and those who choose to insist upon it, discharged. The next period for this adjustment happens in September or October, and it is rumoured that the Harthees propose on that occasion to demand their arrears and their dismissal from the service. I shall be obliged no doubt to address you hereafter on this subject; but, as a demand of this nature must seriously embarrass the minister, I have taken the liberty to bring it early to your notice.

Subsidy The last enclosure, numbered on the margin, fixes the payment of the subsidy to commence on the first instant and contains, besides an additional security for the repayment of all our expenses, several important privileges, which would be, in any of the cases referred to occurring, highly useful. The dreadful system of procrastination practised here has prevented the execution of this deed sooner; for, although the Diwan saw, as soon as it was presented to him, the advantages and policy of the instrument, from a habit which has become natural he kept it in his possession many days after it had received his cordial approbation. It was my intention to have separated the public subjects of this writing from those of a private kind, but Raoba

requested that they might be formed into one deed, and to avoid any further delay I acquiesced. Raoba's motive was to obviate any demur on the part of Anandrao, who would be more easily prevailed on the affix his signature to it in this state. The tenth article was framed by the Diwan, and I admitted it to put an end to discussion, which, I hope, will be approved, as it imposes no new obligations on us, while it confers an additional right to interfere in the affairs of this Government.

I have reason to think that the saving is more considerable than is exhibited by the statement ; because it refers to the old sibandi only and does include that entertained by Babaji, which is to be entirely discharged. This will be an additional saving of 86,425 Rupees per annum, making in all 28,37,100 Rupees instead of 18 lakhs, as stated in the 15th paragraph of this letter.

No. 1. Statement of the funds for paying the arrears of the discharged sibandi.

Arrears due to that portion of the sibandi which it is proposed to discharge						Rs.	17,50,000
By the Hon'ble Company's loan	Rs.	10,00,000					
By Samal Bechardas		2,50,000					
By Mangal Sakhidas		2,50,000					
By Sural Bhakti		3,00,000					
						Rupees	18,00,000

Surplus in favour half a lakh Rupees.

No. 2 Malsa Kaunt in the Raja's own handwriting.

I, Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, do hereby confirm and ratify compacts and agreements as my faithful Diwan, Raoji Appaji, has in my name and on my behalf made and concluded with the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay. *Treaty of 29th July 1802*

First. I hereby confirm and ratify such grants of land as my said Diwan, Raoji Appaji, has made to the Hon'ble Company, either in inam or jaidad ; and I also declare that I hold myself, my heirs and successors bound to repay, in money or in such further landed assignments as may be sufficient for the purpose, all debts and expenses which the English Government have been at, or contracted in the course of their military operations in Gujarat, undertaken for the support of my Government.

Secondly. I entirely approve and highly commend the prudence of my Diwan in having obtained a body of English troops to remain permanently in this country, as on their courage and fidelity I place an unlimited dependence. I have determined, that the payment of this subsidiary force shall commence from the 1st of this month, English style, or first of Assar, 1859, Hindu era.

Thirdly. As I repose an entire confidence in the English, I depend on their friendship to shield me from misfortunes. I am sensible that there are many evil-disposed persons amongst the Arabs, who, disregarding my legal authority, have plotted against my liberty and even my life. By the favour of God they have been defeated ; but, should their wicked machinations at any time hereafter succeed, I

shall expect the English to release me, and desire that all my acts and deeds, although executed by me in the usual form while in that state of restraint, may be considered as of no validity. I desire, therefore, that my subjects will pay no attention to my orders in this situation, but hear what the Major has to say, strictly following his directions, and assisting him in every measure that he shall devise or direct for restoring my person to freedom.

Whoever, in short, shall either bring Kanhoji into the management of affairs, or shut me up in the fort of Baroda or elsewhere, is a rebel; and I fully authorise the aforesaid Major Alexander Walker or the person entrusted with the chief management of the Company's affairs in Gujarat to chastise such disturbers of government and bring them to that punishment which is due to those who endanger the person of their sovereign in every part of the world. Thus, therefore, I order, all the faithfull officers of Government, silahdars, sibandi and others, on any of the foregoing events occurring, to obey Major Walker's orders.

Fourthly. Whereas it is signified in certain articles of agreement between the Hon'ble the Company and Diwan Raoji Appaji that the English Government is disposed to assist in reducing the Arab force in my service, Major Walker, Resident on the part of the English Government at Baroda, consents to assist me with a pecuniary loan to effect this reduction on the following terms.

Fifthly. As it seems impossible that I can retrieve myself or my country from its present embarrassments without reforming and reducing the expense in every department, I do hereby promise and agree to make the necessary reductions by degrees.

The objects of reduction are contained in the annexed account, and, if possible, they shall be effected at the periods specified opposite to each of the articles.

Sixthly. Before any money is to be advanced, Major Walker must be satisfied that a real and effective reduction shall take place. For this purpose an exhibition must be made of the accounts, and a muster taken of the troops in the presence of three persons, *viz.* one on the part of the Company, one on the part of the Gaikwad Government, and the third by such of the jamadars or parekhs as may be the agents of the sibandi. According to this muster the account shall be taken and discharged.

Seventhly. I do hereby further agree and promise that I shall positively reduce the Arab and other force, within six or eight months after the present reduction is accomplished, to the standard of Fate-sing's time; but to enable me to perform this stipulation it will be necessary for the English Government to assist me, as they have done on the present occasion.

Eighthly. Provision is already made in the 4th article of agreement executed and interchanged between the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay and my Diwan, Raoji Appaji, bearing date the 6th June or 5th Safar last, for the payment of the principal and interest of the money to be advanced by the Company; but, as it has since been proposed to pay the same off one year sooner than is thereby provided,

by applying the entire russed of the lands appropriated by that article to the amount of 11,75,000 Rupees per annua to the discharging in equal proportions of the principal and interest of the money to be advanced by the Company and by such other persons as may engage therein, Major Walker accepts of the modification by which the Company's advance may be liquidated one year sooner than it would be by a strict adherence to the letter of the treaty; it being, however, always understood that the provisions in the 4th article of the said treaty of the 6th June or 5th of Safar are always in full force, the same as if this subsequent engagement had not been made, in the event of the repayment of the Hon'ble Company's loan as well of principal as of interest failing to be made good in the more speedy mode now proposed. The amount of the above receipt or russed is to be collected every year from the kamavisdars of the parganas allotted for this purpose in the treaty of the 6th of June by such persons as the Government of Bombay may appoint.

Ninthly. Interest on that part of the pecuniary assistance and aid which the Company may give on this occasion, shall be reckoned and accounted for from the time the said Company may raise a loan for that purpose; and it shall be reckoned every six months at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per month of 30 days, instead of every year or every twelve months. All or any loss by exchange or otherwise, which may arise by bringing the money from Bombay to this place, shall be on my account and made good by me and my successors.

Tenthly. Conformably to Major Walker's suggestions and wishes the articles contained in this declaration were written, and to which I have given my assent. But, on the event of evil-disposed persons attempting anything unfair or unreasonable against my person, my Diwan, Raoji Appaji, his son, his brother, nephew or relations, and Madhavrao Tatya Majmudar, or even should I myself or my successors commit anything improper or unjust, the English Government shall interfere and see in either case that it is settled according to equity and reason. I have also required of Major Walker on the part of the Company to promise that my State and government shall be permanent, and descend to the lineal inheritors of the masnad, and that the diwanship shall be preserved to Raoji Appaji.

In the last place I desire to form the most intimate connection with the Company and that all business with the Poona Darbar may be jointly managed by the English Resident and my vakil.

Such are my wishes and sentiments; to help me God!

Given at Baroda, 29th July, 1802.

Witness: Gopalrao Bapuji, vakil in behalf of Senakahskhel Samsher Bahadur.

Witness: Miguel De Lima Souza.

The date of the Maratha version in the handwriting of the Diwan as also the signature, "Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur."

The following words are written in the Raja's own hand: "The above writing is true."

No. 3 Memorandum on the import of russud, which word occurs in the 8th article of the treaty of the 29th July, 1802.

Meaning
of russud

Memorandum as to the import of the terms russud in the revenue system of Gujarat, as spontaneously given by Hafizji, one of the Gaikwad's officers, in conversation with the Governor of Bombay on the 4th of September, 1802, premising that russud is a Persian word, meaning 'amount of receipt' from the verb russudin to accrue, arrive, or receive.

It is the custom of the Gaikwad State that the parganas are let out in farm to kamavisdars or farmers upon their giving security to pay the russud either on the 5th of Asvin sudh or Asvin Sun, answering to the 3rd of October or to the 16th of it. There are two russuds; the first or principal payable on the dates above specified, and the khiraj russud, which takes place at the end of the year. In a pargana therefore, of which the gross jama or rental is by estimate a lakh of Rupees, the first or principal russud (which is also, when generally spoken of, understood to be the sole one) will be at least of half a lakh, and the other half is to be paid by the khiraj russud consisting of the remaining net revenue of the year after deducting the amount of jagirs, free lands, and all interior expenses whatsoever.

Governor's remark on the above.

The received meaning of the term russud will be exemplified by the undermentioned comparative statement of certain parganas, as exhibited first in the schedule furnished by Raoba, the minister, which accompanied the letter from the Governor of Bombay to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council of the 4th of June, and 2ndly as referred to in the treaty of the 6th of June with Raoba, the Minister of the Gaikwad State, as far only as regards the russud of those districts.

Parganas	Gross jama	Russud
Ahmadabad Gaikwad's $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof	.. Rs. 2,75,000	
Baroda .. .. .	.. " 10,00,000	
Sinor .. .. .	.. " 2,00,000	
Petlad .. .. .	.. " 4,00,000	
Yarol .. .. .	.. " 40,000	
	Rs. 19,15,000	Rs. 11,75,000

No. 3 Objects of reduction, referred to in the fifth head of Raja Anandrao's agreement with Major Walker of the 29th July, 1802.

Reductions

The Arab force to be reduced according to the agreement.

The silahdar and paga establishment is Rs. 20,00,000. Now that there is peace, and the English troops in the country, one-half will be sufficient. I engage to limit therefore this expense to 10 lakhs.

The expense of fortification is stated at 15 lakhs. One half is enough. Therefore let 7,50,000 be reduced when the Diwan and the Resident judge the measure practicable.

The charges under the head of modikhana house expense, women,

aswari, charity feast, presents, &c. are estimated at 17,00,000 lakhs. It may be reduced to eight.

No. 4 Statement of the entire saving by the reduction, furnished by the Diwan, Raoji Appaji.

Expense of the sibandi on the lists of the		Savings
two Parekhs	Rs. 3,00,000	
New sibandi entertained by Babaji .. .. .	.. .. 1,00,000	
		Rs. 4,00,000
Reductions from the Parekhs	Rs. 150,000	
Reductions from Babaji and paid off .. .. .	.. .. 41,425	
Further reduction ordered from Babaji .. .. .	.. .. 45,000	
		Rs. 2,36,425

By this account the total amount of saving per annum will be lakhs 28, 37,100.

Baroda, 3rd August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo. The Parekhs have been useful by preparing the Arabs for a reduction, but they have always since their return denied that it made any part of their engagements at Cambay to assist this measure with a pecuniary loan. *Parekhs untrustworthy*

It was no easy matter to obtain knowledge of their real sentiments, as they evaded speaking to particulars, but continued to make large and unqualified professions, which were to be considered only as the cant of the trade.

It was not until after a great deal of hesitation and discussion, which lasted for several days, that they agreed to advance five lakhs towards the liquidation of arrears, on the condition that the amount of the note of hand should be paid to them.

These men are artful and designing to a proverb. Mr. De Souza has been led to put too favourable a construction on their general assurances; for their behaviour since their return to Baroda has demonstrated in the strongest manner that they had no serious intention of performing their implied engagements to you, and that they only looked for an opportunity to take advantage of the Company. I shall be careful that your sentiments on their tergiversations in the affairs are minutely explained to them.

As the amount of the arrears due to the sibandi, who have been discharged, will little exceed by the bakhshi's account 17 lakhs of Rupees, and we have 18 provided, there is every reason to conclude from these premises that we have sufficient funds

A credit either on Surat or Bombay will not enable me to discharge promptly and effectually that portion of the arrears which still remains to be paid by the Company. None of the men unto whom these payments are to be made, are in a situation to accept bills; and if this mode is adopted, they will not feel the benefits of the Company's interposition. This will be to some a severe disappointment, and we shall also lose several considerable advantages, which would attend *Mode of payment*

the payment directly into the hands of the jamadars.

I trust, therefore, that Trivedi may be required to provide cash at this place to answer such eventual and occasional demands to the amount of five lakhs of Rupees in order to enable me to satisfy the Arabs on the spot.

Bombay reply.

Parekhs' promise

The Secretary was desired to acknowledge the receipt of the above letter, noticing that, in the event of the Parekhs contributing 5 lakhs of Rupees towards the aggregate required for the proposed reduction, they would not fall short of the Governor's expectation from them in that respect.

Cash payment

The Resident was further informed that Trivedi had been instructed to hold cash at his command to the amount of the remaining 5 lakhs with a view of enabling him to effect the payment to the Arabs in the most desirable mode, and be so far independent of the Parekhs, besides enabling the Resident (as Government hoped would be the effect of that arrangement) to make a real saving in the aggregate in the expenditure on that account.

1802 *Bombay, 14th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)*

Gaikwad's debts due to the Company.

Gaikwad debts

To be debited to Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, the 28th July, 1802, the amount of his two drafts: one in favour of Samal Bechar, and the other in favour of Mangal Sakhidas; both dated the 14th instant, payable at sight, accepted the 15th and due on the same day, for five Lakhs of Rupees, as follows:

One in favour of Samal Bechar for	Rs. 2,67,425
One ditto in favour of Mangal Sakhidas	„ 2,32,575

Rs. 5,00,000

To discharge this sum, granted this day two sets of bills on the Bombay Government at the exchange of 95 Baroda for a hundred Bombay Rupees, which makes Bombay Rupees 5,26,315-3-15 as follows, viz.

one set for Bombay	Rs. 3,00,000
one ditto	„ 2,26,315-3-15

Sum to be debited to Anandrao this day, Bombay Rs. 5,26,315-3-15

1802 *Baroda, 17th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Anand-rao's request

I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, requesting that His Majesty's 75th Regiment might be ordered to join the forces here, but without any additional expense to his State.

As this movement must have a material tendency to secure and perfect the present measures, I have thought it my duty to authorise it. I have enclosed copies of my letters to the commanding officer of the contingent and to the Resident at Cambay on this subject, and

I entertain a strong hope that by the influence of this reinforcement we shall confirm our authority at this place without violence.

The real motive of Anandrao and his Diwan in making this request is to check and overawe the Arabs; but, as this motive cannot be avowed, other reasons have been easily found and assigned as a plea for bringing to Baroda an additional number of English forces.

No. 1 Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Major Walker.

The Hon'ble the Governor, when at Cambay and about leaving that place for Surat, told my Diwan, Raoji Apaji, that he had ordered about 700 hundred Europeans troops to be kept at Cambay; and that, if he had to occasion for them at Baroda, they would be ordered to go there; but Raoba, knowing my State could not defray their expense, avoided accepting the offer. The Governor, it seems, told him that they were to remain at Cambay; and if he should want them, he might have them, and that he would not charge me with their expense, since they were doing nothing there; and if they went to Baroda, it was one and the same thing. This is what, at that time, passed between the Governor and my Diwan. Therefore if you bring those Europeans to this place for about two months, it will be of great advantage; but I cannot undertake to defray their expense. You are so well acquainted with my situation and want of means that you have yourself been recommending me to reduce my sibandi, etc. and make other arrangements for the future good of my State.

No. 2 Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Woodington.

Although there is no appearance at present of any forcible opposition to the views of the Company's Government at this place, they may be materially strengthened and secured by uniting His Majesty's 75th Regiment with your force cantoned at Baroda. This measure has received the concurrence of the Gaikwad Administration; and I am authorised by my instructions to request that you will be pleased to give such orders as you may judge necessary for the march of the Regiment to this station.

No. 3 Alexander Walker to Robert Holford, Resident at Cambay.

Although there is no appearance at present of any forcible opposition to the views of the Company's Government at this place, they may be materially strengthened and secured by uniting His Majesty's 75th Regiment with the forces contained at Baroda.

It has been deemed expedient to authorise Lt.-Col. Woodington to order the march of that corps to this station, and he has accordingly sent directions for that purpose.

Baroda, 7th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

It is with infinite regret that I inform you of an accident having happened in the cantonments, similar in the result to that which took place in June last.

Shortly after retreat beating, yesterday evening, an Arab was challenged in passing through the European part of the line. No attention

being paid to this summons, the guard proceeded to enforce obedience to it, and the Arab either mistaking their design, or being in a state of intoxication, presented his piece and shot a European, who was casually passing near him. The Arab was put to death on the spot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington has directed a committee of officers to inquire into the circumstances of this unfortunate transaction, and the particulars attending it will be reported to you through the channel of the commanding officer of the forces. It is impossible to say what may be the consequences of this affair, but I shall use every proper means for securing tranquillity and endeavour to convince the Arab chieftains of the unjustifiableness of the act for which their countryman has suffered.

Remark in the Diary.

The above letter was acknowledged and the reliance of Government expressed on the best exertions of the Resident being used to guard against the very serious bad consequences, which accidents like the present are so liable to occasion. In which view it was left to him to confer with the commanding officer of the contingent and concert thereon such arrangements in respect to the intercourse between the Arab soldiery and our own as may appear most efficaciously to provide against such sudden tumult.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington was on the same day written to, to the like effect, and desired to concert with Major Walker, and to apply the best means in his power towards the attainment of this important object.

1802 *Baroda, 8th September 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Money troubles I have the honour to submit to you an amended estimate of the arrears due to the discharged sibandi, including Raoba's promissary note and Babaji's new levies. I have but lately obtained this account and not without great difficulty. I am sorry that the amount considerably exceeds the original calculation; and although Raoba says that he will find funds to answer the deficiency, I must own that I do not see any certain available means within his power. The excess has principally arisen from the artful management of the Parekhs by discharging those who have been longest in the service, and unto whom the largest arrears were of course due.

The muster is nearly completed, and in the event of Raoba's inability to meet this deficiency, I shall be happy to receive such instructions as you may deem necessary on the occasion.

The mode proposed of paying the arrears directly to the jamadars has been readily accepted.

Estimate of the arrears due to the discharged sibandi, including Babaji's levies and Raoba's promissary note.

<i>Deficit</i>	Balance of arrears :			
	Due to the old sibandi	.. ..	Rs. 14,83,545	
	Due on Raoba's note	.. ..	5,00,000	
	Due to Babaji's levies	.. ..	3,00,000	
			<hr/>	Rs. 22,83,545

Funds for defraying this sum :			
By the Hon'ble Company	.. ..	Rs.	10,00,000
By the two Parekhs	.. ..	"	5,00,000
Due as not having been credited by the			
Parekhs on a former account	.. ..	"	1,75,000
Samal Bhakti	.. ..	"	3,00,000
			<hr/> Rs. 19,75,000
Deficiency	.. ..	Rupees	3,08,545,1

Baroda, 10th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you that the bills enclosed in the Sub-Secretary's letter of the 21st ultimo have been duly accepted. The further credit, which you have been pleased to instruct Trivedi to hold in readiness, will, I hope, enable me to fulfil your intentions. The two Parekhs have contributed between them five lakhs towards the aggregate required for the reduction of the sibandi.

Payments received

Bombay, 16th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

1802

Jonathan Duncan and John H. Cherry to Alexander Walker.

The Governor having laid before us your letter of the 30th of July, we have attentively perused the clear introductory account it contains of the state of circumstances at the capital of Gujarat, and have great pleasure in expressing our full and unreserved approbation of the firm and judicious steps you have pursued in ascertaining the extent of the reform, which is now proceeding with in the Arab and other sibandi in the Gaikwad State, and particularly in procuring the very important voucher from the Raja himself under date the 29th of July in ratification of the treaties concluded between our President and his Diwan ; and providing also in the best way for the more speedy recovery of the Hon'ble Company's loan as well as in regard to the security of the Raja's person and Government ; and for bringing his expense ultimately within the limits of his income ; the whole in a manner that leaves us nothing to wish, in as far as relates to the several provisions in the highly useful document in question and in the separate memorandum referred to, in its fifth article. Neither feel we any objection to your having gratified the Diwan by annexing to this instrument, a renewal of the promise of protection, he has so uniformly appeared desirous of, for his own safety and that of his family, especially as coupled with the important privilege, conceded on this occasion by the Raja, of our interfering between him and his minister and being the umpires of any difference that may ensue between them ; a stipulation which, joined to the others in the agreement before us, and to the rights obtained by the two preceding treaties, must, we trust, tend powerfully to establish on the firmest foundation the predominance of the Hon'ble Company's influence in Gujarat and to facilitate our directing all the material operations of its future administration, as far as our national prosperity or the benefit of the Hon'ble Company, in view either to general policy or to objects of commercial advantage, may hereafter render our interposition advisable.

Approval of treaty

Objection In contemplating the flattering prospect thus before us in Gujarat there remains but one subject of regret, in view to your occasion (*accession, i.e. consent?*) to the future biennial settlement with the Arabs and to the latter part of the 7th article of the excellent agreement you have thus obtained from the Raja, in as far as regards the assistance suggested as requisite to be obtained from the Company's funds; which under the pressure they are suffering from other causes, we are anxiously desirous to guard against and to obviate the necessity of again recurring to; desiring you therefore in the most earnest manner to consider of the best means of safely attaining this essential object either by a postponement of these eventual disbursements or (which we would prefer) by raising such further supplies as may prove indispensable for conducting to the best advantage the affairs of Anandrao's Government and finding resources for reducing the charges of its subsisting burthensome establishments by inducing Raoba, the minister, to negotiate, in concurrence with yourself as far as your co-operation may be called for, the proper loans for this purpose from the shroffs at Baroda or Surat, inclusive of the means of meeting the unexpected deficiency adverted to in your letter just received of the 8th of September, which our President has brought under our deliberation at the same time with the one above acknowledged.

1802 *Bombay, 16th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Suggested policy We have the honour to transmit the copies of two letters with their accompaniments from the Resident at Baroda, under dates the 30th of July and 8th instant, together with our answer and extracts from the Resident's separate correspondence with our President in explanation of the circumstances that led to the further agreement obtained from Raja Anandrao, followed by a separate memorandum in explanation of the term *russud* as understood in the subsisting revenue system of Gujarat.

The additional stipulations, obtained by Major Walker from the Raja, will, we flatter ourselves, appear to Your Excellency to merit the encomium we have passed on them in our answer of this date to that Gentleman; and our satisfaction would on this occasion be complete, were it not for the prospect which the Resident's correspondence holds out of further calls on the Company's Government, beyond what was in the contemplation of our President during the period of his conferences with Raoba at Cambay, for pecuniary aid, to that of Baroda, to enable it finally to emerge from the thralldom it has for several years been kept in by the Arabs and to proceed effectually through the whole extent of reform that has been projected and is certainly extremely desirable for its future prosperity.

The reductions, which the reform now making in the *sibandi* is calculated to introduce, will amount to nearly twenty-eight lakhs of Rupees per annum, according to the postscript of the Resident's letter of the 29th of July. But unfortunately it has now recently appeared, as reported to us in his letter of the 8th instant, that three lakhs of Rupees more than the ten the Company have already agreed to advance,

will prove requisite to effect even this first reduction, independent of those that are proposed shortly to follow, provided we afford the pecuniary means of entering on them; and although Raoba, the minister, has promised to find funds for this first deficiency of 3 lakhs, the Resident seems not to have much confidence in the minister's ability to raise them and has, therefore, thus early submitted the subject to our consideration.

Unable, however, to judge how far it may be in the power or consistent with the convenience of Your Excellency's Government to admit of our exceeding the limits of our first promised aid of ten lakhs, we have thought it right to afford by our answer to the Resident no positive encouragement to Raoba to expect more advances of money from this treasury; notwithstanding our opinion that, if the state of the Company's finances admitted of it, such might safely as well as very advantageously be made in the prosecution of the object, which we have now fully at our command, of ensuring the entire political influence in the province of Gujarat, which we cannot be considered as possessing the certain means of quietly exercising till the Arabs be, at the least, as far reduced as is suggested in the present articles of agreement from Anandrao.

The alternative then is that by withholding all future supply either of our money or our credit in guaranteeing any loans, which under our sanction Raoba may perhaps be able to negotiate, we may no doubt maintain our present general influence and let the Gaikwad State continue to struggle for perhaps two or three years more through its remaining difficulties; whereas by continuing to extend our pecuniary assistance we should relieve and restore it sooner to certain prosperity, lessening in the same proportion the risks of external obstruction to our authority, which in the present state of the sibandi force we cannot yet be said to be altogether secure from.

The Resident has not hitherto explained to what extent the Company's further aid may in this point of view prove still desirable, nor what conditions of security the Administration at Baroda would be disposed to stipulate for our reimbursement; but these (conditions) may, from what has passed, be already concluded to be at our election; and in the interval that must elapse before we can be honoured with Your Excellency's answer to this address, our President will pursue the necessary means to ascertain with the utmost possible precision the amount of the assistance that may thus be deemed more or less urgent or useful; respecting which we may hereafter have the honour of submitting to Your Excellency's judgment the result of his researches.

Baroda, 6th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)
Miguel De Lima De Souza to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

My last address to you was of the 12th ultimo, since when I have *Silence* been duly honoured with your very kind and friendly letters, two of *explained* the 6th, one of the 12th, and the last of the 18th ultimo.

They should have been duly replied to, but the Major writing you almost every day, and apprising you by his public and private letters with every circumstance as it occurs, renders any immediate communications from me on the subject of your views at this place rather

unnecessary. For this reason and to save you the trouble of answering my letters, I have not done myself the honour of writing you so frequently of late, as I used to do on my first arrival here, as also because all my time is wasted amongst the Raja, his Diwan, the Arabs and their jamadars, in so much that when I return home, I am either too late for the post or express, or too tired to write by either. But, as I have the satisfaction to see all the Major's letters to you, I must confess I have not been very anxious to write, nor did I think it materially necessary. This, Hon'ble Sir, has been the true cause of my silence in answering your obliging letters above mentioned, and I hope you will excuse the delay.

*In praise
of Raoba*

The success of our exertions hitherto and the advantages our interference has already procured to this State, are too great and glaring to require any proof. The minister, whom we have to deal with, is a good, sensible and grateful man; and setting aside his flighty moments, I assure you he is the best man I have met and indeed the only man in this country who seems to be sincerely attached to the English. He speaks of you with confidence and a degree of uncommon respect, and has often, in the course of several private conversations I generally have with him in presence of Madhavrao and others in his confidence, declared his sentiment without reserve; and I have a particular satisfaction in assuring you that they do him great credit, and it must be gratifying to you, as it is to me, to know that the first and indeed the only man of abilities and rank avowedly declares the English have been the best friends the Gaikwad ever had; and that, although the expense of the war against Kadi is likely to come to an enormous sum, and about which everybody seems to complain, and some have not been backward in throwing out some injudicious and ungenerous hints, still they certainly saved this State from a total ruin by taking Kadi and reducing Malharrao to a state of not being able to attempt anything hostile against this Government in future; and that you were the means of most effectually preventing the Arabs from putting him [*Raoba*] to death on his return from Cambay; for, if you had not consented to a respectable body of troops being subsidised by this Government, and if you had not stepped forward to bring about the reduction of the Arab and other sibandi, finding him the means for effecting it, he must have died; and such is the idea he has conceived from the alliance he has formed with the English that he is determined to rely on them for every assistance and support. Such, Hon'ble Sir, have been his declarations several times, when I have had the honour of attending their private conference at night.

Such is his idea of your friendship and support that he does not scruple saying at his Darbar that, if he lives four or five years, assisted as he is by the English, he hopes to see this State independent and free from all its embarrassments, and his authority properly and permanently established. This is all very good, and what he speaks of with a great deal of confidence; and I fear the poor man will not live to see all his wishes accomplished. He has had of late frequent attacks of his disease, and some of them very violent ones; and the last, of which he is just getting better, continued four days; and it was so violent a one that I really thought he would not have escaped it. The

Raja is what you know, and I have already written you. No dependence can be placed on him ; he does not attend to any business whatever.

Raoba is the only man and indeed the only sensible, good man. If any accident happen to him, before we have secured all our views in this country, I fear we shall meet with great difficulty in effecting them agreeable to our wishes ; for I cannot at present say that I have met another man at this place with the smallest attachment to us.

I take notice of what you are pleased to say about the translations made by me. I dare say they are right ; but, as my knowledge of the language is only from hearing people speak, I am always apprehensive of having committed some mistakes which in public business and papers of importance is not pleasant. Therefore I took the liberty of troubling you with their copy in Marathi, that you might compare and correct any errors in them. It is a pity we have not a good Marathi translator, since we have now acquired such a footing here that it is impossible to do without one. *Marathi translator*

I am glad to find you are well satisfied, with my explanation as to having Chikhli instead of Belapur, and I trust you will soon find it the best pargana in the Surat athavisi. That country and Dholka would no doubt do exceedingly well for our jaidad; but this is not the time to press upon Raoba to assign it ; on that account we must for the present do with Dholka, Nadiad and some other place, which the Major will be able to choose by June next. When we are properly settled at this place, and our influence is so established as to give us that consequence which is necessary to entitle the English to share with them the privilege of regulating the government, I have not a doubt but that some circumstance or other will occur to induce Raoba to obviate all those reasons, which have been held as so many obstacles for his refusing to give the athavisi in jaidad to the Company. The Major who is here, I am sure will not lose sight of this so very great and desirable object ; and if I am here, I shall be happy in lending him every assistance in my power, not only to bring it about, but to effect it. This would be a very improper time even to speak on the subject ; for it does not rest with Raoba alone. *Athavisi question*

The four papers, mentioned in mine of the 21st August last were deeds of great consequence ; they were all signed and delivered to the Major, and herewith I have the honour to hand their copies to you under No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and I hope you will on perusing their contents agree with me as to their importance. *Deeds*

I saw your letter to the Major, by which I saw at once that you had considered the russud as the net revenue ; I was not at all surprised, because at first and indeed till I came here, I understood it in the same light you did. However the Major has fully explained that point to you, in such a manner as you will be able to know at once the difference between the net revenue and the russud. As for my part, Hon'ble Sir, I shall only say that, after seeing so much of the business at this place and the country under this Government, if I had anything to do here, I would always prefer an assignment on the russud to one on the net revenue ; the former is two-thirds of the latter, and is always paid in advance in hard cash in the month of October; *Russud revenue*

the remaining third (to make the net revenue) is generally paid in April after deducting the interest, premium, etc. charges, and also for all accidents or casualties, etc., so that, everything considered, the *rusud* is the best and the most clear security; and this, in my humble opinion, is the only revenue to be depended on.

Gaikwad's promise The treaty, or properly calling it, the declaration, which the Major obtained from the Raja, is a most excellent one. It secures to the Company everything you could wish, confirms and ratifies all the treaties and papers made and executed at Cambay, affords the Company a chance of their being sooner reimbursed of their loan, and gives them a very great field for establishing their influence in this country; and you will observe that the whole is so managed and contrived as to preserve and keep all the articles of the former treaties in their respective full force and spirit; which is very advantageous, and I am happy to find you allow it to be so.

Surat affairs You need not be under any apprehensions about any manoeuvre of Mr. Anderson with the Nawab or any other person dissatisfied with the change which took place in 1800 at Surat; everything done on that occasion was fair, open and candid, in which the interests of the Nawab and of the Company as well as the ease and happiness of the people were attended to and properly taken care of. The Nawab is an obstinate fool, and those who side with him are not a bit better. Anderson may have fed them with some future hopes, and got some power or other to procure his interest in England. However you have nothing to apprehend from any intrigue of this kind. Mr. Crow certainly has not done his duty; for, if Mr. Anderson, who went up to Surat on the plea of settling his accounts with his brother-in-law, made himself anyway busy with the police of the place, or interfered in the administration of justice, or attempted to explain the law, or endeavoured to establish the jurisdiction of the Court at Surat, or caused there the smallest confusion or disturbance, Mr. Crow should have instantly taken him up and sent him down to the Presidency. I hope to be at Surat very shortly, from whence you may rest assured on hearing from me very particularly everything he may have been doing there. I am glad to observe the Court of Directors and the Board of Control have fully approved of all that was done in 1800 at Surat. I shall, when I go to Surat, acquaint the old Bhakshi therewith; which will, I have not a doubt, afford the old man great satisfaction. I shall be glad to know what the Court of Directors have said of me, after the handsome manner in which you were pleased to mention my service in your minute on the Surat affairs.

Chikhli I have now been near twelve months fully employed by you in different public business. The sacrifice, which you observe, I have made of my time and attention for the success of the public objects, I shall speak of when I have the honour to meet you at Bombay. As to Chikhli, since you have no objection to the mode I have pointed out for settling the balance of that district, I shall settle the same accordingly, if it should not be previously settled by Mr. Galley.

The Parekhs As to the Parekhs, considering our situations as relative to each other, they have certainly done very well; but, as they are the receivers of above two-thirds of twenty lakhs of Rupees, which the

reduction of the sibandi comes to, I think they might easily forbear the recoverance of a little more than two and a half lakhs each of them has promised to accommodate the Government with; which would relieve Raoba from the difficulties he is now labouring under to complete the above payment. I have made both Mangal and Samal Parekh your compliments, and have assured them of your goodwill. Samal proposes sending a gumashta to establish his kothi at Bombay after the Diwali holiday.

I have already told you that it is impossible to induce Anandrao *Baroda affairs* to live out in the pura. There are now three or four points on the carpet, such as the release of Kanhoji, the surrender of one or two gates to us, the placing of a guard at the Raja's palace, another at Raoba's, and the signing and sealing of a certain agreement, intended to prevent in future all disgust and accidents between the Arabs and our people. If these points be settled agreeable to Raoba's and our wish, every fear will be removed; and there will be no occasion for the Raja to remove from his favourite palace.

Raoba will certainly require from 18 to 20 lakhs of Rupees to *Money needed* clear the arrears that will become due in this month to the Arab and other sibandi. The custom at this place is that, when they retain the sibandi, they make the agreement to give them a certain sum of money under the head of rozi and to clear their account at the expiration of twenty-four months.

The consequence of not being able to pay them is that the Minister will not be able to make the further reduction which he has promised to do; that, not having money to pay, he will be obliged to keep the whole sibandi of 1,50,000 Rupees per month, he will be obliged to give the Arabs a bond for the amount due to them, whether 18 or 20 lakhs of Rupees, payable in one or two years; that this sum with its interest and their growing pay will in the course of two years accumulate to an enormous sum. This will give the Arabs as much right and influence in the country as we have and perhaps a greater control over the Darbar; which will certainly impede our progress in this country and the establishment of our influence and views; and as long as the Arabs continue to have any voice at the Darbar, we shall not be able to do anything, let the Minister's attachment to us be ever so great and sincere. Therefore some steps must be taken between this time and February next to liquidate this account.

The Gaikwad has no security to give, as the whole country is already assigned over to the different people, and it must continue so till June next, when it will be in the power of the Minister to assign lands for the security of the sum that may be necessary, payable from the russud of the different districts in three or four years with 9 or 12 per cent. interest; this rate is the custom of the place.

The Gaikwad has very few cotton districts; and it is out of his power to raise money on the crop of cotton or on that of any other article, because the whole produce of the Government and cultivators' share becomes the property of the kamavisdar; and from the moment he pays in his russud, Government have nothing more to do with cotton or any other article, the whole becomes the property of the kamavisdar, and he has the disposal of the same.

The Major may, I believe, get between Bombay and Surat 20 lakhs of Rupees at one per cent. per month and payable in three different instalments, the 1st in October 1805, the 2nd in October 1806, and the last in 1807 ; this if Government should take upon themselves to raise, and it should rest with the Major, and he should leave it to me, I will try what I can do at Surat and Bombay, because it is necessary to do something to prevent the Arabs gaining again that footing and influence, which has greatly diminished since our arrival here.

Returning

I am much obliged to you for your kind and very friendly offers. I shall certainly avail myself of them when a suitable opportunity offers ; and believe me, Hon'ble Sir, I shall never ask you to do anything for me that is not perfectly consistent with your duty and station. I wish the man intended for the Major would arrive before I leave this, that I may have the pleasure of settling him on properly.

Parbhudas

I am sorry you have not given a decided answer as yet to my letter of the 12th to enable us (I mean the Major) to clear with Parbhudas. This man has at last been prevailed upon to make the following proposals :

First, to pay the Company under the 5th of this present month on account of the expense of the war against Kadi : Rs. 5,00,000.

To pay the remainder, not exceeding seven lakhs, the 5th October, 1803, Rs. 7,00,000. This last instalment he will probably pay agreeable to the stipulation in the treaty of the 15th March last ; but having large demands to account for, he may be disappointed in getting cash ; and as it will be disagreeable for him to fail in his first business with the Company, he wishes the Governor will indulge him with that extension of time, by which the Company suffers no loss, as the money will be forthcoming with interest. The 2nd proposal is that he will pay the Company 5,75,000 Rupees directly and give a receipt for 6,25,000 to be sent to Sindia. In either case he expects the Company will guarantee him the safe and quiet possession of the athavisi till the whole of his debt is discharged by Raoba or cleared with interest by the russud of the revenue.

Parbhudas has been very good in forbearing the recoverance of his own demand upon the athavisi, which amounts to 5,50,000 Rs. and advancing twelve more. This, he declared, was to save Raoba and to prevent his enemies taking advantage and blaming him, as they do, for forming his connection with us. If you agree to his proposals, the whole of the expense will be cleared with interest about this time next year ; which I think a fortunate circumstance. If you find it necessary to pay Sindia, it is clear that the Company must do it, as Raoba has no money nor means of getting it ; in which case the 2nd proposal will do the business. The Major may receive 5,75,000 Rs. to-morrow, if he pleases, and a receipt for 6,25,000 Rupees to be sent to Sindia. In this latter case, this sum will become a fresh loan from the Company to the State of the Gaikwad, which, Raoba says, he will discharge from the revenue of the State in general in twelve or fourteen months from this time, and as soon as the several countries and districts are released from their incumbrances ; which will be in June next. He will have no objection to assign any of the districts that may be deemed most advisable and acceptable for securing the payment of the said 6,25,000 Rupees.

Parbhudas cannot do more, and rather than enter into the possession of the athavisi I would recommend to take either of the proposals offered by Parbhudas, by which the Company will be reimbursed of all that may be due to them on this account in fourteen months from this day without any trouble or difficulty ; and by entering into the possession of the athavisi, in the first place the Company will not be reimbursed the expense of the war (in four years) with interest ; in the next it will be a scene of trouble and confusion, and you have to settle a long troublesome account with the State of the Gaikwad, which will not probably be terminated without disputes and quarrels, which, I should imagine, must be our duty to avoid ; and after all our entering into possession of that country will do us no credit, and will at once upset all our views in the country ; for everybody will in that case say at once that we have not come here with those sincere and advantageous ideas we have held out to them, but that our views are to secure all their country by taking advantage of every little fault or flaw on their side ; and we shall not be able to do anything in this country. I, therefore, most earnestly beg you will consider on this business and resolve upon taking one or the other of the proposals of Parbhudas, and by no means think of entering in possession of the athavisi.

The Major will inform you of the trouble I have in managing these people ; and the way I have gained their confidence is by inspiring them with the idea of the friendship and support of the English, and what they have to expect from such an honourable and advantageous connection ; and I therefore wish you would avoid their saying at the beginning that we have some bad designs in everything we do.

I propose leaving this the 15th of this month for Surat, from thence to Bombay. I have not a doubt but that Mr. Seton will let me have one of the Company's armed vessels. After my arrival at Bombay, and putting my several concerns to right, if you and the Major should judge that my return to this place will concur to facilitate your views, I shall have no objection to come and remain here as long as my stay can be of any use to the public service, but at present my coming to Bombay is unavoidable.

I have, I think, trespassed already too much upon your time ; and begging your excuse, I have the honour to remain.

Baroda, 9th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I am induced to acquaint you with the arrival here yesterday of about 100 Arabs, who according to their own account disembarked at the port of Surat, and to express my hope that some effectual means may be adopted to prevent or at least to discourage as much as possible this importation in future through the Company's territories.

I am informed that the ships and vessels from Arabia bring annually between two and three thousand of these adventurers. This year a considerable number have arrived in the ports of Cutch and at Bhavnagar, besides about 600, who are said to have been imported at Surat.

The tranquillity of this part of India will very materially depend, Hon'ble Sir, on preventing the admittance into Gujarat of these supplies

of recruits ; for, although they should not receive service from this State, they will be entertained by the numerous petty Chieftains that surround it, and in their pay commit disorders, and form a nursery for the corps at Baroda. Neither is it in the power of the Gaikwad Government, as long as they retain any Arabs in the service, absolutely to prohibit the introduction of their countrymen. It appears from this circumstance that an influence more extensive and means more powerful than this Administration can command must be extended to prevent the arrival of Arabs in Gujarat.

All of these adventurers come from Arabia with arms in their hands, and look only to their swords for a livelihood. They have no acquaintance with industry and consider India merely as a field for plunder.

1802 *Baroda, 11th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Unruly The proceedings of this Residency will have sufficiently disclosed
Arabs to you the uncertain disposition of the Arabs. It is true they have submitted to a reduction of their forces, and I was disposed to hope from this circumstance that they would henceforward be obedient to the Government, of which they are the servants ; but they still discover a spirit of independence or of insubordination, which is ready on every occasion to disturb the public tranquillity, and which would not be tolerated in a well regulated State.

Instances of this spirit consist in an evasion of the orders of the Government and not unfrequently in a petulant refusal to obey them at all.

The fort of Baroda is entirely garrisoned by Arabs, by which means they not only command the city, but are in possession of the person of Anandrao, who resides within the walls. The jamadars have each the charge of a gate, and without any regular appointment have usurped all the functions of the killadari. They live in a sort of independence ; for I am convinced that not more than one or two of the principal officers would go on a service, were they ordered, unless it was otherwise agreeable to them. In this state of affairs the Diwan is never certain that he will be obeyed, and is obliged to have recourse to entreaties when he ought to command.

The power of the Arabs cannot be considered as completely broken, until they are deprived of the fort of Baroda and of the person of Kanhojirao. As soon as the measure for discharging a moiety of the sibandi was accomplished, those objects, perhaps in themselves more important, but which could not be attempted previous to the reduction, became serious subjects of my consideration.

In respect to the fort I thought it prudent to confine my view to establish a guard of English troops at one or two of the gates and another at the palace of the Raja Anandrao. But before I took any steps for accomplishing either of these objects, it was necessary to obtain the approbation of Anandrao, and it was with much pleasure that I found him to concur heartily in both measures.

Gate sur- About this time Ahmed Ben Haidar returned from Babaji's army
rendered with sentiments of great indignation against the rest of the jamadars,

who had attempted to do him several ill-services. As I had been acquainted with this jamadar in the field, he proceeded on his arrival to make me acquainted with his situation, and soon after made a voluntary offer to deliver up the possession of his gate to the English troops. In order to render these proceedings lawful, it was necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Raja; and after they were explained to him, Anandrao gave his full approbation to each of the measures separately, that had been suggested for the security of his Government. He had confirmed this approbation by the enclosed list of official instructions, which carry all the force and validity of the most legal acts of this Government.

I have been induced, Hon'ble Sir, to lay this relation and these *Proposal* deeds before you, as the accession of force at Baroda, on the occasion of the present relief, appears to me to afford the most favourable opportunity of overawing the Arabs, and effecting, perhaps without bloodshed, at once the objects of Government. I rather think that, if the Arabs saw a determined resolution supported by an adequate body of troops to accomplish the object which I have taken the liberty of bringing to your notice, they would not venture on resistance; but, if they should be so rash, the contest could not be dubious.

In submitting this design to your consideration I would not propose to engage in the enterprise, should its execution be opposed by the Diwan, Raobji Appaji, or should it endanger either the person or government of Anandrao, my object and intention being to place both in safety by putting them under the unequivocal protection of a British flag.

No. 1. Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhashkel Samsher Bahadur to Major Walker, dated 22nd of August, 1802.

The ancient friendship subsisting between the English Company *Gates* Bahadur and this State is the cause of inviting them with their troops for my aid and assistance and to remove the disorders that were lately raised in my territories.

The dismissal of Muhammad Abud, etc. Arabs appears to me to have occasioned an alteration and estrangement in the disposition and fidelity of the others. I, therefore, request you will take possession of the gates that were in their charge, as well as of my palace, and place everywhere your own sentinels and relieve me from their intemperance.

No. 2. Order from the sarkar or Government of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhashkel Samsher Bahadur to Ahmed Ben Haidar, Arab jamadar.

The west side gate of the fort of Baroda, called Leheripura, was in your charge, from which you will now, on the receipt of this, discontinue your guard and deliver over the same to the possession of Major Walker on the part of the English Company Bahadur; or whenever that Gentleman shall send for you and ask you to remove, you will obey without objection or, making any plea of being in expectation of another letter. *West gate*

Bombay, 21st October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

1802

We have received your letter of the 9th; and whilst we fully concur *Proposals*

in the opinion you have expressed of the ill-consequences of allowing the annual resort of Arabs as military adventurers into India, we are not satisfied how it can be easily or adequately guarded against, as long as persons of that description continue to constitute any part of the establishment of the Gaikwad Government in Gujarat; for, were we to prevent their landing at Surat, they could without much additional inconvenience find their way through other ports; and we should only prematurely divulge to the world our inclination entirely to discountenance and preclude an intercourse, in which probably there are not a few of the Company's subjects at Surat, who are interested, and who would consequently take umbrage at its discontinuance.

The only effectual means then of discouraging this importation appears to us to consist in providing against their finding employment with our ally, the Gaikwad; in which view we desire you constantly to hold in view the further reduction of this body of men as still kept up at Baroda, without stopping even at their number as in the time of Fatesing, but proceeding (as we earnestly desire) to their entire extinction as a military or sibandi force of the Baroda sarkar.

There are, no doubt, to the attainment of this important purpose several objections and causes of obstruction, the principal of which may, however, be reduced to three: 1st, the possible latent degree of jealousy in Raoba, and the other Maratha officers of the Gaikwad Government to trust entirely to British protection; 2ndly, the insufficiency in point of strength and numbers of the present British contingent to perform all the military duty of Gujarat without some assistance from the Arabs; and 3rdly, the difficulty of discharging these latter on account of the heavy arrears required previously to their being discharged.

But on contemplating more closely these several grounds of hesitation, we trust that the first may have by this time become weakened and be susceptible of being successfully overcome in consequence of the Minister's and the other Civil officers' experience of all the sensible advantages of their connecting themselves with the Hon'ble Company, instead of remaining subject to the rude and unruly dominion of the Arabs; in which case the second admits obviously of an easy remedy by the sarkar of the Gaikwad agreeing to a suitable increase in the number of our subsidised force, such as, in your own and Raoba's opinion, may prove adequate (with or without the assistance of any residuary proportion, which it may be thought by yourself advisable, or that Raoba may separately wish to retain of the Maratha, Sindhi, silahdar sibandi) to the security and maintenance of the interior peace and exterior defence of the province; in which case, in the event of Raoba's agreeing to the proposed increase (to consist partly in cavalry and the rest in infantry) of the subsidised British force and correspondent jaidad, we might and would in all likelihood be, in consideration of the additional confidence the Gaikwad Government would thus manifest their reposing in the British alliance, able to assist him under the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council with such further pecuniary aid, on similar security to what we now possess, as might prove requisite seasonably to accomplish and duly to ensure the salutary reform we have here suggested, and thereby reinstating in their due and full energy all the springs

of the Minister's now relaxed and inefficient administration.

Having very much at heart this improvement to the actual state of an alliance with the Gaikwad, we earnestly recommend the means of effecting it to your most serious consideration, keeping the intention in the meanwhile entirely secret, until you judge the time best adapted for the discreet and temperate discussion of it with the Minister, towards the seasonable acceleration of which you will not, we are fully persuaded, allow any favourable or available circumstances to escape you.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

1802

We have received your letter of the 11th of this month on the means by which you propose to establish our posts at one of the gates and over the palace within the fort of Baroda, and to effect the enlargement of Kanhoji. *Bombay approval*

Both these measures, being just and reasonable in themselves, concurred in by Raoji, the Minister, and sanctioned and desired by Anandrao, the Raja, we approved of your intention to effect them at the period of the relief, or (relying as we do on your prudence and discretion) whenever you may find the greatest prospect of success, considering always as a matter of primary weight in every stage of this enterprise the safety of the lives, as well of the Raja and of Raoji, which you notice your meaning to provide for, as of Kanhoji, whose person being now in the power of these Arabs, the greatest care will be taken to guard against any act of ours proving the plea or pretext of their committing violence on it.

The period when the force at Baroda will be the largest will occur on the arrival of his Majesty's 86th Regiment; which it is our intention to send thither (as you will advise the Minister) without loss of time by the way of Cambay, to relieve the 75th, which will then proceed to Surat and ultimately to his place, as soon as general appearances to the northward shall admit of its return to the Presidency.

Preferring, however, as we so much do, the peaceable attainment of the salutary objects you have in view to the risk of bloodshed, we authorise you to endeavour to smooth your progress in respect to them, and particularly in regard to the means of effecting the release of Kanhoji, by well-timed pecuniary douceurs to those immediately in charge of his person, upon condition of their surrendering him to you in safety. The amount and application of these must be left to your discretion; and we shall only here express our trust that they need not on the whole be required to exceed from ten to twenty thousand Rupees, and fall as much short thereof as the nature of the service (if you shall judge it to be at all likely to be promoted by means of this kind) may prove susceptible of, an expenditure which we conceived Raoba could not reasonably object to be carried to the debit of his Master's Government, and which you will accordingly hereafter take some seasonable opportunity of discussing with him, without our meaning that his previous acquiescence shall be the condition of the disbursement, if you see it useful and salutary for the purposes in view. *Bombay proposal*

1802 *Bombay, 22nd October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Policy explained We beg leave to submit to Your Excellency the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda under date the 11th instant, accompanied by the list therein referred to and by translations of the four papers of which it conveys an abstract. To these papers we annex a copy of our answer of this date to Major Walker, whence Your Excellency will observe the means by which it is proposed to establish a post in the fort of Baroda, and to effect the release of the person of Kanhoji from the custody of the Arabs, since, until these points be effected, these Arab mercenaries must always have the means of persevering in their disorderly conduct; whence they are less the protectors than the scourge of the legal Government of Raja Anandrao, who has suffered so much at their hands that we firmly believe there is nothing he has more at heart at present than their entire removal, which he has frequently intimated his anxious wish for. Nor does there subsist any serious objection against this measure, except in as far as regards the discharge of all the ultimate arrears, which would in that case be claimable by those still continued in the service and the Parekhs, their paymasters and advisers on their account. Could we therefore venture to raise by loan the funds necessary for this purpose, there would little difficulty remain in ridding the Gaikwad State of this turbulent race.

1802 *Baroda, 23rd October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 131)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Impending dangers I am sorry that it has been frequently necessary to bring to your notice the embarrassed necessitous circumstances of this Government. Although the task is unpleasant, it becomes an indispensable part of my duty to prepare you in time for difficulties, which, I am persuaded, can only be overcome by an exertion of our military power or by a further exertion of our pecuniary assistance. The period is now fast approaching when these difficulties will press on the Minister with a force, which he has no means of repelling, and which he can only temporarily ward off by the most destructive sacrifices.

Arab claims In my address of the 30th of July last I informed you of a demand, which would be due to the Arabs about this time. In consequence of the communication you were pleased to honour me with under the 16th ultimo, I have endeavoured to ascertain the nature and extent of this demand and the means which this State has of satisfying it.

Mode of paying In order to obtain this knowledge, I required the Diwan to explain to me in the first place the nature of the biennial settlement. From this information and that of others, whom I have consulted, the following jama or agreement is made with the sibandi when they are taken into the service. During the first year these troops receive four rozi, which is one-third of the amount of their fixed pay, and the remaining two-thirds with the whole of the second year's pay they receive in the following manner.

One half of the balance is paid to them on settling the account, which is not adjusted until the expiration of two years; and the other half is paid without interests twelve months after its due justment;

for this balance they receive a bond, in which case it is necessary to retain the same number of people in the service ; for, should any part be discharged, they are entitled by the agreement to be paid up the whole of their arrears. The sibandi have also a right to insist on their discharge and consequently the payment of their arrears, should they require it, at this time ; being bound only by the terms of their service to continue in it for two years.

But, although this is the purport of the engagement which the sibandi make with the sarkar on entering into the service, it has not always been observed, and the adjustment, of the account has sometimes been deferred until the third year. In this case it is necessary to advance the sibandi four rozi more, or one-third of the second year's pay ; and in the third year a settlement is made for the two unpaid thirds of the two first years and the whole of the last. It is to be observed, however, that this triennial practice of adjusting the sibandi accounts has been considered an arbitrary proceeding, and only resorted to by princes in the plenitude of power. Such is the nature of this agreement settling their triennial account from sources of information sufficiently accurate for this general view of the subject, which amounts to 20 lakhs of Rupees ; but, when the kasar and exchange is deducted, this aggregate will probably be reduced to 18 lakhs.

To effect a reduction of the sibandi so as to bring its expense within 12 lakhs of Rupees a year or to the standard of Fatesing's time, which is one of the reforms proposed by the Diwan, the sum of 7,00,000 Rupees would be required. It is useful to know that the expense of the Arabs' part of the reduction will not be less than four lakhs ; and should the Sindhi and Hindustani sibandi be retained in the service, and the Arab forces entirely discharged, it would require from 12 to 14 lakhs to pay off their arrears. *Money required*

I proceeded next to inquire, Hon'ble Sir, into the means possessed by the State for discharging these demands ; and the result of this inquiry leaves no room to hope that it can relieve itself from the pressing incumbrances which threaten it on every hand. The state of the Gaikwad dominions indeed decides the question. The Diwan has no territory to assign immediately for the repayment of a loan, and according to the practice of this country no person will lend money with a distant prospect of recovery. *No funds*

But it is hardly to be expected that Raoba will be able to raise so considerable a sum as would be necessary to satisfy these new creditors, when it is recollected that he has not yet found funds to clear the balance due to the discharged sibandi, which remains unprovided for, as I had the honour to inform you in my address of the 8th ultimo. The biennial period of reckoning is arrived, and it is fully evident from the behaviour and conversation of the Arabs that they will beset the Diwan for their two years' arrears.

They will be urged on by their Parekhs to insult Raoba ; and presuming on his inability to answer so large a demand as 14 lakhs of Rupees, they will clamorously insist on their discharge. At the same time there could not be any more grievous circumstance to them than to accept this proposal ; and it would be the last thing they would *Arabs' plans*

offer, if they saw the means in the hands of this Government of complying with it.

Raoba can only extricate himself from this distress by falling into the snares of the Parekhs. I have mentioned that sometimes the biennial adjustment of the account has been postponed until the third year, on paying four rozi, which is one-third of the yearly pay, and this is the only expedient that remains to Raoba. Notwithstanding what the Parekhs will say to the contrary, this arrangement is exactly what they wish, as it at once maintains their consequence and puts money in their pockets. It is already, therefore foreseen that they will advance the rozi, and even assume a merit for lending an assistance, which in fact costs them nothing, and for which they will demand the most usurious terms.

Disadvantages It may not be superfluous briefly to state the evils that must arise from this arrangement. First, the further reduction of 50,000 Rupees per month in the sibandi expense, so as to bring them within 12 lakhs of Rupees a year, will be defeated, and all the rest of the proposed savings necessarily abandoned. The disorder in the finances must increase until they are beyond redemption. Second, the arrears at the end of three years would be accumulated to upwards of 33 lakhs of Rupees, about the sum at which they stood previous to the present reduction; and we should therefore be in another year in the same, if not in a worse, situation than we were on our first arrival. Third, but, as the measure would perpetuate the power of the Arabs, it must be considered in the highest degree pernicious, and I have no hesitation, Hon'ble Sir, in respectfully offering my opinion that our influence can neither be honourably nor profitably established, while they are allowed to retain any.

Use of force From a long and attentive intercourse with these men I am satisfied that they will only yield to force and necessity, and that we shall never obtain their submission with a free will.

1802 *Baroda, 29th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Jamadar's refusal I request that you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, in consequence of his instructions under the 15th ultimo, I lost no time in conserting such measures with the commanding officer as appeared most likely to guard against any sudden tumult between the English forces and the Arabs. I have delayed making this communication sooner in hopes of transmitting at the same time a conventional engagement from the Arab jamadars, whereby it was proposed that they should bind themselves, not only to restrain the excesses of their countrymen, but engage henceforward to obey without hesitation the orders of the Gaikwad Government. A paper was drawn up to this effect by the Diwan and, after receiving the public confirmation of the Raja, was presented by that Prince to the principal Arab jamadars. I was present at this meeting, but, instead of accepting the writing immediately, they declined signing it under various pretences and, after procrastinating the matter by every expedient in their power, they have refused to enter into the engagements required of them.

While the jamadars have thus refused to conform to the order of their Sovereign, they have proposed several regulations to me, calculated to prevent disputes in future, and expressed a wish to enter into separate engagements with the Company for preserving tranquillity. I hope that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve of my having rejected this proposal, which, besides many other reasons that might be urged against it, would have the appearance of auctioning the disobedience of the jamadars, of raising their importance, and of diminishing the credit of the Gaikwad Government.

It is, however, but justice to these men to observe that they have enacted amongst themselves such prudent regulations and restraints as promise to prevent the commission of a crime similar to that which happened on the 7th ultimo.

Baroda, 1st November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to inform you that I have this day drawn a set of bills in favour of Trivedi Arjunji Nathji for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighty Rupees, one quarter, and fifty seven reas, being money advanced on account of the arrears due to the discharged sibandi. *Pay of sibandi*

Bombay, 9th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 130)
At a Consultation.

1802

The impending proceedings at Baroda in respect to the Arabs having been connected in some measure with the intended arrival there of the 86th Regiment, now indefinitely postponed, it will be proper that a reinforcement, consisting of not less than 200 rank and file with their proper officers, be detached thither from the 84th Regiment at Surat with the least possible delay proceeding by water as far as Cambay. *Reinforcements*

Baroda, 9th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)
Alexander Walker to Colonel Woodington.

1802

In several late conferences with you I have had the honour to explain the means by which it is proposed to establish our guards within the fort of Baroda. I shall proceed to state more particularly the plan for effecting this enterprise and the principles on which the Company's Government have sanctioned its execution. *Plan of attack*

You are acquainted with the situation of the Lehipura Gate, and that the Jamadar Ahmed Ben Haidar, who has charge of it at present, has agreed to deliver it into the possessions of the English troops. This measure is sanctioned and desired by the Raja, and there is the strongest reason to expect that we shall obtain possession of this important post without opposition.

The professed intention of this measure is to free the Gaikwad Government from the insolent and domineering influence of a foreign soldiery, but it must be a primary consideration to provide for the safety of the Raja and the Minister, Raoba. For this purpose it is proposed that they shall repair to this Residency, and that the troops during the period of the visit shall possess themselves of the gate. The

commencement therefore of the enterprise must depend on the first measure of placing the persons of Anandrao and the Diwan out of danger.

I shall endeavour to regulate this circumstance as much as its nature will admit, so as to enable the troops to seize the moment most favourable for ensuring success. This will probably be decided by the secrecy and celerity of the first movement. Lieutenant Cowper has had an opportunity of reconnoitring the situation of the Leheripura Gate and in general the interior of the fort. In addition to the information of this intelligent officer I shall appoint guides to conduct the detachment by a short route to its object, and which is free of every material interruption. The troops will be received at the gate of the fort by the confidential chouses of Ben Haidar, and the former will deliver over charge of the post to us together with two towers one on each flank of the entrance.

But there are two other towers beyond the jurisdiction of Ben Haidar's gate on the angles of that face of the fort, which it may be necessary to possess ourselves of for the security of our position, and in that case they should be occupied. They are but slightly guarded, and it is probable in the first moment of surprise that they may be seized without opposition. These works will put us completely in possession of the ramparts, but it is necessary to inform you that there are two houses, on each side of the street leading from this gateway, which are possessed by Sultan Jaffir's Arabs, who cannot be supposed friendly to this enterprise.

The number in both houses is not more than 10 or 12 men, and it is probable that they will run away on the appearance of the detachment. But, should they remain without committing any act of aggression, the officer commanding may desire them to depart in a quiet manner, carefully avoiding the use of threatening language and every compulsory means that may prove a provocation or afford a pretence for hostilities. Ben Haidar indeed has promised to remove these men; and in that case, or should the houses be found empty, they may of course be occupied immediately on the troops entering the fort. Having taken possession of the gate and the proper posts for securing it, the troops must remain strictly on the defensive.

It is a principal object of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's instructions to protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants; as, should either suffer, we may incur a degree of disgrace and odium that would more than counterbalance all the advantages expected from the measure. We must be careful not to pay too dear for the defeat of a party, who can by no means do so much mischief as would result from the ruin of our credit or of the city. I am sensible that you will adopt every precaution in your power to prevent the troops committing violence against any of the inhabitants, and that the least disorder will be punished with the utmost severity.

When the troops enter the Leheripura Gate, messengers will be sent to the Arab jamadars and to their parekhs to apprise them of the situation of affairs, and should they resolve to conform to the orders of their Sovereign, to give them assurances that their persons and rights shall be protected; but on the contrary, if they refuse obedience to the

lawful authority, that their lives and property will be made to answer for it.

The greatest circumspection and exercise of prudence will be required during this parley. An overt and general hostility is perhaps less to be apprehended in this situation than the fury of some desperate or intoxicated fanatic. But, while we make use of every precaution to guard against individual acts of violence and intemperance, we should be cautious in ascribing them to the body of the Arabs at large.

If, however, the jamadars should be so ill-advised as to determine on resistance and attack the troops on their post at the Leheripura Gate, that must be considered as a declaration of rebellion, and no time should be lost in driving them out of the fort. I am aware of the difficulty in executing this last measure of keeping the troops within due bounds, but the utmost care of the officers will no doubt be exerted to provide for the safety of the inhabitants and to punish with great severity every transgression on their property. It should be understood by every person that the Arabs and their party are the only enemies that we have in Baroda.

Besides the Leheripura, there are three principal gates, *viz.* the Champaner, the Pani and the Burhanpur. The first is in charge of Sultan Jaffir, the second of Yehya Ben Ghazi, and the third is the common property of several jamadars, the chief of whom is Muhammad Abud. Each of these gates is guarded by Arabs, and in case of an attack the forces of the respective jamadars would probably according to their individual interests be stationed for their defence. The ordinary quarters of the Arabs are in the vicinity of the gates.

Every enterprise is liable to disappointment, and we may find the Leheripura shut against us. Although the probabilities appear at present against this accident, we should be prepared for it and, in case it should happen, adopt measures, besieging the place, should they persist in resisting the Gaikwad Government.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has approved of the intention to effect this enterprise at the period of the relief, or whenever there may appear the greatest prospect of success, intimating that the period when the force at Baroda would be the largest will occur on the arrival of His Majesty's 86th Regiment; but, as the arrival of this corps appears uncertain, it is unnecessary to wait for it, provided you are of opinion that the forces under your command are perfectly equal to the service.

It is stated to me by Ben Haidar that the forces in the fort under the jamadars amount to 1,000 Arabs, exclusive of Hindustanis; but I am informed by another person, whose authority is also good, that there are about 900 Arabs and 7 or 800 Hindustanis. In order, however, that we may not deceive ourselves by underrating their numbers, I would recommend that you should not calculate in case of opposition on a less resistance than 2,000 men.

Bombay, 10th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 130)
Jonathan Duncan to Gopaldas Becharadas.

1802

I have received your letter of the 30th of July and have often *Services* had the intention to reply it, but the pressure of business has hitherto

prevented me. I have not however been inattentive to the zealous and proper manner in which you settled with the Parekhs by making good to them the five lakhs of Rupees on account of the Firm of Trivedi Arjunji Nathji ; and although the bills you thereon received from the Major were drawn at a fortnight's sight, yet on the representation of your master's agent here, to the like effect as in your letters, they were drawn at eight.

Request I have had several letters from your master at Surat, to all of which I have lately replied in a satisfactory manner, as you will, I dare say, hear from him ; and he has agreed to lend 2 lakhs of Rupees to the Gaikwad State, which I wish he would extend to 3 according to the original intimation made to him ; and you will do the Company good service by writing to him accordingly. At all events let the 2 lakhs of this promised loan be advanced at the time Major Walker shall indicate.

Being assured of my good opinion and esteem for your character, continue now and then to let me hear how you are ; and remaining with Major Walker be always attentive to his suggestions, by which you will confirm your good name with this Government.

1802 *Camp near Baroda, 14th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)*

Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker.

*Wording-
ton's
views* I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition of the 9th instant and shall endeavour to carry into execution the measures proposed, to the utmost of my ability.

In reply to the 11th paragraph of your letter, wherein you are pleased to state that it is unnecessary to wait for the 86th Regiment, provided I am of opinion that the forces under my command are perfectly equal to the service, I have to inform you that, although I could wish we had more Europeans, yet I cannot doubt of the force under my command being equal to taking Baroda either by possessing the gate or by a regular siege, if your calculation on the force in the fort is correct ; but, considering all the circumstances which may attend our remaining on the defensive after having obtained possession of the gate, I cannot venture to say that I am perfectly satisfied in this respect.

1802 *Bombay, 20th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

*Bombay
approval* We have received your letter of the 29th ultimo, the contents of which, ascertaining so fully the mutinous and refractory spirit of the Arab soldiery against the Government of which they profess to be the servants, constitute a strong additional proof of the expediency of our instructions to you of the 22nd of last month, since their proposed negotiation between them and you is incompatible, not only with justice towards the subsisting native Administration at Baroda, but with that policy which led to our first interposition in the affairs of Gujarat.

1802 *Bombay, 22nd November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 131)*

Jonathan Duncan's correspondence with Alexander Walker.

Events Memorandum of circumstances that have happened at Baroda within the last month, as collected from the Resident's private

correspondence with the Governor.

On the 19th and 20th of October Major Walker first proposed to *Walker's* Raoba, the Diwan, and to the Arabs our exclusively possessing or at *plan* least sharing with these latter the military guard of the fortress of Baroda; and as the proposition was not cordially assented to by Jaffir or any other of the jamadars of the Arabs, a plan was concerted to get Anandrao, the Raja, out of the fort, on plea of an entertainment to be given to him in the English quarters, and thereupon to occupy one of the gateways, which Haidar, its Arab jamadar, has long secretly promised to surrender to us, whenever required; which might, it was thought, shortly lead to the gaining of the others; a measure which, among other advantages, Major Walker, reviewed as leading unavoidably to the increase of our subsidiary engagement, which had been recommended to his attention by Government.

As it was, however, foreseen that to enable us to conduct these *Financial* objects to the most desirable and particularly to bloodless issue, not *demands* only at Baroda, but at all the other forts in which the Arabs are in garrison, it would be necessary to guarantee, on condition of their good and quiet behaviour, the arrears to the Arabs, supposed to amount so the further sum of 15 lakhs of Rupees. Major Walker has in his private letters to the Governor more than once pressed on his attention this important requisite, to which the President transmitted on the 3rd instant an answer signifying that, if we took charge of the country to the degree meditated, we must needs take it with all its incumbrances, which would also, he doubted not, meet with the approbation of the Supreme Government. To which it was added on the 9th of November that the proportion of about 6 lakhs of Rupees, which were to be received from Parbhudas on account of the war charges, might be appropriated to the service, and the rest be raised (as the Major in his letter of the 5th thought not improbable) by loan from the moneyed men in that quarter, the Company being only security to the Arabs for seeing them wholly paid their just arrears within a given time, such as a year or a longer or shorter period, as the Major could manage to raise the money.

With this measure was combined the Arabs relinquishing their *Kanhoji's* charge of the person of Kanhoji so long confined in the fort of Ranpur *removal* on the Narbada. Major Walker endeavoured to prevail on the jamadars to deliver this brother of Raja Anandrao at once into our custody with a view to his being sent to the Presidency, where he would have live on a pension; but this direct mode of parting with the possession of his person, they represented as incompatible with their own honour as soldiers; in consequence of which it was in the beginning of November concerted between them and Raoba, the Diwan, to transfer Kanhoji to the fort of Godesvaspur, where he was to be left under a guard of Raoba's, and the Minister was then to transfer his person to Major Walker.

The force of the Arabs is stated by Major Walker at one thousand *Opposing* of their own nation and nine hundred Hindustanis attached. To *forces* oppose which force we had on the 10th of November, and exclusive of the 86th Regiment since sent to enjoin, upwards of three thousand effective men fit for duty, of whom 350 are stated to be Europeans.

*Arabs
divided*

The projected removal of Kanhoji from the fort of Ranpur appears (as far as can be judged from Major Walker's correspondence) to have led to a sort of schism between the jamadars of the Arabs; two of whom, Yehya and Abud, resisted it, until (as they gave out) their arrears should be paid, and refused to listen to the views on this head of Jaffir, who, in the confidence that all of them had concurred in the measure as proposed, had dispatched his nephew, Jabib, with a party of Arabs and another of Kamal-ud-din's horse to remove the prisoner, but the Arabs in charge of Kanhoji's person refused to deliver him up.

*Impend-
ing
danger*

Notwithstanding this disappointment and some trouble arising from the delay in dispatching the 86th Regiment, it was Major Walker's intention on the 12th of November not to await for this last corps, but to enter on the enterprise of possessing ourselves of the fort on the 16th, provided Major Holmes' battalion, also on its way from the Presidency, arrived as expected, and as it accordingly did on the 15th; and in his letter of the 14th the Major advises that he had been in camp, concerting measures with Colonel Woodington for the execution of the enterprise, since it could be no longer doubted that the Arabs have formed the most dangerous designs, at the same time that their exact nature and extent is unknown, but the Major believed their intention to be to subvert the present Government by seizing Raoba and bringing in Kanhoji, though whether this be the intention of the whole or only of a few of the jamadars, the Major was at a loss to determine; adding that Sultan Jaffir, Muzkur and Mubarak appear in favour of Raoba; whilst Yehya and Abud continued as violent as ever on the other side; but, whilst the rest seemed outwardly to disapprove of their conduct, they are said to be in the same confederacy; upon all which Major Walker, the Resident, concludes: We must steer our way through this tumultuous scene as well as we can, making Raoba's safety and the possession of the Raja's person our primary objects.

Delay

After Major Holmes' junction on the 15th, it was agreed between Major Walker, the Resident, and Lt.-Colonel Woodington, the commanding officer of the troops, to defer the enterprise as long as it could be done with safety, in order that the expected European reinforcement might at least be near.

Parekhs

Meanwhile Yehya and Abud persisted in their obstinacy and refused to listen to the professed remonstrances of their fellow jamadars or to quit (as they declared) their hold of the fort, until they should be paid up their arrears before they evacuated it; and it was supposed that Samal Parekh, one of the two Baroda bankers, who are their paymasters (the other's name being Mangal) was at the bottom of all this sedition, and excited the Arabs to hold out, as foreseeing the loss of his influence in the dissolution of their corps. These two men are, besides, all powerful in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the Gaikwad State, since on them depends, not only the provision for the current pay of the Arabs, but for that of the silahdars, and Maratha and Sindhi sibandi, all of whom might, as Raoba observed, claim their arrears and discharge, if the two bankers in question should pursue the means they have thus in their hands to induce them; which, inclusive of the Arab arrears estimated at about 14 lakhs, would make (as Raoba added) more than 25 lakhs necessary, which he had no means

of raising any part of; or that otherwise he would have no objection to discharge all the Arabs as speedily as we ourselves would desire it.

These particulars came to light in the course of several unavailing *Raoba* conferences that took place during this interval between the Arab ja- *wavers* madars and Raoba; the chief object of which seemed to lead (as far as Major Walker's private letter affords materials to form a judgment) to procure the afore-said Diwan's assent to the reintegration of Yehya and Abud (who had in the course of these discussions tendered their discharges, which the Diwan had seemed willing to accept) to the favour of Raoba and to the permanency of their respective commands in common with that of all the other jamadars. But, although Raoba hesitated in yielding thus far his acquiescence, which he knew to be contrary to the Major's opinion, he appeared by the time (the 19th of November) to have imbibed considerable alarm at the idea of our proceeding to take possession of the gates of Baroda by force; notwithstanding it had met his previous full assent; and in fact nothing was settled by these unprofitable discussions; thus much only appearing to be produced by them that, according to Major Walker's private advices of the 19th, Sultan Jaffir seemed to have actually quarrelled with his former associates, refusing even to be present at their last meeting; neither did Abud attend for fear, it was said, that Jaffir should shut the gates of the fortress of Baroda against his return.

This description of negotiation was, however, put an end to by *Kanhoji's* Raoba's learning on the evening of the 19th that the Arabs, who had *released* charge of Kanhoji's person at Ranpur, had released him, and that he had begun to exercise various acts of authority in that neighbourhood; upon which Raoba, who has always lived in the pura or suburb without the fort, applied for an English guard of protection, which was accordingly placed around his house.

On the next day (the 20th November) the jamadars of the Arabs at Baroda generally professed their disapprobation of the measures reported to have been pursued by their countrymen at Ranpur, and offered to detach a party to counteract them; but, as no reliance could be placed on such pleas on their part, Major Walker determined at the earnest desire of Raoba to order Major Holmes with his battalion and a couple of guns towards Ranpur, attended by 500 horse commanded by Sitaram, one of the Diwan's nephews.

Meanwhile the Raja Anandrao is detained in the fort by the Arabs. *Anandrao* He wrote to the Major from his palace, where he is kept under a lenient *detained* restraint, a very sensible letter on the 21st instant, advising to dispatch a force to Ranpur, and that the Arabs should be severely punished, and desiring the Major to look to this business and to act as might appear just to himself and to Raoba.

It is under these circumstances Major Walker's plan to continue *Fort not* to watch them in the fort and to take advantage of any favourable *occupied* events that may occur before the arrival of the 86th (which left Bombay the 15th instant), when we may (he adds) proceed to carry into effect a more vigorous plan of operation. Meanwhile all the females of the Gaikwad family have been allowed to come out of the fort; and the Raja and Takhtabai, his mistress, are all of them who are now detained within the fortress; but it is not apprehended that violence

will be attempted against the Raja, nor does the Major apprehend any bad consequences from his remaining, since it plainly appears (as Major Walker adds in his letter of the 21st of November) that the other jamadars do not approve of the measures of Abud and Yehya, nor will they suffer them to commit an atrocious action, the aim of Jaffir and his party being described now to be to assist in the reduction of Ranpur and to surrender Kanhoji; and the Major still thinks that we shall see this end in the destruction of the Arabs unattended with any unpleasant circumstance; believing it may turn out better for us that we have not entered the fort by violence; having now (as he sub-joins) the voice of all the country in our favour, and experiencing the most willing obedience from the officers of Government, whilst the Arabs without a single just complaint have by their conduct procured a sentence against them from everybody. Let us then (the Major concludes) hope that all has happened for the best.

Kanhoji Meanwhile it has appeared that the report of Kanhoji's release is premature, for that, although his irons be taken off, he remains in Ranpur as much a prisoner in the hands of the Arabs as ever. They are said to have levied or plundered about 4,000 Rupees.

Duncan's directions In answer to these advices the Governor lost no time in writing per express to Major Walker under date the 27th instant as follows.

On revising your correspondence on this subject I observed you are still in doubt how far you may engage for the arrears of the Arabs. I consider mine to you of the 3rd as pledging myself to confirm whatever you might see necessary to do in that business, and I hope you will have thought you had sufficient authority to act in this respect from the general tenor of all our correspondence. The object is to involve the Company as little as possible in additional pecuniary embarrassments. But still I prefer taking all the Arabs' just arrears on me and paying the same off by the means you can command on the spot, inclusive of the amount of the expected payment to us from Parbhudas, and even by your drawing on Surat or this place for the residue to the throwing our affairs and the country in general into jeopardy and confusion by refusing to acknowledge and act upon and satisfy ascertained claims of these Arabs, provided that in such case they conduct themselves in all respects to your satisfaction and deliver up Kanhoji to be taken care of by us.

1802 *Bombay, 25th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.

Summary of events Since we had the honour to address the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 30th of June last on the subject of the recent connection formed with the Government of the Gaikwad in Gujarat, we have received instructions from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council to report to your Hon'ble Committee the sequel of our proceedings on that subject.

Treaties The treaty concluded at Cambay on the 15th of March last, between Mr. Duncan and Raoba, the Minister and authorised agent of Anandrao Gaikwad, and the subsequent convention interchanged by the same parties on the 6th of June, were separately forwarded in a letter addressed to Mr. Secretary Ramsay under date the 30th of June,

and also treated of in the 13th and 14th paragraphs of the general address from this Government to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the same date.

In execution of the general engagement the Gaikwad Government has since subscribed and passed a particular one, stipulating the assignment of landed jaidad or funds to the amount of Rupees 7,30,000 from the 1st of June next for the payment of a body of troops to the number of 2,000 native infantry and a company of European artillery, agreed to be permanently subsidised by that Government.

For this purpose we shall be entitled from the period above-mentioned to collect the revenue of the pargana of Dholka, amounting to Rupees 4,50,000 per annum, while from the first of June last landed jaidad to the amount of Rupees 50,000 has been assigned in the district of Nadiad; and in respect to the residuary amount of Rupees 2,80,000 it has been stipulated that similar landed security will be afforded by a further cession or assignment of territory to be adjusted between our Resident and the Raja so as to complete the funds for the subsidy.

Your Hon'ble Committee are already apprised of the measures, *Reduction of Arab forces* which it became necessary to adopt as a necessary consequence of the introduction of our influence into Gujarat for effecting a material reduction in the Arab and other sibandi hitherto kept up at a burthen-some expense by the Gaikwad Government; in the course of which our Resident, Major Walker, obtained from that Chief a further important writing as per copy enclosed, under date the 29th of July, in ratification of the two treaties concluded between our Resident and his Minister or Diwan, inclusive of other stipulations, which joined to those previously conceded must tend powerfully to establish on the firmest foundation the predominance of the Hon'ble Company's influence in Gujarat, and to facilitate our directing all the material operations of its future administration, as far as our national prosperity or the benefit of the Hon'ble Company, in view either to general policy or to objects of commercial advantage, may hereafter render advisable.

Thoroughly to ensure these objects, it will however be necessary to make a still further reduction than has yet been operated of the Arab and native force at Baroda; for, although by the retrenchments, as first determined on before the return of our President from the northward, an annual reduction to expense equal to about 28 lakhs of Rupees per annum has been effected, it is now fully ascertained by experience that policy no less than economy require that the Arab mercenaries should not merely be reduced, but in fact disbanded, and removed altogether from the service of the Gaikwad for your influence to have that secure and entire operation which must then speedily pervade the affairs of Gujarat to whatever extent circumstances may to ourselves render it advisable. On this important object we here therefore intend into a further correspondence with the Supreme Government, trusting that every limited pecuniary advance, which the desirable attainment of this complete reform may occasion, will, when the ample security for its reimbursement is considered, not appear to the Supreme Government or to your Hon'ble Committee to require the ultimate disapprobation of either, since the Hon'ble Company will thereby ac-

quire every material sway over the interests, not only of the Gaikwad State, but of the Peshwa, who will be beholden to us, as he must in fact already view himself, for the receipt of that part of his own Gujarat revenues, which he has farmed to the State of the Gaikwad, and cannot now return the lease of without giving to the British Government in India that umbrage which even before his late misfortunes he showed in this very instance a reluctance to occasion.

In the course of our correspondence on this subject with the Resident at Baroda and with the Supreme Government it has also been suggested as an advisable measure that the Gaikwad Administration should acquiesce in subsidising such a British force, in addition to that provided for in the subsisting engagements, as might ultimately lead not only to the entire exclusion of the Arabs but to the reduction, as far as should be found expedient, of the other Maratha and Sindhi sibandi entertained by that Government, an improvement to the actual state of our alliance with the Gaikwad, which as conceiving to be of much importance, the Resident at Baroda has been instructed to avail himself of the first favourable opportunity to endeavour to effect.

1802 *Bombay, 28th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 131)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

*Reliance
on Walker*

We have received your letter of the 23rd ultimo; and in the want of subsequent official advices from you, our President has laid before us a summary, extracted from his own and your private correspondence, of the measures pursued at Baroda up to the 22nd instant, in execution of the views for an obtaining the command of that fortress and effecting the enlargement of Kanhoji as severally authorised by our letter of the 22nd of last month.

We are much concerned that these measures should have failed to ensure the safety of the person of Anandrao, the Raja, and have issued in his being left in the extreme jeopardy to which by the latest advices he appears to be exposed. Under these untoward circumstances we feel a considerable degree of consolation in the opinion you appear to entertain that no violence will be used to this Prince's person by the Arabs, who have the custody of it; and considering the extreme peril that must have ensued to this Prince's life, in which the Hon'ble Company have at present so large a stake in the event of your having that recourse to arms to acquire possession of the fort of Baroda, we must entirely approve of the moderation which has in this respect been practised; and since so much of the propriety of our future proceedings must now depend upon local circumstances, we trust to your discretion to devise upon the spot the most advantageous application of all the means and military force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington (on whose zealous and able co-operation with you we fully rely) to accomplish the liberation of the Raja and the submission or subjection of the Arabs, inclusive of preventing Kanhoji from exciting disturbances in the country. For all which purposes you stand already vested with adequate authority, and we confide in its being profitably directed in your hands to the attainment of the several important objects above enumerated and the general corroboration and improvement of our authority in Gujarat, confirming in this view the

tenor of our President's letters to you of the 3rd and 27th instant, in the event of your being thereby able to come to an amicable and bloodless conclusion with the Arabs; which, in consistency with the moderation we have professed and the justice we wish to observe, we would prefer to expelling them from the province by force; that this event however be attempted, should they refuse to listen to a reasonable accommodation; and in that case, without meaning to limit you to any prescribed rule of action, it appears to us advisable that you should, previously to an open breach with these people, secure the persons of as many of their jamadars and head-men as possible, making at the same time the most public declaration that your view in detaining them is that their lives may, as they certainly shall, remain responsible for that of the Raja, in behalf of whose safety our honour and interest equally require every practicable exertion to be made.

Bombay, 28th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 131)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

We have hitherto kept Your Excellency's Council regularly advised of the measures pursued in relation to the province of Gujarat, inclusive of the sanction we had latterly given in our orders of the 22nd ultimo to the Resident at Baroda to endeavour under the fullest written authorities from Anandrao, the Raja, to establish our posts in that fortress, hitherto exclusively maintained by the Arabs, and to effect the enlargement of Kanhoji, that he might no longer remain an instrument in the hands of these mercenaries to overawe and control the native Administration. *Summary of events*

We are much concerned that the measures pursued for this purpose have hitherto failed to produce the desired effect and have even for the present left the Raja in a very perilous predicament in the hands of the Arabs within the fortress of Baroda, under the circumstances that Your Excellency will find narrated in the enclosed memoranda of them; which, together with the instruction we have in consequence lost no time in transmitting to the Resident as per transcript herewith submitted for Your Excellency's consideration, may we trust, prove the means of extricating the Raja from the rebellious custody he is now held under, and contribute otherwise to the improvement and corroboration of the influence we have already acquired in that province.

Baroda, 30th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

In consequence of your instructions under the 21st and 22nd of October last I communicated to the Diwan your approbation of seizing the opportunity of the relief for establishing our guards in Baroda. *Raoba's objections*

Having no doubt but that it would correspond with his inclination, I proposed to him at the same time to discharge with a few exceptions the whole of the Arab sibandi. The Diwan entirely agreed to the plan for accomplishing the first measure; but, as I expected, in respect to the second, although it was what he earnestly desired, he expressed doubts of the means and ability to accomplish it.

The use of force in the first instance would be unjust, and it ap-

peared far to exceed the present resources of the Gaikwad Government to raise so large a sum of money as was required to discharge the Arabs arrears.

*Walker's
resolve*

This was the only objection which the Diwan opposed to the immediate discharge of the Arab sibandi. Having sounded Raoba's disposition sufficiently on this head, and ascertained that he had no objection, or rather that he considered it as a matter of course to supply the place of the Arabs by subsidising an additional number of English troops, I gave him room in that case to look to you for pecuniary assistance. It was also to be expected that the credit of the State would rise when the Arab influence was destroyed, and I received strong assurance to this effect. It besides appeared more than probable that the means, by which we proposed to introduce ourselves into the fort, would lead to the expulsion of the Arabs; and on all these grounds I encouraged Raoba to proceed with that object ultimately in view.

*Kanhoji's
escape*

I am sorry to inform you that in the interval of waiting for the relief, the circumstance in respect to Kanhoji changed, which rendered it impossible to carry into effect your instructions concerning him. During this period Raoba, rather contrary to my opinion and advice, acceded to the proposal of the Arab jamadars for putting that prisoner into his hands by removing him to another place of confinement. I did not however expect the consequences that have followed from his acceptance of this proposal, as I was more apprehensive of the life of the prisoner than of his escape; and it was not conceived that the jamadars would betray a measure which originated in a voluntary offer of their own. The origin, however, of this offer was no doubt to avoid surrendering Kanhoji directly into our hands, which they knew or suspected to be Raoba's intention.

After some consultations amongst themselves the jamadars and their parekhs waited on the Diwan with a paper, attested by the seals of the former, containing an order to the Arabs at Ranpur for the removal of Kanhoji, and informing them that a guard of Kamal-ud-din's people would in conjunction with them escort the prisoner to the fort of Gondesvaspur, which was allotted for his future confinement. It is but justice to the Diwan to mention that his view in consenting to this measure was to free the country of a turbulent character by delivering him to us after the Arab guard retired.

Sultan Tallah, the nephew of Jaffir and the jamadar in command of the Arabs at Ranpur, who had been for some time past at Baroda, was dispatched with the order and instructed to carry this arrangement into execution. But on his arrival at the fort the gates were shut against him, and the Arabs within not only refused obedience to the order which he brought, but threatened to fire on any of the party that presumed to advance. They said that the whole was a contrivance to deliver Kanhoji into the hands of the English, and that they were determined to keep him in their own charge.

When intelligence of these mutinous proceedings arrived at Baroda, they appeared to excite the surprise and indignation of the jamadars, in so much that it was at first extremely difficult to believe that they had caused them. They held a solemn meeting at the house of Saïd and from thence dispatched some of their most confident chouses to

Ranpur, in order to recall the Arabs to a sense of their duty. In the meantime the disorders increased, the marauders plundered two horses belonging to Kamal-ud-din's company, who had approached too near the fort; and the last message met with no better success than Tallah who preceded them.

The jamadars seemed ashamed of these proceedings, and Jaffir, Yehya and Abud waited on Raoba to express their abhorrence of the seditious measures of their men, and requested their own discharge. This, they observed, was necessary in vindication of their character by showing to the world that they had no share in this misbehaviour of their countrymen. As they could not, after what had passed, expect the confidence of the Gaikwad State, they preferred to retire from a service in which they could not continue with honour. It was impossible to object to these sentiments, and I advised Raoba to close with the proposal of the jamadars, which seemed to favour his own views. This was agreed to; but events occurred in the sequel, which prevented the regular prosecution of this measure.

The next intelligence from Ranpur brought an account of some further acts of insubordination among the Arabs, and that they had taken off Kanhoji's irons.

On receiving this news, the jamadars held another meeting at the Saïd's; and it was not until this occasion that the secret springs of the *Arab conspiracy* were disclosed. Yehya and Abud openly avowed themselves as its authors, and that it was by their direction the Arabs had acted in the manner they have done at Ranpur. Samal Parekh also at this assembly abetted what had passed, and publicly advised the jamadars to insist on retaining the person of Kanhoji, offering them every support in his power.

Jaffir at this time took a great deal of pains to quiet Raoba's mind, *Arabs divided* and assured him that himself, Yehya and Muzkur would write such a letter of reproof as would cure the Arabs of their present insolence and folly. But this letter and the messengers who carried it not producing the effect he expected, Jaffir appeared then to take an opposite side in the debate, and complained in severe terms of the treacherous conduct of the jamadars, particularly of his late colleague, Yehya. He accused them of having broken their faith to himself as well as to Raoba; that, after publicly concurring in a measure which they had of their own accord attested with their seals, they had basely counteracted its execution by exerting an underhand influence; for it now appeared by their own confession that they had sent emissaries to Ranpur and prepared the Arabs to resist the order for the removal of Kanhoji. Muhammad Muzkur and Mubarak Ben Saïd also disapproved of the conduct of Yehya and Abud, and declared that they would not suffer them to pursue a behaviour which would reflect disgrace on the Arab name.

These disputes produced a schism, and the Arabs in the fort of Baroda continued several nights under arms, as much from appearance to guard against the attempts of each other as from any apprehension of external danger.

These debates and mutual suspicions were prolonged without producing any change in the disposition of the parties. The greatest

number of Arabs in the fort belonged to the two refractory jamadars, and they had taken their measures so well that most of the others were secured in their interests. By degrees they discovered sentiments of the most dangerous tendency, and which, although they had no precise or defined object declaredly in view, evidently led to the violation, if not the subversion of the Government of the country. The Parekhs, and specially Samal, who had contributed to raise this flame, became alarmed when he found that it had acquired a strength and vigour which he could not extinguish.

Parekhs alarmed This man had at first encouraged and perhaps contrived the plot for defeating the intention in respect to Kanhoji, in hopes of gaining by a division, which he presumed his influence could restrain, and which necessity or weakness would oblige the Government to have recourse to him to heal. The Parekh therefore was not a little surprised and grieved when he found that these men disregarded his advice and set all lawful authority at defiance.

Futile parley The Parekhs became sensible of the danger of their situation and began seriously to exercise themselves to allay the ferment. For this purpose daily meetings were held, but all the expedients that were proposed proved ineffectual. The two mutinous jamadars continued obstinate and violent, insisting that they should be discharged and paid their arrears without a muster. They were told that they should receive what was due them on evacuating the fort and submitting to the rules of the service.

Jaffir, Muzkur and others of the jamadars, who were desirous of maintaining the public tranquillity, exerted their influence in vain to secure this object. Yehya, who is of the same tribe with Jaffir, and had been hitherto guided entirely by his advice, appeared now not only alienated, but firmly confederated with Abud, the leader of the opposite faction.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of these fruitless negotiations, by which both sides perhaps had the same view of amusing the other and gaining time.

Absurd proposals It will be sufficient to mention the principal proposition by which the seditious jamadars proposed to effect an accommodation, in order to show that no lasting or honourable agreement could be concluded on terms that were absurd and inconsistent. At first they proposed an act of oblivion. The Arabs were to swear to conduct themselves with propriety in future. Raoba was to promise to forget what had passed and to continue everything on its former footing. Kamal-uddin was requested by the Arabs to become the security of both parties for the mutual performance of this agreement.

They next drew up a paper, which the majority of the jamadars signed, including Yehya and Abud. In this writing they declared their loyalty to Anandrao, acknowledged Fatesing his legitimate successor, and engaged to support Raoba as diwan. They proposed that I should guarantee the performance of these articles.

It is only necessary to observe that in all their proposals for an accommodation the Arabs desired it to be understood that their own power should continue unimpaired, that they should remain masters of Baroda, and that the present abuses were to be perpetuated.

While this kind of parley was on foot, intelligence was received that the Arabs had taken off Kanhoji's irons, and that they were levying contributions from the neighbouring districts. On the first receipt of this intelligence a corps with its guns and 500 Gaikwad cavalry under Major Holmes and Sitaram Bapu marched to put an end to these depredations. *Arabs and Kanhoji*

The jamadars, on pretence of showing their disapproval of the release of Kanhoji, and in order to reclaim to their duty the Arabs who had been guilty of that measure, dispatched some of their members to join Sitaram and to act in concert with him.

Muhammad Muzkur, Sultan and a brother of Yehya went on this mission. This deputation had been the occasion of many disputes. It had been early proposed by Jaffir, and supported by Muzkur, but they could not before prevail on Yehya to send his brother, and it was now evident that his compliance was a mere matter of form.

On the movement of the detachment Kanhoji appears to have been alarmed and evacuated the fort of Ranpur before the troops approached it. This measure Kanhoji is said to have adopted by the advice of the two jamadars, who had espoused his cause at Baroda; and it is certain that he was assisted in his escape by the Rajpipla Raja, whose minister waited to receive him on the opposite shore of the Narbada. There appeared also just reason to suspect that Kanhoji was supported and encouraged by several persons living under the Company's protection at Surat.

After a mature consideration of all the circumstances, it was determined not to pursue Kanhoji at present through the jungles, in which he had taken refuge, but to keep the detachment in motion on the northern banks of the Narbada until the arrival at Cambay of the 86th Regiment; when it was proposed to recall the former and to employ the whole of the united forces against the Arabs in the fort of Baroda. *No active measures*

It is very difficult to reason on the conduct of these men and to trace the motives of their actions, which are frequently inconsistent, always incompatible with their professions, and often contrary to their immediate interests. *Walker's views*

There is a strong probability that the release of Kanhoji was not in consequence of a long plan, but arose from circumstances and accidents, which the first contrivers did not foresee, or which turned out quite contrary to their expectations. It is probable that they were never sincere in the measure of surrendering Kanhoji, and that they could not bear the mortification of transferring him into our hands. But with these intentions it seems extraordinary that they should have pressed the measure on the Diwan and, without being required, signed with every appearance of unanimity the order for its execution.

There is little doubt but that Jaffir concurred in the plan for detaining Kanhoji at Ranpur, but he did not extend his views further; and when he saw that the behaviour of the Arabs at Ranpur was universally attributed to the secret instructions of their jamadars at Baroda, he was desirous of repairing his error. Thinking that he had convinced his associates of their mistake, and that they were still faithful to him, he prevailed on them to dispatch a second order directing *Jaffir's loss of prestige*

the execution of the first. It was perhaps not until this time that Jaffir's eyes were opened, and that he found his councils had lost their ascendancy.

Several causes may be assigned for this sudden decay of Jaffir's influence; but it was principally effected by the artifices of Abud, who excited the pride and suspicion of Yehya by representing to him the cunning and deceitful character of Jaffir, and how unbecoming it was in a man of his family to submit to the government of a person so inferior to him in this respect. Samal Parekh promoted this scheme, and it is thought that he was privy to all Abud's most criminal designs.

Other jamadars Ben Haidar, Muhammad Muzkur and Mubarak Ben Salim appear to have been innocent of any share in this conspiracy. There is even room to suspect that Yehya and Abud did not originally intend to set Kanhoji free, but to keep him in their own power, and to bring him, when it suited their purpose, to Baroda. It is supposed that the last intention was defeated by the movement of the detachment in the direction of Ranpur, and that the first was accelerated by some supplies of money which Kanhoji received from Surat.

Arabs' in plans But in whatever obscurity these intrigues and treacherous acts may be involved, the whole of the Arabs in Gujarat are governed by one sentiment and feeling. They have been long resident in this country and accustomed for some time past to rule the Government. They perceive that we have deprived them of this influence, that their consideration in the service is diminished and rendered even precarious. They feel besides for the common interest and credit of the tribe. It is next therefore to a certainty that they will, on being attacked, join in favour of this public and private cause.

I have in this manner, Hon'ble Sir, laid before you at one view the circumstances attending the escape of Kanhoji, and shall hereafter report in a separate address the proceedings in respect to the Arabs at Baroda.

1802 Baroda, 30th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)

Alexander Walker to Colonel H. Woodington.

Measures against Kanhoji During a conference this day with the Diwan he expressed a strong desire that a corps with a couple of guns might be detached on the road to Ranpur, offering in that case to send with it his senior nephew Sitaram Bapu and 500 horse.

In proposing this measure the Diwan had the following views, viz. the protection of the inhabitants against the depredations of Kanhoji's party, to prevent or obstruct that person's communication with his adherents in Baroda, to watch his motions, and to be at the same time a check on the Arabs in the fort.

As it appeared to me that this movement would be attended with considerable advantages, I have acquiesced in it, provided that it receives your concurrence.

The last intelligence of Kanhoji states that he was still in the fort of Ranpur with about 250 Arabs, but that his partisans had seized on the neighbouring thanas of Sinor and Korai.

From the divisions amongst the Arabs in the fort and other circumstances it is by no means probable that they will detach any num-

ber from it, that can be at all formidable to the force which it is proposed to send on the part of this Government. The first objects intended by the Diwan from the measure are preventive only, but I would suggest the commanding officer to be authorised to pursue more active operations, should this appear to him advisable, and in this case to concert a plan with Sitaram Bapu for freeing the country from the majmudars acting in the name of Kanhoji, either by confining them to Ranpur, or attacking them in that fortress, should this be practicable.

Sitaram Bapu, who commands the Gaikwad forces, is a person of prudence and influence; but, although he is instructed to conform to the orders of the commander of the British troops, I would recommend that this officer, who must in a great degree depend on him for information, should pay attention to his advice and suggestions, before he resolves on any enterprise of an active nature.

Baroda, 2nd December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)
Alexander Walker to Colonel Woodington.

1802

In consequence of information that the Arabs at Borsad have confined the kamavisdar and threaten to set Aba Shelukar at liberty, the Diwan has applied for a detachment to proceed to that place in order to prevent the release of the prisoner. *Trouble at Borsad*

At it is of great importance to frustrate this object of the Arabs, I am under the necessity of requesting that you will be pleased to order such a detachment as may be sufficient for the purpose, and the Diwan will direct 50 horse from hence to accompany the troops who may go on this service.

From Raoba's information the following is the situation and strength of the parties at Borsad. The Arabs are in possession of the bhaddar or palace, which is within the fort and contains a small piece of artillery. They have about 30 Arabs and 70 or 80 Hindustanis. On the side of Government there are 30 horse and 50 or 60 Sindhis. These troops are lodged in the fort and have several pieces of cannon in their hands.

Baroda, 4th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)
Alexander Walker to Colonel Woodington.

1802

While we are in a state of war with the Arabs at Baroda, it is desirable to avoid hostilities with those at Borsad. I beg, therefore, that you will have the goodness to instruct the officer in command of that detachment to endeavour to obtain possession of Shelukar's person by prevailing on the Arabs to deliver him up; and should this fail, to adopt the best measures in his power for preventing his escape by watching the avenues that lead to his place of confinement. *Borsad trouble*

Bombay, 6th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)
Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.

1802

Your Hon'ble Committee have hitherto been regularly advised of the measures pursued by this Government in relation to the province of Gujarat. From our advices on the subject and particularly from the 16th para of our address of the 25th ultimo by his Majesty's ship *Romney*, and from the information contained in the voucher No. 5, referred *Bombay plan*

to in that paragraph, your Hon'ble Committee will have been apprised of the sanction we had latterly given, by our instructions of the 22nd ultimo to the Resident at Baroda to endeavour under the fullest written authorities from Anandrao the Raja to establish our posts in that fortress, hitherto exclusively maintained by the Arabs, and to effect the enlargement of Kanhoji, that he might no longer remain an instrument in the hands of those mercenaries to overawe and control the native Administration.

New measures The measures hitherto pursued for this purpose on the spot have, however, failed to produce the desired effect, and have even, for the present, left the Raja in rather a perilous predicament in the hands of the Arabs within the fortress of Baroda, under the circumstances that your Hon'ble Committee will find narrated in the enclosed summary of our President's late correspondence with Major Walker; on the grounds of which we transmitted to that officer, under date the 28th ultimo, the instructions of which copy is enclosed; trusting that by the means therein suggested the Raja may be extricated from the rebellious custody he is now held under; a result of which we hope shortly to be able to apprise your Hon'ble Committee as tending to the improvement and corroboration of the influence we have already acquired in that province.

1802 *Bombay, 8th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 132)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Policy explained We have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda under date the 30th ultimo with its enclosures containing a detached report from that officer in reference to our previous instructions to him to endeavour to establish our posts in that fortress and to effect the enlargement of Kanhoji, together with a transcript of the further orders issued on this subject to Major Walker, of this date, on the grounds of some more recent correspondence between our President and the magistrate of Surat as per copy enclosed, which may, we hope, terminate in Kanhoji's resorting to Surat under an assurance of reasonable means of support being assigned to him, to which as a son of the late Govindrao Gaikwad he is entitled, independently of the consideration that may under present circumstances be due to the means of promoting the security of our interests in Gujarat by relieving the Baroda Administration from the embarrassment resulting from that person thus remaining an instrument in the hands of the Arabs, or being otherwise for his own subsistence induced to counteract its measures and to oppose its authority.

Arabs Our latest accounts from Baroda, indicate the prospect of a peaceable termination with the Arabs who remain however still in possession of the fort of Anandrao the Raja's person.

1802 *Bombay, 15th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Gujarat affairs We are extremely anxious to see [the affairs in Gujarat] brought to a desirable state of arrangement, and far more specially as relates to the liberation of Raja Anandrao's person from his present durance in the hands of the Arabs, and our occupying the fort of Baroda; next

to which the security of those of Ahmadabad and Kadi should principally engage your attention ; particularly the first mentioned, in which the Arabs exercise we believe the command nearly to as great an extent as in Baroda ; a consideration which, added to their like superiority in most of the other strongholds throughout the province, constitutes our chief inducement for wishing to come to an amicable accommodation with these turbulent mercenaries, the more especially now that they may otherwise be suspected to incline to admit either Malharrao or Kanhoji's garrisons, and thence occasion a great expense and loss of time in their reduction, so as entirely to frustrate perhaps for the present season the mulukgiri expedition, which it is so requisite, if possible, to prosecute in the joint view of repressing Malharrao's views, if he be really gone to Dhrangadhra, and of realising a part at least of the various tributes so long outstanding and due to the Gaikwad's and the Peshwa's Governments.

Baroda, 16th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)

1802

Miguel De Lima De Souza to Jonathan Duncan.

My silence has been so uncommonly great that I am ashamed of it, and shall not venture to make any excuse. Let it suffice to day that I did myself the honour to write you fully on the 11th in answer to your favours of the 10th and 27th ultimo, but I did not like to send it, till I had seen the three great jamadars, who were dismissed from the service, and others, who resigned it, fairly out of the fort ; which was to have been the case on the 13th. But they are still in, and in full possession of it and of the Raja's person, although Raoba and the Major have yielded to all their unreasonable demands with the view of getting rid of them without coming to blows. As for my part, I have no confidence in the best of them, and I am convinced they 'do not mean to quit the place or the fort. They certainly have some deep designs, which we cannot comprehend. However every peaceable means has been taken and is still pursuing to get rid of them quietly ; but, if every means proves fruitless, the use of arms, I suppose, will be the last. I am waiting to see this great object terminated ; and as soon as that is successfully effected, I shall set out.

Recalcitrant jamadars

Baroda, 17th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you of the proceedings connected with those parts of your commands of the 21st and 22nd of October and of the 20th of November, which had in view the introduction of our guards into the fort of Baroda and the reduction or extinction of the Arab sibandi forces. Having arranged with the Diwan a system of measures, which appeared most likely to secure those objects, and which would in the manner proposed for their execution be acceptable to the Raja, it was agreed to embrace the first favourable opportunity for carrying them into effect.

Reduction of Arabs

I have the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the commanding officer of the contingent on this subject, and of his answer.

On the 4th instant His Majesty's 86th Regiment arrived, and on the same day I had the honour to receive your instructions of the 28th

Arabs unruly

ultimo. But before this period the Arabs, acting by the orders of their jamadars at Baroda, discovered, wherever they had authority, symptoms of disaffection, and made preparations for securing all the forts, of which they were entrusted with the charge. At Barsod they threatened to release Shelukar and put the kamavisdar in confinement. It was judged necessary that a detachment should march in order to check their designs at this place.

Anandrao confined It is proper here to mention that, although the Raja is to be considered in a state of confinement from the 19th ultimo, it was not until the 29th that he suffered any open violence or restraint. On this day he wished to be present at a public ceremony and with that view had ordered his horse, but a number of Arabs menaced him with drawn swords and forced him to return to the palace.

Even after this event he enjoyed his usual liberty within doors, and my people continued to have access to him as formerly. Several plans were proposed during this time for liberating the Raja entirely, and some of them were communicated to himself; but, although he expressed constantly the strongest desire to accomplish this object, the designs in favour of it, that promised success, came to nothing, partly from a want of courage in Anandrao to put them into execution and partly from an imprudent confidence he placed in a woman who betrayed him to the Arabs. The officers, who usually attended his person, had also a free admittance to him, and carried to him daily the orders of Government that required his signature.

Plot with Kanhoji Notwithstanding this appearance of respect for the regular Government, and that its orders were carried into execution without disturbance, the Arabs in the fort were secretly corresponding or negotiating with Kanhoji. It was understood that this Prince encouraged the jamadars to maintain the fort of Baroda, but refused to return until he was provided with a stronger force to support his pretension to the administration, which he aspired to manage in the name of his brother.

Dissensions It appeared from this as well as other circumstances that the person of Kanhoji was no longer absolutely at the disposal of the jamadars, and that even their own Arabs, who may still be supposed to have him in their power, had in a great measure shaken off the control of their officers.

Jamadars negotiate While the jamadars were taking these measures privately to ruin the Government, they continued to express their desire of an accommodation, and their agents were actively employed to effect this. The most candid of these men owned that their principals could not expect to be kept in the service, and that the utmost they could hope was to receive with their discharge the payment of their arrears. I judged it consistent with your instructions to listen to the proposals of the jamadars for an accommodation and to ascertain clearly their tendency, before I should sanction their expulsion from Gujarat by force of arms.

Jaffir wavering I have already noticed that some of the jamadars appeared guiltless of these transactions, and that Jaffir had at an early period discovered signs of repenting of the share that he had in these designs, which did not promise to end fortunately for him. This man continued to make various overtures, but they were either in themselves absurd,

or had in view his own continuance in the service, which I was resolved on no terms to admit. Jaffir probably soon became sensible of this intention, and proposed through the medium of Kamal-ud-din to deliver up his gate and evacuate the fort, provided he was assured the payment of his arrears.

A written agreement was at his own desire prepared to that purpose, but Jaffir changed his mind, when Yehya waited upon him and desired him to resume his former influence. This happened the day before the arrival of the 86th Regiment, and that was probably the cause of reconciling those chiefs.

It would be of little service to detail the daily fluctuations and varying appearances of these negotiations. It was not until the 7th instant *Jamadars yield* that the principal jamadars generally agreed to the necessity and propriety of taking their discharge. Abud and some of the chouses were said to be against this measure; but most of the rest sent their vakils to Raoba with an assurance that such of them as he chose to dismiss were ready to receive their discharge and to quit the country on being paid their arrears.

These requests were verbal; but a writing was produced, which provided a similar security to those who might be retained in the service, should any of them voluntarily desire to quit it, and a sort of indemnity was stipulated for the Parekhs.

The first article was admitted in its fullest extent, but the last was modified, so as to secure the Parekhs a just share of protection and no more than their conduct might entitle them to receive.

The termination of this business was protracted by the artifices *Jamadars* of the jamadars and some irresolution on the part of Raoba, who heau *discharg-* tated to take the decisive step of sending them their discharge. Easily *ed* on the morning of the 10th Raoba's scruples were overcome, and for a discharge was officially notified to the three jamadars. Jaffirmates Yehya received this notice with professions of submission; but About without returning a direct answer replied that, if he was dismissed there were several jamadars, who, although not on his roll, wished also to quit the service. As these men expressed the same wish, a notification of discharge was immediately sent to them. Notwithstanding the appearance of vigour in these proceedings, and that their natural operation was to bring this tedious transaction to a conclusion, they did not at first promise to produce this effect.

Our accounts stated that Jaffir was resolved to quit the fort, but that Abud and Yehya continued to correspond with Kanhoji.

The danger attending these delays was evident, and I judged it *Jaffir* absolutely necessary to bring the transaction to a conclusion. On *yields* the 12th I intimated this resolution to Raoba; and as Jaffir still indicated a disposition to draw himself from the cabal, he was told that he was at liberty to propose separate terms, but that it was necessary to determine everything before the evening. On receiving this notice Jaffir came to the Diwan, and after a long and desultory conference agreed to pitch his tents without the walls on the 13th and to evacuate the fort with his people next day, stipulating further to surrender his gate to the troops whom Raoba should appoint to receive it. On performing these conditions the Diwan consented to pay Jaffir his arrears

at the rate of 16 annas for the rupee, and relinquished some other claims which under a strict construction of the rules of the service he was not entitled to. These concessions altogether amounted to 20 or 25,000 Rupees.

Early on the morning of the 13th Jaffir sent his sword to Raoba, intimating thereby that he resigned his command, and in the course of the day pitched his tents on the outside of the fort.

Jaffir's request I entertained at this time some expectation that Jaffir would perform his promise on the 14th, but he first sent a frivolous message, and in the evening a memorandum in writing, requesting that he might have security for the payment of his arrears within twenty days after he evacuated the fort.

It was difficult to conceive the object of so much craft and knavery; but I deemed it proper to deprive Jaffir of any excuse for his tergiversations, and sent him the assurance he required. It was with the same view that I authorised the Company's shroff to lend Mangal Parekh on account of this jamadar 10,000 Rupees, as he represented that this sum was necessary to enable him to settle his private affairs.

Jaffir wavers On the 15th Jaffir made a feint rather than any serious effort to leave the fort. It was reported that his people refused to follow him, and we understood they confined him to his house. In the evening he made fresh protestations that he would quit the fort on the 16th; but, when the period arrived, he sent word that his people were not to be driven like goats, and that it required more time to obtain their consent.

Jamadars While this kind of negotiation was going on with Jaffir, Muzkur and some of the better disposed jamadars appeared daily as intercessors for Abud and Yehya; but, when these two jamadars were desired to state their proposals themselves, they wished to stipulate that they should continue in possession of the fort until their people were collected from the distant part of the country and their arrears discharged.

At last finding that this proposition was considered in the light it merited, the whole of the discharged jamadars, including Jaffir, sent a message requesting the security of the Parekhs for the payment of their arrears, since the Company was too powerful, they said, for them, and as they had been in the habit of transacting all their money concerns through the agency of those shroffs.

After some difficulty on the side of Samal Parekh, both he and his co-partner Mangal gave this security, agreeing to discharge immediately the demands of the Arabs, on condition that the Company should guarantee the repayment of the money from this State and bear one moiety of the expense. The moiety, if the whole of the Arab si-bandi was discharged, amounts to 7 lakhs of Rupees and a half; and if only the mutinous jamadars, to about 5 lakhs.

Parekhs leave the fort Finding that even this proposal, which was the last that they made, did not satisfy these men, there appeared no other alternative but to prepare for hostilities and to have recourse, every other method having failed, according to your instructions to the decision of arms. The Parekhs finding that this proposal, which was the only one that the jamadars could reasonably expect, had not made any impression on their minds, nor at all disposed them to evacuate the palace, and sus-

pecting that hostile measures would be resorted to, they both quitted the fort and took up their dwelling in the pura.

This contest appearing unavoidable I lost no time in applying to Ben Haidar to fulfil his engagement. In various conferences that I held on the subject with this jamadar before this period, he professed himself ready and able to surrender his gate. *Ben Haidar waters*

He made the same declarations to the Diwan in a still more solemn manner, and to enable him more effectually to execute his purpose I gave him at Raoba's request some money. When I disclosed however to Ben Haidar that there was no prospect of an accommodation with the jamadars, and desired him at an hour appointed to surrender his gate, he appeared under considerable embarrassment, and said that it was a matter of great difficulty, as the Arabs in his own service would not obey him. After several warm discussions Ben Haidar and his chouses promised to exert themselves, and every excitement of interest was held out to them to perform a service of so much importance, but this failed of success, and I received an unavailing note from the jamadar, in which he only observed that his mind was not changed. I am rather disposed to suspect Ben Haidar's want of power than of inclination; for being born in Gujarat he possesses little influence over the Arabs and, as he partakes in a small degree of their sentiments, he would much rather be united with the natives of this country.

It was certainly with great reluctance that I relinquished the plan of entering the fort by one of its gates, but it was necessary to yield to this necessity; and as it appeared fruitless to waste more time in negotiations, which had probably been already extended too far, I addressed the enclosed letter to the commanding officer of the contingent, authorising him to reduce the Arabs by force of arms. *Recourse to arms*

If it should appear from this detail, Hon'ble Sir, that these events have terminated less fortunately than was at first expected, it will, I conceive, be found at least that the rupture with the Arabs was a natural and unavoidable consequence; and if it has been hastened by the present measures, our interests and honour required that it should be brought to an issue.

Baroda, 17th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)
Alexander Walker to Colonel Woodington.

1802

Every effort having failed to induce the Arabs to evacuate Baroda and to listen to any reasonable terms of accommodation, it now becomes necessary to make such an application of the troops under your command as may expel them by force of arms. *Directions*

On entering the fort the first object must be the security of the Raja's person and rescue him from the hands of the Arabs. I must earnestly recommend this object to your consideration in preference to any other; and as the Arabs have the measure scarcely yet in contemplation, it is to be hoped that their intention may be defeated before any plan of flight can be carried into execution. Besides the position which is intended for the forces under Major Holmes and Sitaram Bapu, Kamal-ud-din, Kakaji Sakham and Amin Saheb will, at the time you may appoint, take up their stations on the two other opposite sides of the fort. The united forces of these leaders amount to about 1,000 horse and a small party of foot.

I have already had the honour to inform you that each gate is in possession of a particular jamadar ; but the jamadars Yehya and Abud, who hold the Burhanpur and Pani Gates, are the most criminal and dangerous. Jaffir is more disposed to temporise and, there is some reason to think, would be glad to save himself, if he had a convenient opportunity for deserting his companions.

The troops may on entering the fort proceed to the palace and the gates either through the town or along the ramparts.

I am told that the passage of the ramparts is or may be obstructed by shutting the doors of several enclosed towers. The streets of the town are in general broad and open, but the Arabs have lodgements in some of the houses, where they have planted small bodies of men. At the palace there are from 150 to 200 Arabs, and at each gate nearly the same number. They have a guard at the chabutarah or mandvi, which is in the centre of the town, and from whence there is a view of the four gates.

There is likewise occasionally a party at the jamadarkhana, which is besides known by the names of the Gumal Pole and Fatesing's house. As the jamadarkhana is said to contain a great deal of valuable property, it will deserve particular attention to protect it from depredation. Their force at this is independent of a proportion of Hindustanis, and the strength of the Arab part of the guards is subject to frequent changes. The number of Arabs at present in the fort is estimated at 1,500, but the Hindustani force is more uncertain, although it has likewise increased.

In any event and in every situation the utmost attention must be paid, that circumstances will admit of, for the protection of the inhabitants. The 5th and 8th paragraphs of my letter of the 9th ultimo are still applicable to them.

The principles mentioned in that letter, and on which Government have been induced to sanction the present enterprise, will, as far as the present state of affairs admits, be considered as the rules that are to govern its execution.

1802 *Baroda, 19th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Fort I have the honour to inform you that the English and Gaikwad
invested forces invested the fort of Baroda on the 18th instant.

On that morning Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington occupied the pura of the western face of the fort and pushed his advance within 200 yards of the walls.

In executing this operation the troops were exposed to a galling and a sniping fire.

Nearly about the same period that this movement was made, Major Holmes and Sitaram marched to take up a position on the eastern side. Kamal-ud-din and Sakharam stationed themselves on the Champaner face of the fort, Kakaji and Amin Sahib on that of the Burhanpur Gate. Our loss on this occasion will be made known to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington ; but I understand, including officers, that it is about 50 or 60 in killed and wounded. I enclose a particular return of the loss sustained by the Arabs.

In the evening the jamadars requested a cessation of the arms and *Battery* permission to depute some of their body to treat of terms for surrender-^{erected} ing the fort. I had been too often deceived by them to put any confidence in their intentions; but after consulting with the commanding officer it was judged advisable to grant what they desired, as it was likely we should thereby be enabled to erect the battery for breaching with less annoyance. This was accordingly nearly finished in the course of the night with very little molestation and no loss.

Since the arrival of Amin Saheb the Arabs have adopted him as their mediator, instead of Kamal-ud-din.

Ben Salim and Muhammed Katheri came on the part of the jamadars; but all they had to say was to repeat the request for a cession, and to express the general desire for an accommodation.

On the evening of the 19th the same jamadars, accompanied by *Negotiations* Muhammad Muzkur, came out of the fort. They asserted that all either themselves or their baidas wanted was their pay; but that they were offended with their parekhs, and determined not to accept their security. They desired under the Company's guarantee the security of Khushalchand, Hari Bhakti and Gopaldas. They offered on this condition to give Sultan Budder and a brother of Yehya as hostages that they would quit the fort in ten days after receiving this security. They were informed that their own parekhs were a sufficient security for their pay; and as this was their own request, they must be satisfied with it; but that it was in the first place indispensably necessary for them to allow the Raja his usual liberty.

The deputies replied that they supposed the release of Anandrao would follow of course, as the Arabs had no demand on him but for their pay; and since the occurrence of the late events, they had all resolved to quit Gujarat; an intention in which they were confirmed, as the Raja, they said, had the day before told them himself that he no longer required the services of any of their nation.

These jamadars requested that the cessation of hostility might continue for to-morrow; and as this day was still favourable to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington's operation, I acceded to it more on that account than any other.

List of killed and wounded.

A return of the Arabs killed and wounded in the pura on the 18th December, 1802, and in the fort:

		Killed	Wounded
Sultan Jaffir	Chouses	3	32 Arabs
Muhammad Ben Haidar	Arabs	3	10 Do
Yehya and Muhammad Abud.. ..	Do.	7	32 „
		13	74

In the fort by an explosion

Muhammad Abud 1 Chouse and 10 Arabs killed

Abstract	Killed	24
	Wounded	74
Total		98

1802 *Camp near Baroda, 21st December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Major-General Nicolls.

Erecting batteries I have the honour to acquaint you that on the morning of the 18th instant I moved down from our encampment, leaving a force for the protection of the camp, with the force under my command and took possession of that part of pura or suburb of Baroda situated on the west of the fort. During this night a battery for the eighteen-pounders was erected within about two hundred yards of the town at the N.-W. angle, the part intended to be breached.

From the difficulties and obstructions usual on such occasion it has required the labour of a second night to bring the battery to that state of perfection that I judged necessary. I hope to-night to reinforce it with two additional eighteen-pounders, and to-morrow morning everything will be ready to breach.

The loss in officers and men on the day we entered the pura has been considerable, but I have certain intelligence that it has not been so great as that of the Arabs.

As soon as circumstances admit, I shall have the honour to transmit a detail of our operation. In the meantime I transmit for your information a return of those killed and wounded.

1302 *Baroda, 22nd December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Major-General Nicolls.

Batteries at work Since my letter to you of the 20th I have the honour to inform you that our attention has been principally engaged in establishing ourselves in pura, and completing our batteries ; which was done that night with the loss of only 4 or 5 Europeans slightly wounded. On the morning of the 21 a battery of three eighteen-pounders and one for a howitzer and six-pounders were reported complete with their guns in them. About 8 o'clock they opened on the tower I before mentioned with considerable effect ; and the Arabs apparently evacuated it for a few moments. However they soon returned and kept up so smart a fire from the upper part of the tower that our firing was discontinued. At dusk I ordered the battery to recommence and am happy to state that we did not meet with a single casualty during the night.

Captains Capt. Hepman commanding the artillery expressed a desire to be relieved from his duty, and I was very happy to avail myself of the opportunity, and have ordered him to proceed to the Presidency, and Captain Warden is appointed in his room.

Arabs dislodged This morning a considerable body of Arabs were dislodged from some houses, which they occupied across a tank on our right, and from which they had been sniping at us. This service was performed by the Grenadiers and the Light Company of 86th together with some of the sepoys from the tank corps, and executed under my own eyes in a manner that did credit to the officers engaged. They came up with and bayoneted 8 or 10 of them. Our loss was one European killed and four wounded.

1802 *Baroda, 22nd December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Arab proposals I have the honour to report to you the sequel occurrences since my address of the 19th instant. On the evening of the 20th Muhammad

Muzker, Muhammad Kotheri and Saïd Ben Salim came with proposals from Sultan Jaffir, Muhammad Abud and Yehya Ben Ghazi, the three discharged jamadars. These proposals, although differing nothing materially from one another, came separately in the name of each of the jamadars. They were answered in the same manner; and as the proposals contained nothing very unreasonable, they were generally acceded to by Raoba. Muzkur, the principal of the deputies, returned to the fort, declaring himself satisfied; and if the terms were rejected by the rest, he would abandon them altogether.

The Arabs required as a preliminary condition to set the Raja free, and at their own earnest request allowed a cessation for the next day. They kept this however so ill that our battery, being by this time completed, opened on the morning of the 21st, and a little afterwards Muzkur according to his promise came out of the fort, demanding a cowl for himself and his men about 50 in number. He immediately sent to Raoba, requesting the payment of his arrears and a safe conduct out of Gujarat. *Muzkur yields*

On account of this old man's uniform good behaviour and in order to try this method of detaching the jamadars from each other, both his requests were granted.

Another jamadar, named Muhammad Kotheri also left the fort, but he brought no people with him.

The tower, to which the battery is opposed, appeared considerably shaken. Throughout the day there was a good deal of musketry from both sides. Our loss was about 30 killed and wounded, nearly one of half of each. *Artillery fighting*

This loss was almost entirely confined to the Europeans and fell heaviest in proportion on the artillery.

The battery continued open during all last night, and breached with great precision, with security to the men, as the enemy's snipers could not take their usual aim.

I have the honour to enclose the translations of two notes from Raoba, which relate to the operations of this day. The troops possessed themselves of Yesu Bhai's house in a very gallant manner, and put to death a considerable number of the Arabs, who were in it. I have not for these two days been able to obtain a particular account of the loss of the enemy, but there is every reason to think that it has been heavy. *Minor actions*

A smart action took place to-day between Major Holmes and Sitaran's detachments and the Arabs, who sallied out on them. The Arabs were repulsed and driven back into the fort.

No. 1. Translation of a note from Raoba to Gopalrao, dated 22nd December, 1802.

The Arabs have brought a great gun close to Leheripura Gate with the view of placing it in such a situation as to bear upon the English battery, where the howitzer is, to destroy it and to annoy the people there. *Account of fight*

The bargirs of Yesu Bhai seem to have joined the Arabs. Therefore, if a battalion and guns are carried by the Jampah of Unchy Pole [ward], keeping on the back of Yesu Bhai's house, a battery may be

built there, which will at once dispossess the Arabs of the Leheripura Gate. The small guns have made about 18 holes in that gate. The English should place one of their great guns opposite to the battery of the howitzer in the front of Yesu Bhai's house; if they do so, they shall soon take the gate of Leheripura.

Arabs' plans All the Arab jamadars have entered into an agreement, which has been signed and sealed by them, the purport of which is to bring Kanhoji; for which purpose they have taken a paper signed and sealed by the Raja, approving the measure, and consenting to his being brought into the fort. These papers they have sent to Kanhoji by Sidi, who was dispatched yesterday with five horsemen to show them to him and to conduct him to this place. This is true intelligence. All the Arabs have assembled on the Leheripura Gate. Therefore, if the great gun could be brought to bear thereon, they will be defeated.

No. 2. Translation of a note from Raoba o Gopalrao, dated 22nd December, 1802, at 12 A. M.

Account of fight Shrimant Yesu Bhai Saheb quitted her house and went to Chintopant Golah's house in front of the Jampa of Unchy Pole. Her bargir, who was suspected to have been confederated with the Arabs, took all the horses of her paga, and went to Muhammad, and joined the Arabs. No sooner Yesu Bhai went out of the house than the English troops took possession of it, and drove out the Arabs that were there; but all the Arabs with their jamadars, even Abud, have assembled at Leheripura and, it is said, about 1,200 altogether, with the view to prevent the erection of any battery in the front of Yesu Bhai's house by making smart attacks upon the English force. You will therefore communicate this to the Major for the information of the Colonel and assure him that, as soon as a battery is erected in the front of Bhai's house, Leheripura Gate will surrender. The Arabs have determined not to suffer any battery to be built there. Muhammad Ben Haidar is with a strong party out of the fort in the space between the fort and the wall opposite to the gate.

1802 *Surat, 24th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Arabs' designs The rumoured politics of the opponents (the Arabs), upon whose subject you are engaged, is to carry off Anandrao; and as their success in this point is more to be apprehended than their force, the intention is of weight sufficiently serious to be mentioned, although already clearly discerned by you.

1302 *Baroda, 25th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Henry Woodington to Major-General Nicolls.

Breach preparing I have the honour to acquaint you that since my letter of the 22nd we have been employed in effecting, a breach, which, I have no doubt, will be fully practicable before night; and it is my intention to storm the fort to-morrow morning at five o'clock, unless I should be prevented by the negotiations now carrying on between the Minister and the Resident and the Arab jamadars in the fort, which will possibly lead to a termination without further bloodshed.

Our casualties, since I last wrote, have been, as few as I could possibly have expected. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

Camp near Baroda, 27th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Henry Woodington to Major-General Nicolls.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that on the requisition of the Resident, a copy of which I enclose, I suspended the assault of the fort of Baroda, which was evacuated by the Arabs yesterday evening, and at the same time the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad was set at liberty. *Arabs yield*

In consequence of this I have this morning brought all the troops, guns and stores back to camp and have sent the Grenadier battalion with the two flank companies, the 2nd of 7th, to take possession of one of the gates of the fort and to furnish a guard for the Raja's person. *Return to camp*

It is but justice to the officers and soldiers to submit to your notice the willing and ready support I received from all who were employed during the siege. In particular I beg leave to mention the great exertions of captain Warden of the Artillery and Lieutenant Cowper of the Engineers. I enclose the orders of this day, conveying my humble testimony of approbation. *Praise of soldiers*

On reconsidering Captain Hepman's conduct I have thought it necessary this morning to put him in arrest and request you will be pleased to send a warrant assembling a general Court Martial for his trial, unless you should judge it proper to order him to the Presidency, which I beg leave to submit will be attended with considerable inconvenience to the service here. *Arrests*

Lieut. Medford attached to the artillery is also in arrest by Captain Warden.

The charges against these officers may be forwarded though the Adjutant-General.

Extract from field-orders by Lieut.-Colonel Woodington, dated Camp near Baroda, 27th December, 1802.

Whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington laments the loss of the gallant men that fell before Baroda, he congratulates the troops on a successfull termination of hostilities by compelling our enemies to evacuate the fort of Baroda and accept the terms prescribed to them by Government, and he trusts that the officers and men employed during the siege will accept of his sincere thanks for the willing and ready support he received from them. And although the enemy gave the army in general but few opportunities of distinguishing themselves, still they did not fail to avail themselves of such as offered, as was instanced in the attack and the defeat of a considerable body of Arabs by a party of His Majesty's 86th Regiment under Captain Simple on the 22nd, and also of Major Holmes, who with his battalion repelled an attack of double the number of Arabs on the same day. *Field orders*

Baroda, 27th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to inform you that, according to the arrangement which was formed last night, a corps of six hundred Grenadiers under the command of Captain Burr accompanied the Raja, Anandrao, to-day into Baroda. *Entering Baroda*

A guard of 200 rank and file is appointed for the present to remain with the Raja at the palace, and the main body has taken permanent possession of the Leheripura Gate. Such other guards will be established as may be necessary for the security of the place.

I judged it proper to conduct the Raja back to his capital with as much eclat and show as possible ; and therefore attended the procession with the principal officers of the Gaikwad Government.

1802 *Bombay*, 29th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)

Jonathan Duncan, John H. Cherry, Thomas Lechmere to Alexander Walker.

Bombay We have received your several letters of the 17th, 19th, 21st &
perturbed 22nd instant with their respective enclosures.

Much as we regret and lament the disappointment in the hopes that were entertained of bringing the difference with the Arabs to a peaceable issue, we are satisfied that nothing has been wanting on your part to attain that very desirable object ; and under the circumstances of their having the Raja in their power, of the escape of Kanhoji and Malharrao, and of our knowledge of Holkar and Amrutrao's views being directed from Poona towards availing themselves of this distracted state of affairs in Gujarat, we are convinced of the necessity of your having instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington to take measures for reducing the fort of Baroda, at the same time that we feelingly deplore the urgency of the combination of events, that has led to this extremity, more especially in view to the situation of Raja Anandrao, whose life may prove the forfeit of the subsisting contest. In view to which catastrophe (which may the Almighty in His mercy avert) and to the further misfortune of Holkar's having through the delays of the Gaikwad officer employed on this service possessed himself of the person of Fatesing, the next legal heir, we trust there may be truth and accuracy in the information we have here received of Raoba's having in his own care and custody a third legitimate son of the late Govindrao, whose name is said to be Sayaji, and who may, in the event above apprehended, be proclaimed the acting representative of the Sovereign without prejudice to the rights of Fatesing, as soon as he shall be released and repair in a peaceable manner to exercise them.

Directions

In other respects, we can only recommend to you to pursue after the reduction of Baroda, which must, we conclude, have at the least taken place several days ago, the most advisable means for restoring within the shortest possible time the general tranquillity of Gujarat, keeping also always in view the safety of Surat.

Surat

Respecting which a letter this day received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle is forwarded to you to the end that such a communication may be kept up between you and that place as may enable you seasonably to detach a force for its security in the event of the insurgents, whether Arabs or others, menacing it from the side of Gujarat.

For your fuller information we enclose a return of the strength of the present garrison of Surat ; such apertures as there may be in the outer wall, the Military Board were some days ago directed to cause to be filled up with the utmost expedition with a view to guard

against any sudden insult from Holkar's troops from the southward, which necessity seems now enhanced by the dangers apprehended from the northward.

P.S.—In view to the present ill state of health of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat we have appointed a Committee consisting of that officer, the magistrate of the town and the commanding officer for the time being to exercise till further orders the military authority now vested in Mr. Seton, and you will accordingly correspond with that Committee on all subjects connected with the object of their institution as vested with that authority. Surat Committee

Letter from Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan. dated Surat, 25th December.

Some serious fighting has taken place at Baroda, of which I remain officially not informed; but the consequence, I am sorry to add, seems from my communications with the Surat natives to have occasioned alarms among them that, in the event of our getting the upperhand there, the defeated forces may join the adherents of Kanhojirao and come down to these districts in force so as to pillage the country, and give them apprehensions for their safety even in town. I have done all I can to remove these fears by holding forth our strength and assuring them, though unacquainted with your orders, I am well convinced you have prepared against what might happen, and the safety of Surat and its inhabitants was the first object of your wishes. Surat danger

A moment's reflection on your part must, situated as I am placed, occasion you to feel the unpleasantness of my station at being without any distinct guidance for my conduct in any emergency. At present I conceive myself to be authorized to provide for the safety of Surat in preference to all other objects. I hope I had sufficiently expressed my anxiety at the critical state I feel placed in respecting Surat; my zeal for the service would not admit of longer delay, and I request a few lines from you to give me confidence in any measures I may direct in consequence of such emergencies as may be expected reasonably to occur in consequence of the warfare that has broken out at Baroda and generally through Gujarat.

I have been long unable to write you from the gout in my hand. I prefer sending this, as I can write, to trusting it to copy. I mean not to show fear or let out my sentiments of the real situation of Surat; but I don't conceive I should do my duty, were I not to acquaint you, though we may be in full possession of Baroda, we may apprehend serious consequences at Surat, provided the forces drove from thence should unite with the adherents of Kanhoji and come down thither to commit depredations about Surat. I believe that affairs are favourable at Baroda, but of this daily expresses keep you informed. Therefore I don't trouble you with my intelligence.

Bombay, 29th December, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 133)

Jonathan Duncan, John Hector Cherry, Thomas Lechmere to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

In submitting to the consideration of Your Excellency-in-Council *Dis-*
our accompanying correspondence with the Resident at Baroda and *appointed*

with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat as per accompanying list of packet we have the peculiar mortification to be unable to report that any one of the several probabilities, which the preceding correspondence with Major Walker had indicated as likely to avert the scene of warfare in which we are now involved, have resulted in the smallest degree in favour of the measures in progress for relieving the Gaikwad Government from the thralldom, in which it has been so long held by its Arab soldiery, whilst on the other hand every failure and disappointment of which these measures were susceptible have, we must acknowledge, had very nearly their fullest scope and effect, so as to reduce the question at present between us and the Arabs to the mere decision of the sword ; which it was nevertheless our anxious and instant wish to have avoided. To what this fallaciousness of our hopes may be justly ascribed, whether to the terms of our instructions or to the local circumstances in Gujarat, or how far unavoidably incident to the nature of the enterprise, Your Excellency will best, and we have no doubt, impartially appreciate on consideration of the papers now forwarded and of those by which they have been preceded on the same subject ;

*Promises
and hopes*

And in the meantime our unremitting exertions may be relied on for confining the influence of the present hostilities within as narrow limits and bringing them to as speedy a termination as possible, awaiting at present with considerable anxiety the intelligence, we must in all likelihood receive in the course of to-morrow, of the siege laid to Baroda ; which, if successfully concluded, and that the Raja should escape unhurt from the custody of the Arabs, the impression of our arms may yet awe the other insurgents into submission and conduce to the restoration of the tranquillity of the province in a shorter period than we can now place any reliance on, under the sense of misfortune that has lately so much beyond our expectation attended the steps that have been pursued ; the more especially as Kanhoji, who is not yet in any force, may on our getting possession of the capital be induced to listen to the reasonable suggestions that have been made to him as well from Baroda as from this place, of the terms of which Your Excellency has already been advised, whilst with respect to Malharrao it is not supposed that his flight was anyway connected with the insurrection of the Arabs nor, as far as we yet know, with the flight of Kanhoji ; instead of endeavouring to effect a junction with whom, he has according to the latest accounts, after joining his family at Dhrangadhra situated on the south-west part of the peninsula of Gujarat, continued his progress with them in the professed intention of reaching the country of Kutch ; in which case his at present unaccountable elopement from the situation and provision, with which he had declared himself satisfied, may perhaps be truly ascribed to the alarms he is said to have imbibed of its being our intention to make him a prisoner, which interested people about him may have made him believe, and thence may perhaps have proceeded the course he has pursued, so contrary to his own repose and permanent interest.

We hope Your Excellency will approve of the orders we have issued on the letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat, the present state of the outer wall of which is, we are pleased to find

from the report of Captain Cowper, who lately made some repairs to it, in a state to resist any attempt at sudden incursion either by cavalry or foot-soldiers, such as could be expected to be directed against it either from Poona or from Gujarat.

Bombay, 3rd January 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Letter from Bombay to Alexander Walker.

1803

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th ultimo and to acquaint you that the steps therein represented to have been pursued are approved. *Approval*

Bombay, 5th January, 1803 (1802/03 F. P. 13)
Bombay to the Company.

1803

Our recent dispatch to your Hon'ble Committee under date the 25th of November per his Majesty's ship *Romney* and of the 6th of December by the *Dedalus* frigate conveyed information of the measures in progress at Baroda for disbanding the Arab soldiery in the service of the Gaikwad; whence it will have appeared that, however much we deprecated, we were yet not unaware of the possibility that the turbulent and overbearing disposition of that powerful body of men might ultimately reduce the points in discussion to the decision of arms, a result which, notwithstanding every effort of conciliation and accommodation on the part of our Resident at Baroda, proved at length unavoidable. It accordingly became necessary to lay siege to that place, of which they obstinately maintained the possession, at the same time that they had the custody of the Raja's person, a circumstance which materially added to our embarrassments at that critical junction. The operations of the siege were, however, prosecuted with vigour and with success, till at length the breach was reported practicable. *Arabs surrender*

At this crisis fresh overtures were made by the Arabs, which terminated in a capitulation, by which they bound themselves to set the Raja at liberty, to evacuate the fort, to avoid all connexion with the domestic enemies of the Gaikwad Government, and to quit Gujarat after the liquidation of their arrears. It is also worthy of remark that the terms of this capitulation provided also for the surrender of all the forts through Gujarat, of which this numerous body of Arab militia had the charge. *Terms of surrender*

Subsequently to this satisfactory adjustment with the Arabs the British troops entered the fort of Baroda; and the Raja, who testified much satisfaction at his enlargement, was conducted to his palace, attended by a division of the contingent force, and accompanied by a procession, in which our Resident and the principal officers of the Gaikwad Administration joined. *British troops*

The present summary notice of those transactions will be sufficient to apprise your Committee of the successful issue of our measures in Gujarat, and we shall avail ourselves of the occasion of the approaching departure of the *Marquis Cornwallis* to submit the details of our proceedings on the same subject. In the meantime, however, we cannot avoid an expression of our respectful congratulations on the promising aspect which affairs have thus assumed, such as, combined with *Satisfaction*

the extensive influence and additional resources which must flow from the territorial cessions to the Company under the late treaty with the Peshwa, as per schedule already referred to, cannot fail to prove materially promotive of the essential interests of our employers in this quarter of India.

1803 *Bombay, 7th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

At a Consultation.

*In praise
of troops*

The Board, advertent to the very creditable report, made by the Resident at Baroda in the 6th paragraph of his letter of the 26th of December, of the bravery and perseverance of the troops during the late siege of the fortress of Baroda, have hitherto only delayed expressing their sense of the services, which have in this instance been rendered by the gallant army under the orders of Colonel Woodington until that officer should have himself made his report to them on the subject; but, as this has not yet arrived, which Government ascribe to some accident, they therefore no longer defer to instruct the Resident to communicate through the officer in command the thanks of Government to the troops for their meritorious conduct on this important occasion; to which and to the zeal and indefatigable exertion, and professional judgement of Lt.-Col. Woodington, their commanding officer, appears justly to be ascribed the reduction of the fort and the release of the Raja from his captivity.

1803 *Baroda, 12th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Treaty
with
Arabs*

I have the honour, in conformity to your commands of the 2nd instant to enclose a copy of the articles of capitulation concluded with one of the principal divisions of the Arabs, and similar agreements were executed with the rest of the chiefs.

Security

The share of pecuniary assistance, which the Hon'ble Company has extended on this occasion, is in the nature of a loan on interest, and will be recoverable, as you may be pleased to determine in favour of one of two modes, viz. either by a general assignment on the inappropriated part of the Gaikwad revenue, or by a particular assignment of the rissud of some specified territory.

From the mortgaged state of the Gaikwad's territories and the difficulty of availing ourselves of a general assignment, I beg leave most respectfully to recommend that the preference be given to a particular bond, as the best security for the Company's money, and affording the most certain means for its recovery.

*Arabs
assemble*

The Arabs have thus far punctually performed their stipulation by surrendering the forts and prisoners, they had in charge, to the local officer of this Government. Most of their people are assembled at this place, and their accounts are in a forward state of liquidation. When this measure is accomplished, and all their parties arrive from the country, they can have no pretence for prolonging their stay in Gujarat; but, while they continue in this vicinity, the attention of the forces must necessarily be employed to watch them.

Funds

I shall have the honour to make a separate report in respect to the provision of Funds required to make good the Company's part of the payments to the Arabs.

The forts that were in the charge of the Arabs have been delivered to the Gaikwad officers who were on the spot, and there will be no difficulty, I imagine, to make any arrangement you may judge necessary with Raoba for their future defence; but the necessity of keeping a force collected at this place and of sending a large division of the troops against Kanhoji has only as yet allowed a detachment to be sent to Nadiad.

Forts delivered

The capitulation of Sultan Jaffir, Sultan Thallah, Hamed and Saïd Muhammad, jamadars.

Article 1st: Our arrears to be paid at the rate of 16 annas. The usual allowance to be made for the wounded and killed, men and horses, in the late expedition against Kadi. These payments to be received from Mangal Parekh and the account taken from the bakhshi's books. Further we represent that our affairs have been disordered, and we have suffered many losses; wherefore we request to be allowed 10 or 15,000 Rupees on that account.

Terms of agreement

Answer: The account of the arrears shall be made at the rate of 15 annas for a Rupee, and besides another anna must be allowed for chota [discount] as usual. The allowance for the wounded and killed at Kadi being the custom of the sarkar is admitted after deducting what you have already received. Mangal Parekh shall satisfy you in regard to the rest.

The sarkar has nothing to do with the loss you have sustained in your private affairs. You must settle as you can concerns of this matter with your sarkar.

Article 2nd: Abbader, jamadar, the brother of Ahmed, jamadar, has not been engaged in these disturbances, and is at present serving under Babaji. If he should prefer to remain in the service, he may; but, if he should require his discharge, he is to receive his arrears at the rate of our liquidation.

Answer: Whether he is to remain in the service shall be hereafter considered; but on the event of his discharge he shall receive his arrears according to the answer to the first article.

Article 3rd: We shall be allowed to enjoy the revenue of our inam villages.

Answer: At the intercession of Amin, jamadar, the balance due to the present period shall be allowed.

Article 4th: After these articles are agreed to, we shall deliver the gates of the fort to Amin, jamadar.

Answer: The gates shall be delivered to those whom the sarkar shall appoint to receive them, and you must entirely remove your chaukis from every part of the fort, and evacuate it with all your people.

Article 5th: Whatever we have sealed and guaranteed, we shall now be released from these obligations. We request a guarantee for the safety of our families and vakils residing at Ahmadabad.

Answer: On delivering an account of what you have sealed and guaranteed you shall be at liberty to revoke your seals. The jamadars shall not reside at Ahmadabad, but their families may in safety. Your vakils and confidants, natives of Gujarat, after giving security for their future good behaviour, may also live at Ahmadabad.

Article 6th : When we have obtained security for the payment of our arrears, we shall surrender the forts, thanas and prisoners to your charge ; but we request a safe conduct to the distance of 50 kos from the seat of the Gaikwad Government. Should any part of our property or horses in consequence of the disturbance at Baroda have been seized or killed in the distant parganas, they shall be restored, or the loss made good.

Answer : On receiving a security for your arrears you shall surrender the gates, forts and the prisoners to our charge, and you are neither hereafter to enter into the service of Kanhojirao, nor of Malharrao, nor of any other domestic enemy of this Government. You are not in any manner to excite disturbance in the territories of this sarkar. You are to render us securities for the performance of these points ; and after rendering this security you shall receive the guarantee you require. If the Arabs have lost any property or had any horses killed at other places, this must have been in consequence of their disobedience to the sarkar. For the horses that have been killed or for the things destroyed the sarkar cannot be answerable ; but you shall keep what remains.

Article 7th : The sarkar promised to increase the wages of Sultan Tallah by 225 Rupees, it is requested that this may be paid him.

Answer : Sultan Tallah must not expect to receive anything on this account.

Article 8th : The jamadars that belong to us, wherever they are, shall be included in this capitulation.

Answer : Agreed.

These articles have been written and confirmed. You are allowed to the 29th of Shaban, Paush Sudh 1st, in the evening, to remove from the fort and deliver the gates into the charges of the sarkar. You must by that time leave the fort with your risalahs and all the Arabs under you, and the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad is to come out with his retinue : on your performing these articles we offer you the guarantee of Major Walker, Narayanrao, Raja Pandari, Kanai-ud-din Husain Khan and Amin Ben Ahmed.

1803 *Baroda, 13th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Arabs at Baroda I have already had the honour to inform you, that nearly the whole (amounting to between two and 3,000 men) of the Arabs in Gujarat are collected at this place in order to settle their affairs previous to their withdrawing from the country entirely. It would be unsafe to leave so large a body in the vicinity of Baroda without a sufficient force to check them ; but I hope to be able to effect their dismissal and to return the 75th and a battalion of native infantry in time to meet the exigency of public affairs at Poona.

1803 *Baroda, 14th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Raoji's letter I have the honour to enclose a letter from Raoji Appaji, addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor, in which the Diwan expresses a grateful sense of the benefits that his Master has derived from our alliance, and

under the impressions of these sentiments requires an addition of one half to the present subsidy.

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 14th January, 1803. *Services
acknow-
ledged*

Lately I have not had the honour to receive the favour of any letter from Your Honour, which has been the subject of less concern to me from my worthy friend, Major Walker, day and night affording me his support, the same as Your Excellency, and generally guarding me from the snares and plots of my enemies.

Previous to this I had the honour to write 2 letters to Your Honour and received agreeable answers thereto, besides being in this manner gratified by Your Honour's communications with the Major, whence was avoided the attack from the troops of Daulatrao Sindia, on making him satisfaction for the sum of 6½ lakhs of Rupees. This mark of Your Honour's exceeding kindness gladdened my heart, and I acknowledge that I cannot be able to repay these favours in this life.

While Your Honour was busily employed to relieve me from the embarrassment, the rebellious Arabs here (for whom the Srimant Maharaj Diwan Sahib, Anandrao, Senakhaskhel had so much provided that they had never before experienced the like from any Government) undertook to commit misconduct by liberating Kanhojirao and making the greatest uproar in Baroda, extending their intrigues over all the forts and outposts, not even scrupling to confine the Srimant Maharaja (Anandrao Gaikwad) in this fortress, and endeavouring likewise to secure my person in their custody; but the Resident, on observing this mischievous intent, in order to preserve and guard me safe from the cruel hands of those Arabs, ordered immediately two companies of sepoy to be watchful over my place of abode; upon which the Arabs more closely imprisoned the Srimant or Raja, and prepared warlike stores, water and grain, and distributed the same at the respective gates and batteries. This intelligence I conveyed to the Major, and he on his part also collected intelligence, which ascertaining that they were ready for battle, the Resident hastened to submit these particulars with the least possible delay to your consideration.

Your Honour, on viewing our inability, dispatched more troops, etc., which very much alarmed the Arab jamadars, who having already betrayed their hostile inclinations now verified and proved the same by detaining in their custody the Shrimant Maharaja. Meanwhile three of them, that were concerned in the plot of Kanhoji, applied on the 14th Shaban for their discharge, and not accepting of the Major's responsibility for their money, they carried on a daily continuation and advance of their various intrigues and machinations, and with one accord set themselves up in opposition against all.

It clearly appeared that without expelling them they would not evacuate the forts that had been so long in their possession; upon which the Major and all the other gentlemen unanimously resolved to do so; and orders were by the Resident consequently issued to the Colonel in command of the forces to prove the good name of the Hon'ble English Company and effect the enlargement of the Shrimant Maharaja, Anandrao, and for this purpose to proceed with troops and guns, and to erect batteries opposite and against the fort of Baroda. Yet during

2 or 3 days, in the hope of being able to persuade the Arabs, amicable messages were sent, but to no purpose whatever, working not the smallest influence on miscreants, so that there remaining no other recourse the Colonel fired guns for days against a grand bastion and wall, and beat the same down to the ground, and drove into the castle with a severe drubbing the Arabs that ventured out of the gate to fight and fire on the batteries in front of the gate; in the course of which, 2 or 3 hundred Arabs were killed and wounded. The energy of these measures appalled every one of them. They surrendered the Shrimant Maharaja in the palace, and renewed their loud cries for their pay, saying that they would thereon take their discharge and surrender all the forts and gates, requiring only security for the payment of the taluk money (*i.e.* arrears of revenue) and with character to be conveyed 50 kos from the town.

Upon considering this earnest desire and proposition on their part it became necessary for us to reflect that, if we did not acquiesce in it, and proceeded to storm the fortress, the inhabitants would be ravaged, and the Maharaja's life thrown into danger, and disruption issue; in view to all which it was agreed between us and the Major as most advisable to act so as should be consistent with the Arabs relinquishing their situation in this State, whence also the country might be spared, and the Maharaja be restored from the miscreants' durance. The Arabs however desired to be allowed an interval of 8 days to prepare for their departure. To effect all these points our own inability to raise the necessary funds is well known to Your Honour; wherefore we requested the Major to assist us also on this head; and on the 30th Shaban, 26th December, the whole gang of the Arabs came out of the Castle, and the Shrimant was restored to liberty and repaired with his aswari to my quarters, where he embraced the Major.

Hon'ble Sir, to describe the happiness of this deliverance my hand and pen are too weak. Thanks to Your Honour and the Hon'ble English Company's support, to which is altogether to be ascribed the Maharaja's good fortune in obtaining his release, and thence to establish the security of the Gaikwad Government through the present extrications of the Maharaja and all of us from the grips of the miscreants, an obligation which shall be acknowledged from generation to generation by every heir of the Gaikwad family and mine; nor is it ever at any future period to be forgotten. The late Shrimant, Govindrao Maharaja, procured Your Honour's friendship; and since his departure to heaven the Maharaja and myself having been fortunate enough to ensure the same; the benign consequences thereof have been experienced in your compliance with our applications for the discomfiture of the designs, and out-throw of Malharrao as well as in the present instance of our salvation from the grasp of the Arabs, by which you have saved the State that they intended to destroy by thus adventuring by their audacious attempts to strike at the Raja's life and at the reputation of the Hon'ble Company's Government. But by the providence of God and Your Honour's favourable countenance we have lived to see these happier days. Your Honour has also been pleased to save us from the trouble and attack intended towards us by Alijah Bahadur (Daulatrao Sindia) and to rescue us from the hands of these barbarian

Arabs ; unfaithful as they are and of bad conscience, you have, Sir, seasonably provided an abundant supply of troops without insisting on our being at the consequent extra expense, but have had in this a gracious view to our want of means ; all which have ended in the Company's gaining a glorious victory over the enemy. You have moreover assisted us with money at different times for the disbanding of the Arabs and for our eschewing the molestation threatened by Alijah Bahadur's troops. To raise part of the required funds the merchants and shroffs of Baroda and Trivedi of Surat have helped us ; but more immediately and in ready money have we experienced the aid of the Hon'ble Company's sarkar, which has also extended its bhandari to the aforesaid shroffs, on which we have borrowed the money. We are now considerably in debt to the Hon'ble Company. To be able to reimburse them their money and to preserve my Master's and my own credit depends entirely on the goodness of God ; and at present all the obligation lies unrequited on our side. How much ought not we then to keep these numerous favours in our memory. We do accordingly acknowledge Your Excellency as the disposer of our Sovereign and of this Government, referring for whatever has been offered by me on this subject to the Major's correspondence.

I am day and night racking my brain how to reimburse the Company's considerable loan. Meanwhile for our present deliverance out of subsisting exigencies we have only God and Your Honour to rely on. The Arabs constituting no longer any part of the garrison of the fortress of Baroda, we shall have occasion for an additional force ; and as we cannot repose our trust in any other power except the Company, I have told the Major to employ more subsidised troops to the extent of half of the 1st number ; for without them we cannot be able to execute the business of mulukgiri, etc. I am now meditating on the mode of paying them ; and as soon as a final resolution is come to, I shall write to the Major, and he to Your Honour. What can I write more ? Let esteem and affection be preserved.

Baroda, 21st January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I have the honour to enclose an account current made up with interest to the 31st ultimo, stating the payments on the occasion of the late reduction of the sibandi.

Sibandî
account

These disbursements were made on the authority of Anandrao Govindrao's drafts, which I have retained here ; and request, after the account has been adjusted at the Presidency, to be favoured with your instructions, whether I am to take a separate bond from this Government on the terms of the treaty of the 6th of June, or to keep possession of the Raja's notes as vouchers for the payments, and rest their recovery on the treaty in question.

Bombay, 21st January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

1803

We have received your letter of the 12th with the accompanying capitulation of the Arabs, which we approve of under all the circumstances of this peculiar event.

Approval

Security Since you prefer a special to a general assignment, for the recovery of the principal and interest of the further considerable and last advance thus made by the Hon'ble Company in relief of the exigencies of the Gaikwad State, we recommend it being fixed on a productive landed territory district and separate from that of the first loan, to the end that the amount may sooner be realised. This may perhaps be best found in the revenue of the Gaikwad's share of the taluka of Ahmadabad or of the pargana of Petlad.

A similar security remains yet to be obtained for the Hon'ble Company's 2nd loan to the Gaikwad State towards the funds for the payment to Sindia, on which we shall therefore also expect your report as soon as possible.

1803 *Bombay, 22nd January, 1803 (1802/03, H. P. 13)*
Bombay to the Company.

Baroda affairs We take this opportunity of forwarding to your Hon'ble Committee a duplicate of our dispatch of the 5th instant by the Hon'ble Company's ship *Sir Edward Hughes*, which will be found to convey in substance the result of the events and transactions, detailed in the papers now transmitted, inclusive of a summary report of the course of measures, which terminated on the 26th of December last in the complete establishment of the British influence at Baroda, the capital of Gujarat, and in the consequent liberation of Anandrao, the Gaikwad, from the custody under which he had recently been held by the Arab soldiery in the service of that State; events respecting which we shall have the honour to forward by the ship *Marquis Cornwallis* the details of information that remain to be submitted.

1803 *Bombay, 23rd January, 1803 (1803, P. O. 43/49)*
Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

Revenue security We have received your letter of the 14th instant, giving cover to that from the Diwan to our President, conveying his acknowledgements of the many benefits already derived to his Master and the Raja Anandrao's Government from the friendship of the Hon'ble Company, and requesting that, in consequence of the Arabs being discharged from the service of the Gaikwad, our subsidised force may be increased one half beyond the number now stipulated by the treaties of the 15th of March and 6th of June last; to which we agree, subject, as in all other cases, to the confirmation of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council; and since a larger number of our troops are already employed in Gujarat than the whole that are there to be permanently subsidised, the Diwan and the Raja will, we conclude, have no objection to fixing the date of the increased subsidy being charged to the State of the Gaikwad from the 15th of January, 1803, or 20th of Ramzan 1217 of the Hijra; for which landed jaidad must of course be assigned, so as that the Hon'ble Company may enter into the full and due possession thereof from the close of the Mrigsal or revenue year in the month of June next; at the same time as in respect to the pargana of Dholka and to the residuary territory not yet fixed on to make up the full amount of the first subsidy of sixty-five thousand Rupees per mensem; which several points we trust you will be able to bring with-

out much longer delay to a satisfactory conclusion, to the end that upon your final report thereof the proper measures may be adopted for our future management of the territory in question ; all which you will communicate to the Diwan and proceed accordingly, advising him that the Governor will shortly have the pleasure of acknowledging his letter, which is conceived in terms of such apparent proper feeling and gratitude that we will not doubt of his and his Master's sincerity to approve by their acts their being thus duly impressed with a sense of the advantages of the British alliance.

Baroda, 27th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you that Sultan Jaffir with his division of Arabs, consisting of about 500 foot and 200 horse, will depart from this to-morrow. *Jaffir to leave*

Jaffir intends proceeding to Arabia, but his brother, and the rest of the jamadars of his party propose going to the Deccan.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter to the Magistrate at Surat and of a passport which I have requested Mr. Crow to cause to be respected in the Hon'ble Company's territories within his jurisdiction.

No 1. Letter from Major Walker to Nathan Crow, dated Baroda, 23rd January.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Sultan Jaffir, a jamadar of the late Arab sibandi in the service of the Gaikwad Government is proceeding to Surat, in order to embark from that port for his native country. He is accompanied by 8 or 10 foot attendants and from 10 to 15 horsemen. *Jaffir's departure*

I have to request that Sultan Jaffir with his attendants may be permitted to reside in Surat, until they can provide themselves with a passage to Arabia, or until they shall have arranged their private concerns in that city, assuring myself that you will afford him any proper assistance for facilitating the accomplishment of both those objects.

No. 2. Passport.

This is to certify that Sultan Budder, Sultan Tallah, and other Arab jamadars, with their people, having obtained their discharge from the Gaikwad sarkar, have free permission to depart from Gujarat ; and it is requested that in passing on their way to the Deccan through any of the Hon'ble Company's territories they shall be allowed to proceed without molestation. The jamadars have engaged that their people shall conduct themselves in an orderly and proper manner. *Jamadars to depart.*

Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)
Letter from Marquis of Wellesley, dated 15th December, 1802.

The general tenor of those [Duncan's] dispatches and especially of the dispatches of the 10th, 21st & 22nd October and 20th November sufficiently manifests the expediency of effecting the entire reduction of the Arab force in the service of the Gaikwad as well with a view to principles of economy as to the security and tranquillity of the *Arab forces*

State of Gaikwad and to the influence of the British Government in that State. The Governor-General-in-Council therefore entirely approves your resolution to assist the Government of the Gaikwad with a pecuniary loan for the purpose of discharging the arrears of pay due to the Arab troops; and the terms, on which you negotiated a loan of ten lakhs of Rupees for that purpose, appear to the Governor-General-in-Council to be unobjectionable. For the same reason the Governor-General-in-Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in his dispatch of the 10th October No. 86 with respect to the policy of assisting the Government of the Gaikwad either by an additional loan or by the credit of the British Government with the further advance of money, which appears to be necessary for the purpose of effecting the reduction of the Arab troops to the number entertained under the Government of Fatesing Gaikwad. The Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that the most eligible mode of affording that assistance in the present moment would be to guarantee a loan to be made by bankers on sufficient territorial security, provided such a loan can be obtained on reasonable terms. The Governor-General-in-Council however considers the reduction of the Arab troops an object of sufficient importance to warrant the negotiation of an additional loan by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of effecting the desired reduction, unless more eligible means should offer of providing for the exigency of this occasion.

Satisfactory force The Governor-General-in-Council will be disposed to authorise a further pecuniary aid to the State of the Gaikwad for the ultimate extinction of the Arab force at the earliest practicable period of time. His Excellency-in-Council accordingly desires that you will direct your attention to the accomplishment of the object with reference to due considerations of economy and to the existing or eventual demands upon the credit and finances of the Company. The Governor-General-in-Council is further induced to authorise the prosecution of that object by the consideration that the reduction of the Arab force will afford to the Gaikwad additional means of discharging the demands of the British Government on that State.

Ganpat-rao The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the suggestion contained in your instructions to the Resident at Baroda of the 21st of October with respect to the augmentation of the British subsidiary force in Gujarat, in the event of the entire reduction of the Arab force, and His Excellency-in-Council accordingly directs that you will endeavour to combine the accomplishment of that desirable object with the measures which you may adopt for the discharge of the Arab forces in the service of the Gaikwad.

Bombay, 5th February, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)

Bombay to the Company.

Summary of Baroda affairs We had last the honour to address your Hon'ble Court in relation to the affairs of the province of Gujarat, under date the 30th of June last. From our advices on that occasion and from our subsequent dispatches to the Secret Committee of your Hon'ble Court the fullest information will have been afforded of the progress of our measures in that quarter, inclusive of the orders we had issued under the fullest

written sanction from Anandrao, the Raja, for establishing our authority within that fortress, that had up to that period remained in the entire possession of the Arab mercenaries in the service of that State, and to effect the enlargement of Kanhojirao, a son of inferior birth of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, then in their custody, that he might no longer remain an instrument in the hands of that body to overawe and control the native Administration.

In the meantime however our instructions with regard to this last mentioned member of the Gaikwad family were (as shall hereafter be shown) rendered inapplicable by the flight of that person from the place of his confinement, before circumstances admitted of the operation of our orders as to the means of effecting his liberation.

Under this disappointment our Resident confined his views to the arrangement of such a system of measures, in conjunction with Raoba, the Minister of the Gaikwad, as, under the authority conveyed in our instructions to him of the 21st and 22nd of October and 20th of November, might in the most unexceptionable manner ultimately lead to the introduction of our guards into the fort of Baroda and to the reduction or extinction of the Arab sibandi forces.

The reports from the Resident at Baroda, that stand entered on our proceedings, will be found to convey a connected detail of the progress of that officer's endeavours towards effecting such an adjustment with the Arabs as might in the first instance secure to that body all their just rights, and thereafter lead to their taking their discharge from the service of that State, an object which, as already observed, we know the Gaikwad to be particularly solicitous to accomplish, as affording the only means of ridding the Baroda Administration of the domineering influence, which those Arabs had in a course of forty years been able to establish, and which they neither wanted the power nor the inclination to exert.

But, however desirable such a peaceable adjustment had been considered, and whatever the exertions used to effect it, Major Walker's report to us of the 17th of December will show that, after a protracted negotiation with the several Arab jamadars, it was discovered that their fair promises and professions of accommodation were made but to deceive; whence it became necessary to take measures to counteract the ill effects of further evasion on their part, a course which their conduct would at an earlier period have fully justified; but for the desirableness of an amicable adjustment with them, more especially from the circumstance of their retaining in a very perilous predicament within the fortress of Baroda Anandrao, the Raja, respecting whose security in the event of a rupture we were naturally very solicitous.

An ultimate recourse to hostility thus promising the only means of bringing the Arabs to reasonable terms, no alternative was left but to reduce them to submission by force of arms; and if, as Major Walker has observed, it should appear that this negotiation terminated less favourably than had at first been expected, it will, we trust, at least be found that the rupture was alone a natural and unavoidable consequence of a series of evasions and tergiversations on the part of the Arab jamadars, who had baffled every effort at conciliation and accommodation, whilst the state of affairs in the Maratha Empire

strongly pointed to the expediency of bringing to a speedy determination a question thus susceptible of leading to intestine commotion at a period when our attention might be attracted by other objects.

Under these circumstances the English and Gaikwad forces invested the fort of Baroda on the 18th of December and continued to prosecute the operation of the siege with vigour, as per particulars in the several reports from Major Walker that stand entered in our proceedings, till at length the breach was reported practicable. At this crisis, renewed overtures were made by the Arabs, which terminated in a capitulation, by which they bound themselves to set the Raja at liberty, to evacuate the fort, to avoid all connection with the domestic enemies of the Gaikwad Government, and to quit Gujarat after the liquidation of their arrears. The terms of that capitulation also provided for the Gaikwad Government's peaceably obtaining possession of all the forts in Gujarat, of which the Arabs had the charge, and which could not have been wrested out of their hands but by a series of tedious operations. These particulars, inclusive of other details connected with this adjustment, stand fully reported in Major Walker's address to us of the 26th of December.

Having thus submitted to your Hon'ble Court the circumstances that led to the progress and successful termination of the hostilities with the Arabs, we trust that the consideration of our proceedings will appear to justify the terms of approbation expressed in our answer of the 2nd ultimo to Major Walker, as per consultation cited in the margin, since, after the promised entire expulsion of this Arab militia, who have for so many years controlled every movement of the Gaikwad State, our own influence may very reasonably be expected to succeed and operate to a like unlimited degree, as far as it may prove expedient to exercise it; under which circumstances we trust that your Hon'ble Court will not disapprove of the adjustment thus effected, since it seems to us to promise advantages equally calculated to promote the British interests in Gujarat and to lead to a more successful course of administration in that province, whilst the outlay attending it, including the first reduction of the Arabs as fully treated of in the letters from the Resident at Baroda, recorded as per margin, will not, when added to the expenses of the Campaign of 1802 up to the reduction of Kadi and of the arrangement subsequently made to enable the Gaikwad Government to discharge a debt amounting to Rupees 6,25,000 to Daulatrao Sindia, who (as already reported in our letter to the Secret Committee of the 20th of October) menaced a hostile inroad into Gujarat with a view to its recovery, exceed nineteen lakhs of Rupees; and for this amount we may truly be considered as possessing a security over all the Gaikwad's part of that province, comprehending revenue funds, which, even in the present impoverished state of the country, nearly, treble in annual income this incumbrance; besides which, there has been secured, as the first fruits of our connection with that State, a permanent annual payment on account of subsidy, of Rupees 7,80,000; and by a recent application from the Diwan of the Gaikwad it is proposed to increase that subsidy to such sum as may be equal to the maintenance of 1,000 men, in addition to those now composing the contingent in Gujarat, added to which an independent annual rental from

the parganas of Chorasi Chikhli and the Gaikwad's share of the chaouth of Surat, all three ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company, has been acquired of above 2 lakhs of Rupees per annum.

Baroda, 22nd February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you that after many evasive discussions and much altercation the accounts of the Arabs have been finally adjusted, and they have taken their departure from this place. Some of the inferior jamadars have proceeded in search of service into Kathiawar and Sind, but the principal body under the leaving chiefs have directed their route southwards.

Bombay, 28th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Miguel de Lima de Souza to Jonathan Duncan.

The Company holds four bonds from Anandrao Gaikwad as follows, *1st loan viz.* The first is a bond for seven lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees intended to discharge the current year's expense of the Company's force subsidised by the Gaikwad, and which commenced from the 1st July last at the rate of sixty-five thousand Rupees per month, and which should, I think, be carried to the Gaikwad's debit at the beginning of every month, from the 1st July last, and to the credit of the Military Establishment in Gujarat. This at the end of June next will amount to 7,80,000 Rupees. The sum of fifty thousand Rupees received under the 29th December and 14th January last, and which appears in Gopal Bechar's account closed the 31st January last, must therefore be carried to the Gaikwad's credit under those dates. The balance of this account will be at the end of June next seven lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees. As there is no specific land assigned for this, it must be recovered by securing varats or orders on the residue of the revenue of Kadi and other districts; and as the same is recovered, the head of Anandrao must be credited, till the whole is cleared, with interest.

The second bond for six lakhs and a quarter was supposing the *2nd loan* expense of the war against Kadi would amount to twelve lakhs of Rupees; but, as this was ultimately compounded for eleven lakhs, and Raoba having paid under the 2nd October last five lakhs and three quarters, a fresh bond should be taken from Anandrao for five lacks and a quarter; but it strikes me that it would be both regular and advantageous to debit the Gaikwad for the sum of eleven lakhs of Rupees under the 1st May last and to make up the same with interest to the first of October, and to credit him on that day for the whole sum and the interest thereon, whatever it may amount to, to be carried to the fresh account, to which five lakhs and a quarter paid to Sindia should be debited as an advance from the Company to enable the Gaikwad to pay that debt, which might have given him a great deal of trouble and perhaps ruined his country; and a bond under the 2nd October should, I think, be taken for the above five lakhs and a quarter, and the interest on eleven lakhs from the 1st May to the 1st October last, according to the terms of the treaty of the 15th of March, 1802. By this means the account of the expense of the war against Kadi will appear finally closed, and the fresh bond will show that the amount is for a

loan to enable the Gaikwad to pay his debt to Sindia ; the same modes, which may be taken for the recovery of the first bond of 7,30,000, must be observed for the recovery of this bond, since there is no specific revenue yet assigned for their payment.

3rd loan The loan of ten lakhs, which with exchange and interest to the 31st December last amounts as rectified account No. 1 to Rupees 10,77,447-3-96, is very well secured by the treaty of the 6th June last and the supplementary engagement signed by the Rajah at Baroda in July last. The revenue assigned for the payment of it by the treaty of the 6th of June, 1802, is sufficiently ample to clear the same with interest by January, 1805, exclusive of the twelve lakhs for which the shroffs have their separate security on the same fund under our protection.

4th loan The last loan for 8,89,683.—0—16, being for the entire discharge of the Arabs, is also well secured by the assignment of the revenue of the same districts, which (even excluding the rissud of Petlad) is more than sufficient to clear the whole with interest by January 1807, together with the shroffs' equal advance on this last account.

The whole of these four loans must go to the debit of Anandrao Gaikwad, but to prevent confusion, and that each of them should appear separately and distinct I think there should be three *heads* of Anandrao, *viz.*

1st : Anandrao Gaikwad on account of the expense of the force subsidised by him.

2nd : Anandrao Gaikwad on account of the loan to discharge Sindia's debt.

3rd : Anandrao Gaikwad on account of that loan for the payment of the Arabs. Loans on this account may be comprehended under this last head.

Bombay, 29th January, 1803, (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Bombay Council to Alexander Walker.

Sibandi account I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant with the amount current that accompanied it.

The Governor-in-Council considers the treaty with the Gaikwad as a sufficiently formal agreement and voucher for the security of the repayment of this first advance by loan to the Baroda Government, combined with the Raja's drafts or notes, which should be carefully preserved, being also attested as to their fulfilment by the receipts of the parties, to whom the moneys may have been paid.

Dr.....Gaikwad Government in account with Hon'ble.....Cr.
English Company.

1802

July 28th. Payment to the Parekhs

Samal and Mangal as per			
two receipts	Rs. 5,00,000	0	0
Loss by exchange	26,315	3	15
		Rs. 5,26,315	3 15

Payments made to sundry jamadars and
others as per Anandrao Gaikwad's drafts
on the Resident as follows :

Sept.	Drafts	Rs. 2,84,277	3	0
Oct.	"	79,086	1	0
Nov.	"	45,239	1	0
Dec.	"	91,396	3	0

Account interest	31,133	0	45
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					Rs. 10,57,448	3	60
Loss by exchange	20,289	0	55

Rupees	10,77,738	0	15
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1802 Remittances received on this account from
Bombay, viz.

July 28th. By two sett's of bills drawn on Bombay viz.
one sett. for Rs. 3,00,000 0 0
one „ for 2,26,315 3 15
Rs. 5,26,315 3 15

Aug. 21st. By 22 bills as per account
dated this day, amount-
ing to 67,100 0 0

Sept. 11th. By do 14 bills 50,000 0 0
Rs. 1,17,100 0 0

30th. By a sett. of bills on Bombay dated this
day Rs. 1,05,694 1 63

Oct. 31st. By do 1,55,380 1 57

Nov. 30th. By do 31,801 2 48

Dec. 31st. By do 1,11,281 0 94

" " " " 1,622 2 60

Rs. 10,49,196 0 37

By interest on the above account viz.

Interest as per account Rs. 31,133 45

Deduct inter-
est allowed

Trivedi as
per his ac-
count Rs. 2,993 1 77

Deduct inter-
est allowed

by on the re-
mittance
from Bombay 402 1 10

Rs. 2,591 0 67

Rs. 28,541 3 78

Rupees 10,77,738 0 15

1802

December, By balance	..	..	..	..	Rs. 10,77,738	0	15
				Rupees	10,77,738	0	15

Baroda, 14th February, 1803, (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Raoba's
straitis I have the honour to address you on the subjects mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter of the 16th instant, and which I was under the necessity of delaying for a subsequent report.

I have communicated in several conferences to Raoba your expectations that he would assign funds for defraying the expense of the current year's subsidy, which becomes due in June next, and represented the illconsequences that must ensue, should he fail in discharging the obligations of his bond, for which his brother and Kamal-ud-din are securities.

Raoba replied that he felt the full force of this engagement, and observed that he had ordered the revenue of Kadi to be kept apart for the purpose of performing it, and had intended to complete the payment from the recoverances of Kathiawar according to the tenor of the bond; but that the revenue of Kadi had fallen greatly short of his expectations, and there had been nothing obtained from this branch of the mulukgiri, as the troops had not yet been able to proceed on that service.

Raoba added that he had instructed Babaji in the most earnest manner to reserve the revenue of Kadi for the discharge of this bond, but that from the ruined state of the pargana at the end of the war, and the troubles which the Kolis have excited in it ever since, he did not think that, after paying the heavy expenses incurred on these accounts, there would remain more than a net revenue of from 1,50,000 to 1,75,000 Rupees. This amount, or whatever may be the net revenue of Kadi, would be paid to the Company, and the balance obtained from the mulukgiri, for which he was ready to give varats.

Subsidy
account I have enclosed an anticipated statement of the present year's subsidy and the probable balance that will remain due in June, framed from the result expected by Raoba.

Muluk-
giri In regard to the Diwan's offer to assign varats for the balance on the Kathiawar mulukgiri, I request to be honoured with your instructions.

At present there does not appear any other fund in Raoba's power more likely to prove productive, provided a sufficient force is sent on mulukgiri, and security obtained that the receipt of this revenue should be paid directly to us.

Jaidad
territory I have been more successful in obtaining territory to complete our jaidad, although I have not been able to accomplish your wishes in respect to the position of the ceded lands. The districts in the neighbourhood of Surat are mortgaged to Parbhudas under our guarantee, and the russuds of those contiguous to the parganas already fixed on for our jaidad are assigned to the Company and the shroffs for a series of years.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a sanad from Anandrao Sanads Gaikwad for 2,80,000 Rupees, being the balance of the subsidy, and which, including the assignments at Cambay, completes this demand. I have retained the original sanad in my possession for the present and also the separate sanads to the kamavisdars of the ceded parganas, viz. Nadiad, Bijapur, and a tappa of Kadi, directing them to deliver the charge of their respective districts to the Hon'ble Company from the beginning of the year 1860 or on the 1st of June next.

No. 1. *Statement (A) of the present year's subssidy and the probable balance that will remain due in June.*

Amount of the subsidy, exclusive of interest at 9 per cent.	Rs. 7,80,000	Subsidy account
Assignment on Nadiad	Rs. 50,000	
Balance from Nadiad expected from Mairal Narayan	30,000	
Net revenue of Kadi, the medium of Raoba's estimate	1,65,000	
	<hr/> Rs. 2,45,000	
	Rupees 5,35,000	

No. 2. *Miguel DeSouza's comment on Major Walker's statement, dated Bombay, 4th March.*

I have perused Major Walker's letter of the 14th ultimo, everything stated by him is very proper, and indeed the whole of it was arranged and settled previous to my leaving Baroda. Walker's account

The statement marked (A) is very right. The sum of fifty thousand Rupees, for which the Company had an assignment on the pargana of Nadiad, was received under the 29th December and 14th January last, as stated in my letter of the 28th ultimo. The sum of thirty thousand Rupees expected from Mairal Narayan, in consequence of having given him the kamavisdarship of Nadiad since the flight of Malharrao, will come in between this time and the 15th April next. About the same time the residue of the revenue of Kadi ought to come, and Raoba must be put in mind to press his brother Babaji to send the same.

Varats or orders on Kathiawar mulukgiri is the only thing that should be looked up to for clearing this demand; but taking them just now will answer no purpose; they should be taken just as our force set out on that service, and the officer going with it, to stand between Babaji and the officer commanding our force, should be entrusted with these varats or orders, and directed to recover the same. Mulukgiri varats

The assignment of Nadiad, Bijapur and the tappa of the Kadi pargana contiguous to Bijapur completes the jaidad for the subsidy agreed for by the treaty of the 15th March last. Possession must therefore be taken in April next, in order to put the land of the several districts in a train for cultivation. Jaidad territory

Baroda, 19th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The Arabs, excepting a few, perhaps about one hundred, have left Arab's departure

this place, and the last principal body under Muhammad Abud halted yesterday at Jhali.

I judged it prudent to acquiesce in the Diwan's desire to keep in the fort and at his house the details mentioned in my letter to the commanding officer; both because Raoba still suspects Abud to have inimical intentions, and in order to expose to as little risk as possible objects which we cannot be too vigilant to secure against the secret hostility of those who are unfriendly to the present measures.

Baroda, 19th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the commanding officer and also the copy of my reply.

No. 1. Letter from Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker, dated 19th February.

Guards I am of opinion that eighty rank and file will be sufficient for the protection of the Raja, sixty for the Leheripura Gate, and fifty for Raoba, if a guard for Raoba is necessary. These guards ought in my opinion to be relieved daily or every two days at most. All the troops at present in the fort and pura (that is the Grenadier Battalion and 2nd of 6th) I recommend being without loss of time brought into camp; and this I consider as essential, as it respects their respective duties.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington, dated 19th February.

Guards Having consulted with the Diwan on an arrangement for the security of the fort, the Raja's person and his own, he does not think that less than three hundred rank and file would be sufficient.

In this opinion of the Diwan's I have acquiesced as well as in the following distribution of the above detail.

Without the fort of Baroda two hundred rank and file with a proportion of European officers, viz. one hundred at the Raja's palace and another the Leheripura Gate.

In the pura, at the Diwan's house, one hundred rank and file.

This arrangement may take place to-morrow morning; and the guards relieved in any way that you may find most convenient.

Bombay, 9th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Subsidy We have received your letter of the 14th of February with its accompaniments, and are concerned to observe that there is likely to remain outstanding so large an amount as 5,35,000 Rupees of the current year's subsidy at the period of the expiration of the year.

Muluk-giri And with respect to receiving varats or assignments for this deficiency on the mulukgiri districts, we see little or no advantage that can attend such an expedient, which must prove unproductive, unless followed up by the march of the troops to enforce these transfers, except as far as any such written orders may be obtainable that may carry with them a prospect of being realised through your own means without

the application of military compulsion ; of which description we have no objection to your immediate acceptance of as many as shall be equal to our claims.

But otherwise, since such a substitution on our part might tend to preclude us from a more substantial eventual recourse, the taking of them may be deferred, till we have a nearer prospect of being able to avail ourselves of that medium of payment by setting on foot a mulukgiri expedition ; and in the meantime it would be very desirable that you should procure and transmit an accurate statement of the mulukgiri tribute as due from each district, with the division of it, as hitherto made, between the Gaikwad and the Peshwa, inclusive of a specification of the proportion in which the latter defrays the expense of the collection.

With respect to the sanad for the unprovided part of the original subsidy, it is very desirable, and no less reasonable and equitable that by a clause in the general treaty, lately recommended by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, the territorial jaidad, thus assigned for it, should be ceded to us in perpetuity, in the same terms as his Highness the Peshwa has forever relinquished his landed jaidad in the treaty recently concluded with Colonel Close ; the other provisions in which will be also found applicable to the expectation we must keep in view of getting all our jaidad more compactly situated, so as to connect with that acquired from His Highness the Peshwa.

The orders you have obtained on the kamavisdars, stipulating our possession to commence from June next, although as early as we can perhaps in strictness lay claim to it, may, we apprehend, prove inconvenient and prejudicial to the ensuing year's cultivation and the consequent revenue for the next twelve months, unless our agents can be deputed and enter on their charge during the course of the month of April ; by which period, the collections for the expiring year are, we understand, or ought to be either quite concluded, or very nearly over, throughout the Gaikwad territories.

We accordingly recommend this anticipation of the date of our taking charge to your best offices with Raoba, confiding also in your attention to the recovery of the 30,000 Rupees, expected from Mairal Narayan, and the larger sum from the revenue of Kadi ; both which may, we trust, be expected to be realised by the middle of next month ; and effectual care should be taken to prevent Babaji by your urgency or his brother Raoba's, aided by such other advisable means as may occur to you, from withholding or misappropriating the 1,65,000 Rupees in question.

Bombay, 16th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to transmit to you the enclosed letter from the Hon'ble the Governor to Raoji Ap- paji, the Diwan at Baroda, under date the 16th instant, accompanied by a translation for your own information.

It is left to you to deliver the original, whenever you think of it, and thereon to endeavour to procure from Raoba the cession of an eligible and, as far as possible, connected tract of country equal to the

amount of our stipulated subsidies, observing that, since the Peshwa's share of the athavisi is already engaged to the Hon'ble Company by the treaty lately concluded at Bassein, which has been now returned ratified from Calcuta, the knowledge that we are thus so soon to possess, and have the full and entire management of, one moiety of the territory in question may perhaps contribute, with such other motives as you may be able to suggest, to induce Raoba and his Master the more readily to relinquish in like manner to us the other, or such part thereof as now remains to them, in part of the aggregate of nearly 12 lakhs of Rupees, which the State of the Gaikwad will henceforth have to pay annually to the Hon'ble Company; in which case it will be next necessary to obtain the consent of Parbhudas to this transfer, which you may endeavour to obtain on adequate revenue funds being in like manner assigned, under the Company's bhandari, as at present, in favour of that shroff for the liquidation of the debt now secured to him from the mahals of the athavisi.

Alternative

In failure however of this arrangement, it will be desirable to obtain the proposed cessions as near to the sea and so as to connect, as far as may be found practicable, with the Peshwa's pargana of Dhandhuka and the Gaikwad's of Dholka, both of which stand already engaged to be ceded to the Company by these Powers respectively.

Directions

But the Governor-in-Council esteems the Gaikwad's share of the athavisi to be, in view to its local situation as well as the stipulations in the treaty with His Highness, preferable, as far as its revenue value may extend, to any other local acquisition; and you will accordingly spare no pains to obtain it, and as much more, as may be, of the funds to cover both the subsidies, in the same quarter, or from Petlad in the vicinity of Cambay, unless it should be found necessary to transfer Parbhudas' security to this last mentioned district. But in general you will attend to our obtaining the desired cessions as nearly in one spot as may be at all procurable without estranging the Gaikwad Government, and that it be near the coast, and that if possible the athavisi be comprehended therein, which may enable us to relinquish either wholly or in part our claims on the pargana of Dholka and Bijapur, and particularly on the latter, which is too far inland and consequently too much exposed to the depredations of the Kolis to be a desirable acquisition, as a permanent jaidad for our military expenses on account of the State of the Gaikwad.

The Governor of Bombay to Raoji Appaji.

Service rendered

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 19th of Ramzan, January, 1803, expressive of the grateful sentiments you entertain for the various important instances of assistance afforded to the State of Senakhaskhel Bahadur by enabling you to pay off Sindia's demand, and by overcoming the rebellious Arabs, and liberating the Shrimant Maharaja from their grasp; obligations which you justly speak of as worthy to be acknowledged from generation to generation by every heir of the Gaikwad family and of your own, and as never at any future period to be forgotten by either.

You announce yourself to be likewise sensible of the large disbursement which the Hon'ble Company have incurred by the extensive

loans made to your Master to assist in relieving him from the various accumulated difficulties above alluded to, and in sending up reinforcements of troops for these purposes, without meaning to charge the same to the State of Senakhaskhel Bahadur beyond the amount of the first subsidy of Rupees 65,000 per month, as stipulated for in the original treaty made with you at Cambay; in view to all which manifestations and truly unexampled acts of kindness, hitherto acknowledged to be unrequited on your side, you declare your sarkar to be at the disposal of the Hon'ble Company, and refer for further particulars to the correspondence of Major Walker; all which, with various further particulars, I have read and understood, and on the few last of which, I shall only remark that, had Govindrao gone in time to bring away Fate-sing Gaikwad, he might probably have succeeded, but it is now of no consequence, and cannot be immediately helped; and should Amrutrao or Holkar issue any varat (or assignment) on account of the revenue due to His Highness the Peshwa in Gujarat, you will of course pay no attention to any such requisition, but, advising Major Walker, to concert together what may be most proper to be done; and with respect to the stipulation and favourable clause obtained by you from the Peshwa respecting the amount claimed by the Gaikwad sarkar on account of Broach, that [*s*] not forgotten, but will in due time be attended to, as far as justice may warrant, when your account with His Highness comes to be adjusted.

Govindrao will have written to you that I have always given him my best advice on such subjects as he has applied to me for it, as I shall continue to do, esteeming him and Gopalrao (who has lately arrived as advised in your letter of the 10th Shaval, 2nd February) no wise different from the Hon'ble Company's own people, since in fact there is no distinction remaining between the two sarkars, which are firmly knit in the bonds of unity and close alliance.

With respect to Malharrao, it seems that he left Nadiad rather from fear than any bad design; and respecting Kanhoji, I trust that, after the several victories obtained over him by Major Holmes and Sitaram Bapu, he will not be able to occasion much more molestation.

In the conclusion of your letter you mention that, the Arabs constituting no longer any part of the garrison of the fortress of Baroda, the State of Senakhaskhel Bahadur will have occasion for additional forces; where upon you desire that a further body of troops, to the extent of half of the first, may be added to the subsidy; and I observe by your subsequent communications with Major Walker that you propose fixing the period for the commencement of this additional subsidy from the beginning of the month of January last; in which I have accordingly acquiesced, but am sorry not yet to learn the result of the deliberations which you notice to have been then engaged in for the payment of these troops, or even for the liquidation of the amount of the first subsidy of 65,000 Rupees per month for the current year. It is nevertheless most certain that both these objects are indispensably requisite to be immediately attended to; and particularly that the pay, allowances and charges incident to the additional force, which at your desire has been added to the first amount of permanent subsidy,

*Subsidy
increased*

be ensured in perpetuity through the cession of landed funds, in like manner as for the original part ; the speedy adjustment of all which I therefore very earnestly recommend to be effected by you with the respectable Major Walker ; to whom referring for further particulars, I have only to express my desire to be kept always apprised of your welfare, in which I continue to feel a very particular interest.

Baroda, 2nd April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Arab soldiers On this occasion it may be satisfactory, Hon'ble Sir, to state what has become of the Arabs who have been dismissed from the Gaikwad's service, and into whose pay the different parties have gone.

A statement of the route pursued by the different parties of Arabs from the Gaikwad service.

Arab Jamadars Sultan Jaffir has retired to Surat ; but Sultan Budder, Sultan Tallah and the jamadars of his party have gone towards the Deccan and have been entertained in the service of Holkar by Shah Ahmed Khan, a Pathan officer.

Yehya Ben Ghazi with Ahmed Ben Ghazi and others have proceeded to Khandesh, where they have found employment in the service of a Pathan named Kamal-ud-din.

Muhammad Muzkur is also gone to the southward, but it is not known in whose service he has been received.

Ahmed Ben Haidar, Saïd Salem and about 10 inferior jamadars remain at Broach. It is said that Haidar has been taken into the Peshwa's service by Balaji Kunjur.

Muhammad Abud, Muhammad Ahmed with Moosa and Hussain, jamadars, are with Kanhoji.

Abdul Rehman and Hamid Massud, two of the chouses of Yehya Ben Ghazi, together with Haidar, a Chouse of Sultan Jaffir, have found service with the Ranees of Lunaored.

Mubarek Ben Saïd, jamadar, has proceeded into Kathiawar.

The rest are dispersed, according they have found service, in parties from ten to 30 among the neighbouring petty States.

Summary The following is an estimate of the strength of each Chief.

	Arabs	Hindustanis	Cavalry	Foot
With Sultan Budder ..	250	150	225	62
With Yehya Ben Ghazi ..	200	"	125	32
With Muhammad Muzkur	100	"	100	200
With Ahmed Ben Haidar	25	50	100	175
With Muhammad Abud including the force under Muhammad Ben Ahmed	250	50	250	550
With Abdul Rehman ..	200	"	"	200
With Mubarek Ben Saïd	25	40	50	115
With Moosa, jamadar with Kanhoji	30	45	50	125
With Saïd Muhammad ..	"	25	10	35
With Jaber Buckry ..	25	20	10	55

	Arabs	Hindustanis	Cavalry	Foot
With Omer Khumbukhs and ..				
Ali Abdul, etc. in the service of some small States bordering on Gujarat	30	70	40	140
Arabs at Broach without employment	100	„	„	100
	1,260	425	960	2,645

N.B. A small proportion of the horsemen are native Arabs, most of the cavalry being from Hindustan.

Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1802/30, F. P. 13)

Bombay to the Company.

The attention of the Resident at Baroda has for some time past been particularly directed to the means of procuring adequate landed assignments for the additional subsidy now payable to the Hon'ble Company by the Gaikwad State, an object which he has already effected to the amount, first agreed upon, of Rs. 78,0,000 per annum, as per schedule in the margin. But when these assignments shall have been completed so as to include the expenses incident to the augmentation of the subsidiary force to the extent noticed in the 31st paragraph of our address of the 5th of February, we shall then be in possession of permanent territorial jaidad to the amount of nearly 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum. *Jaidad of 12 lakhs*

But, as the Gaikwad Government still labours under the pressure of heavy incumbrances, we have, as well in view to this circumstance as to the means of facilitating the cession by that State of an eligible and, as far as possible, connected tract of country for the entire amount of the subsidy, directed our Resident at Baroda to apply his unremitting exertions to the means of effecting a reduction of the expenses in the various branches of the Gaikwad Administration, so as ultimately to bring the disbursements as far as possible within the income of the State, and thereby to provide a growing fund for the liquidation of the debts and for the future necessities of that Government.

Baroda, 10th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant; and, in consequence of the latitude therein mentioned, Captain Urquhart has been appointed to the permanent command of the British guards in the fort and pura of Baroda. *Urquhart*

I beg that you will mention to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Captain Urquhart has hitherto discharged his duty in this command with great prudence, much to the Diwan's satisfaction, and with advantage to the public service.

No. 5. MULUKGIRI TRIBUTE

THE documents provide a practical illustration of the system of mulukgiri tribute and the many evils inherent in it. Though the English took exception to its predatory nature, they at last consented to allow their troops to be used on mulukgiri service, but at the same time they hoped to do away with some of its worst features, and gradually to reorganise the method of levying this tribute.

DOCUMENTS.

Cambay, 9th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Muluk-
giri
problem*

The only point in which any material difference between us may be said still to exist, is respecting the mulukgiri service, on which therefore I am particularly desirous of being favoured with Your Excellency's instructions, the more especially as I have had a recent proof of Raoba's pertinacity on this part of our connection by his having inserted in the general engagement to allot landed jaidad for the subsidy, as referred to in the 3rd article of the treaty of the 6th of June, a clause that one half of the sepoy's should proceed on this service, and the other half remain at Baroda; but, as I had never consented to this insertion, nor became aware of it until the morning after Raoba's departure, I sent this document after him for correction, which will account for its being wanting among the present vouchers, as will be found referred to in those marked in the margin, including also in the last of these numbers a description by the Raja of Bhavnagar of the nature of his mulukgiri payments to the Gaikwad State, which nevertheless possesses an established annual claim on that township and district to the amount of about 80,000 Rupees per annum; and the same general reluctance pervades no doubt all the other Chieftains, subject to this sort of military tribute, which appears to me, however, to be susceptible of ameliorated arrangement, and I have accordingly suggested to Major Walker to propose to Raoba to deliver to that Gentleman a list of the just claims on this account, that are possessed by the Gaikwad Government, with a view of endeavouring to bring the various Chieftains in the Peninsula and along the banks of the Mahi River to a regular payment of them, without requiring, as they now do, the periodical advance of an armed force.

*Duncan's
hope*

In this way the relation and realisation of this branch of the Gaikwad and the Pashwa's revenue (for a proportion of the joint collections is due to the latter) may almost unavoidably fall into our management, which may be attended with the good effect of extending our military influence throughout the Gujarat Peninsula in a way at the same time highly agreeable to the Gaikwad State; but still I wish for

Your Lordship's sanction before we actively enter on this branch of its functions, which, if sanctioned, ought the first year to be considerably productive in point of revenue, as those annual levies stand rated in the accounts, accompanying my letter of the 17th of May, at several lakhs of Rupees, whilst, for these three or four years past, few or no collections have been made.

Kadi, 13th May, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 123)

Sir William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan.

The Major [Walker] will also inform you of the proposal made by Babaji for a battalion of our native troops to accompany him on his approaching excursion [mulukgiri]. *Babaji's request*

Cambay, 15th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

I have received your letter of the 13th; and however desirous on general principles to assist the officers of the Government of the Gaikwad, I deem it too hazardous to allow of any corps of ours proceeding with Babaji without possessing fuller information of the objects he has in view or of the obstacles to be surmounted. *Refusal*

Cambay, 17th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

I have declined allowing any part of this force being employed on mulukgiri, as specified in the correspondence marked in the margin, because, chiefly from the doubts I entertain of Your Excellency's approving of any part of our force assisting on so predatory a service. I had, up to the period of the subsidy being stipulated, uniformly negatived Raoba's repeated application to apply it to this service, which is annual with this State and carried on conjointly from its own and the Peshwa's interest, extending generally through all the Gujarat Peninsula; and to engage us to take part in it, there is little doubt but Raoba would assign us a share of this periodical levy, by which also our authority might gradually be extended, and possession even taken of such part of the western line of coast from Diu to Dwarka, as Your Lordship might be pleased to sanction, either distinctly from, or in concurrence with, the suggestions to that effect contained in my separate official address to Your Excellency No. 90 under date the 11th of November last; respecting all which, I hope to be favoured in due time with Your Excellency's sentiments and instructions. *Request refused*

Cambay, 9th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

I shall write to you hereafter about the best way of conducting the mulukgiri, after I shall have heard from Bengal in answer to what I have written thither on the subject; but you know, and Gopalrao knows that I from the first refused to let the Company's sepoys be employed on such service, which is most fit for your own country or irregular troops. If therefore ours should hereafter at any time go on it, it will be a matter of favour and not what you can claim; but, as *Awaiting orders*

I wish sincerely the Gaikwad affairs to prosper, you will hear further from me on this subject after the monsoon.

Cambay, 9th June 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

Muluk-giri clause You say that owing to the bustle yesterday you forgot to ask for this [ammunition]. I dare say this is the case. The same cause made me overlook an improper addition to the khat kabuliyat that you left here, and which I therefore sent on this morning to the Major and Mr. de Souza to get retrenched from it, and to make it thereby conformable to the agreements, as well those signed yesterday and the former one. You must recollect as well as Gopalrao what I frequently said to you on this subject.

Petlad, 11th June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Muluk-giri clause Respecting the tenor of the khat kabuliyat, when first I applied to Your Honour to write to the Major to send one battalion to proceed with Babaji on mulukgiri, you then assented; and I have ever since continued to make the same representation, on which I beg of you to bestow attention. Thereafter you objected and refused; but I continued my request that you will be pleased to order one battalion to proceed every year, according to which, the clause was also inserted in the kabuliyat. If you now desire to exclude this, I shall agree on the reduction of the sibandi (Arab force); but you will be pleased to instruct the Major so as that one battalion may constantly go on this service.

Petlad, 17th June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Muluk-giri service Through the auspices of Your Honour everything is right, and in perfect tranquility.

Your Honour has been pleased to send back per Miguel Saheb the kabuliyat in order to have retrenched the article therein mentioned of the British battalion or troops proceeding to mulukgiri.

Conformably to Your Honour's order, another khat kabuliyat is written and sealed by the Shrimant with his own hand, and it goes herewith.

A separate letter is written to Your Honour, requesting patronage to the State of the Shrimant Maharaja, so as that all its concerns may arrive at a fortunate and happy issue.

What can I write more? Esteem and affection is to be preserved.

Petlad, 17th June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Muluk-giri question The khat kabuliyat Your Honour has been pleased to send back per Mr. Miguel Saheb, I received it at Petlad. In this there was inserted a clause that of the British troops, one battalion every time is to proceed to the mulukgiri of Kathiawar, which Your Honour has not admitted of, and you have therefore ordered through Miguel Saheb as well as written in a letter from Cambay that this clause must be

altered, to which I have written an answer, and Your Honour has been pleased to send word per kasid that on Your Honour's arrival at Surat you will reply.

From the beginning as well as after the reduction of Kadi my representation to Your Honour has been that you would be pleased to write to the Major to order one battalion to accompany Babaji; and thereon Your Honour has assented, only objecting that they would not go in the rainy, but would in the fair season. This was the drift of the discourse; and these verbal discussions not having been brought into the articles of agreement, I was obliged, therefore, to draw out a separate khat kabuliyat for that purpose; but, as it is your pleasure to have this clause struck out, I have accordingly conformed thereto.

Pursuant to Your Honour's order, on my arrival at Baroda, I caused a consultation with all the Arab jamadars on the point of their reduction, and it is finally settled, but for these 8 days past my indisposition delayed it; however through Your Honour's auspices I will get well.

The sibandi reduction is settled, but the money must be raised by Your Honour; the amount, after inspection of the account, I will write to Your Honour hereafter.

On the decrease of the sibandi and the Company Bahadur's 2,000 troops constantly remaining all the 12 months in Baroda, what dread will be impressed as to the service of the mulukgiri, I leave this to your judgement.

With a view to your pleasure the khat kabuliyat is written over again, and the same has been signed, sealed and attested by the Shrimant in the presence of Mr. Miguel Saheb, who has delivered the same into his hand.

I request once more that Your Honour will be pleased to order 1,000 people to proceed periodically to mulukgiri. From the date of the sibandi's reduction your troops' date of pay will commence. But, if they shall not go on mulukgiri, we shall be obliged to employ a new sibandi, and of course in such a case then we can have no use for your 2,000 men. Of all this may it please Your Honour to consider and to favour me with an answer.

Your Honour must arrange the affairs of this State. Would it be approved in any kingdom that 2,000 troops should be paid for sitting still? You are my support; be pleased to consider, therefore, and send an answer.

*Bombay, 22nd June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.*

I have received your letter of the 17th June with the amended *Assurances* khat kabuliyat therein referred to, which you mention to have been sealed by the Raja, Anandrao, with his own hand; all which is very agreeable to me.

If it please God, the affairs of the Gaikwad sarkar, will be abundantly prosperous under the auspices of the Hon'ble Company, and the advantages of the union, now so happily established between them, will be experienced from year to year. For this it is only requisite

that you continue to act by my advices and the suggestions which Major Walker shall from time to time make to you on my part.

What can I write more? Keep always in remembrance the support which you and the State of the Raja, your Master, have experienced, and rely on its continuance on the terms above referred to,

Bombay, 22nd June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan to Raoba.

Duncan justifies himself In your separate and private letter respecting the khat kabuliyat you state that from the beginning as well as after the reduction of Kadi your representation to me has been that I would be pleased to write to the Major to order one battalion to accompany Babaji; and that I had assented, only objecting that they could not go in the rainy, but would in this fair season. Upon which I desire that your relation, Gopalrao, may be questioned on this subject in the presence of the Major and of Mr. De Souza; and he will no doubt declare, as he has done to me already, that till long after the adjustment of the 1st treaty of the 15th March I had always pointedly negatived your said representations. If, therefore, under this clear knowledge of my sentiments, the first treaty was concluded, it follows that the Gaikwad State can have no claim on the English troops going on mulukgiri, because you agreed to subsidise them under a knowledge that I had constantly refused to let them be employed on mulukgiri.

It is true, that Gopalrao also added, on my questioning him on the subject in the month of May last, when the army was on its march back from Kadi, that I had, about a week or 10 days before that, acquiesced in some notice that had been again introduced in the course of conversations relative to the troops going on mulukgiri; and I am not sure, but a degree of assent of that kind may have been incidentally gained from me for extending some aid of this kind to Babaji on that particular instance; but you know that, upon the further consideration and discussion of the subject, which happened a few days thereafter, I told you very plainly, in the conference that took place between us in the large tent in the garden, that I could not consent to our troops being employed on this sort of duty, in so much that I even proceeded immediately thereafter to countermand an order that Sir William Clarke had, without any of my knowledge, given for Babaji being accompanied with part of our troops on his intended mulukgiri progress; and they were positively countermanded accordingly. After which, all I ever yielded to you on the subject was that, whilst our troops could not under any circumstances be thus employed during the monsoon, their being so hereafter must depend on the assent of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, to whom from a sincere desire to forward your concerns I should write on the subject.

Under these circumstances it was not fair of you to insert a positive clause that any of our troops should go on the mulukgiri, especially without letting me know that you had done so; and I, therefore, returned it to you for correction.

The Hon'ble Company's troops, subsidised by the Gaikwad State, are not for the ordinary purposes of enforcing the collections, which is

the business of armed peons, but for the general maintenance of your Master's authority throughout the country. Whoever resists the just operation of that authority, they will compel to submission, whether in the instance of mulukgiri or of other concerns; and as in another part of your letter you say that I must arrange the affairs of the Gaikwad State, I take the opportunity of stating to you that this business of the mulukgiri appears to be all ill managed at present and to be susceptible of an ameliorated arrangement, in view to which I propose to you to cause Major Walker to be furnished with a list of the just claims you possess on this account; when, if they be not cleared to your and his satisfaction by such means as he shall suggest, one of which may be his circulating written requisitions for their payment to the several chieftains from whom they are due, he will, when the season opens, concert with you the properest mode of enforcing the rights of the Gaikwad State by the joint means of your remaining sibandi and of the British force proceeding against the refractory; but it will be a saving both of time and trouble that a previous demand be made, and thus in time such a regularity may be induced as shall render unnecessary the constant means of violence, now had recourse to, for this service.

In acquiescing thus far in your desire respecting the mulukgiri, you will consider it not a matter of right on your part, but as proceeding from the friendship I have given you so many proofs of, and to which, I trust, I shall always continue to experience a proportionate sense of gratitude on your part.

The remaining sibandi, paga and silahdars, etc. will with the English force be able to carry on the business of the Gaikwad country. There will be no occasion to entertain a new sibandi. This you will find on experience. Part of the English force may also be employed, as occasion shall require, in garrisoning any of the Gaikwad forts and such other general services as occur. It is not necessary they should always all remain at Baroda.

Baroda, 2nd October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose for your information copies of two Babaji's letters from Babaji, dated the 6th and 23rd ultimo. These letters were muluk-delivered to me by Raoba, and I have delayed for some days forwarding giri them to you in hopes of receiving the Diwan's detailed sentiments on the subject of them, but I have been disappointed from the unhappy state of his health, which has suffered at present a dangerous relapse.

These letters I believe contain a faithful picture of Babaji's situation and of his inability to surmount the difficulties that oppose him.

It is questionable whether this ill-success has not as much proceeded from a want of conduct as of an efficient force; but from the little progress that has been made in realising this branch of the Gaikwad revenue, I am apprehensive that it may be entirely lost this season.

The object of the Diwan in communicating the enclosed letters was to obtain the assistance of a body of troops, in order to enable his brother to enforce the collection of this tribute.

The mulukgiri revenue is upwards of four years in arrears, and now

amounts to more than 50 lakhs of Rupees ; but, as this includes the Peshwa's share, which is also collected by the Government, considerably above one half of the balance only belongs properly to the Gaikwad State.

No. 1 Letter from Babaji to Raoji, dated Lohara, 8th September.

Muluk-giri-faithere It is many days since I have had the honour of receiving any letter from you, and we are without any news from your quarter ; which makes me extremely sorry. I therefore request you will inform me frequently of your welfare.

I beg to leave to inform you of the news of this place. In the month of June last, 1802, I arrived near Pethapur [*Pithapur*] and made an arrangement there for securing the payment of Pethapur [*Pithapur*] Jansay, and Varsoda [*Vursor*]. On the 5th July I arrived at Maroli, a village of the Dehgam pargana, and halted there a month, where I experienced very heavy rains. I had afterwards much trouble with the Mewasis ; but by great exertions and terror of our arms I obtained securities from Rajavat and Baramovad, besides grain and grass from them. The Ghodesarvalakars and Loharakars were rebellious and delayed me many days. I, however, intimidated them, and brought the Ghodesarvalakars to order ; but the Loharakars are rascals and did not come to the point. By the great good luck of our Master, Dhan-sing separated from them, and came to me at Maroli and gave me security for his part of 1½ wass. He also satisfied me in respect to the (Ghasdana) grain and grass, and went back to his place. Four and half wass remained unsettled from Lohara, for effecting which I made the utmost endeavours. But the people of Lohara are the greatest villains, and never came unto me ; which obliged me to move and encamp near Lohara. On hearing of my arrival here, they absconded and went to Chapera ; and from thence they began to parley by the means of other people ; and then they proceeded to ask for security to wait upon me without apprehension. When they came, they said nothing about tribute (or warat) but only talked respecting (Ghasdana) grain and grass. During 15 days I took every kind of trouble to bring them to reason, but in vain. At last I turned them out from my camp, and they went back to Chapera, where they remain quiet. I would go against Chapera, but the place is difficult of access, being surrounded by jungles and uncultivated lands. To effect this object, the force I have with me is insufficient. My army is now so much reduced that it is but a name. The old sibandi is all discharged and gone to Baroda, and I have nothing here but their colours and tent poles, which I am obliged to watch and keep people to look after. My troops are in this situation. If we should relinquish our warat or tribute from the Loharakars, that would open a custom and rule for everyone, and none of the Mewasis then satisfy us for their revenue.

If I should march from hence without success, the parganas will be destroyed by the movement of our own troops. Therefore I have preferred to remain here one month and fifteen days, during which period no exertion of mine has been wanting to ensure success, but it has not produced the effect.

I have received Vithalrao's letters from Kadi, who informs me that the Mewasis of Kavesim, Wahanypur, Bhooyin, etc. are of one opinion, and commit disturbances there, to prevent which he has not a sufficient force. Before this, he had taken security from most of the Mewasis, but they are now leagued together, and having changed their behaviour, plunder the villages, and carry away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of Kadi, besides, their horse patrol at their pleasure round Kadi. This induced Vithalrao to send a letter asking a reinforcement from me.

Baba Saheb, this work is not solely that of the Mewasis and Kolis, but proceeds from Malharrao's hand, who is secretly at the bottom of it. Malharrao sends privately letters to the Loharakar, and the Mewasis, and also to Shivram at Dhrangadhra. This Shivram is also leagued with the Mewasis, and has assembled five hundred cavalry and fifteen hundred foot. They plunder the villages. Malharrao has likewise confederated with Sindia's army. The Kolis positively talk thus: "What need we fear? After eight, or fifteen days, Sindia's troops will arrive, and then we shall have our pleasure." Thus they say what they like.

The Kolis will render no more securities to us, and those who had given securities have altered, they all think of disturbance, and I am prevented going against them by the Loharakars. I have not a sufficient number of troops to enable me to spare a detachment.

Vithalrao wrote me of this disturbance. You should order what you deem proper, and I shall go on accordingly; but Baba Saheb, Malharrao is a bad man, who is outwardly quiet, and secretly encourages the Mewasis. He has also confederated and connected his interest with Sindia. I do not mention this on suspicion, but on exact information.

Shivram corresponds with Malharrao, our force is insufficient, and by discharging our troops we have lost our courage.

If I were permitted to entertain more troops, it is not in my power, as I have no money. The sibandi was discharged with the advice and approbation of the English; now without fresh orders from the sarkar I am not at liberty to entertain any new levies. I, therefore, hope you will give this letter a proper consideration, and let me know how I am to act, that I may give Vithalrao at Kadi orders accordingly. I write you this in great haste, but shall hereafter write you more fully on all these matters.

Baba Saheb, the Kolis have committed the greatest disturbances in the territories of Kadi. Should I detach any force from hence, I shall diminish too much my own here. Therefore I expected your orders on this subject.

I have retained Dasser, jamadar, who was discharged, but without engaging any of his men. On the receipt of Vithalrao's letter, I advanced him one rozi (or 40 days' pay) for his maintenance, and sent him to Kadi.

Baba Saheb, unless 2 or 3,000 troops are appointed for the districts of Kadi, the Kolis cannot be returned under our obedience. Malharrao secretly persuades the Kolis to give disturbance. While he remains

at Nadiad, the Kadi taluk will never be in good order. The English, having compassion on Malharrao, prevailed upon you to give him Nadiad ; this was neither political nor the best thing done.

Sethi Bhogia, whom Malharrao prevailed upon to escape from Ahmadabad and, after giving him shelter at Nadiad, sent him somewhere in the vicinity, together with one Husain Pugia Anandker, has encouraged the Kolis to revolt and to make the present disturbance from every quarter, so that I am at a loss how to run after them. The securities which were taken, having changed their mind, all have refused to comply with their engagements.

People talk here much respecting Sindia's troops and intentions. I, therefore, hope that you will inform me on this subject.

The discharged sibandi are pressing for their pay. I have put them off for a month and a half, but cannot do so any longer. My life is at stake. If you send this money soon, it will be very well. If not, I am remediless and cannot be answerable for what will happen, I send this for your information. What can I write more ?

No. 2 Letter from Babaji to Raoji Appaji, dated 23rd September.

Warlike
mukh-
giri

It is some days since I have had the honour of receiving any letter from you ; which makes me extremely uneasy ; I, therefore, beg you will order to write me more particularly and frequently.

I encamped a month and half near Lohara, a village of Dehgam pargana, in expectation of effecting an arrangement for that village ; and from thence I made some arrangements for other places ; but the Loharakars, would not come to any settlement. At last I resolved to obtain a security from them for the warat and to receive only (Ghasdana) grain and grass at present from them ; but they won't even agree to this, and my endeavours have therefore been fruitless. I then determined to leave a strong detachment to watch Dehgam and Bahiyal and march from thence. For this purpose I ordered the jamadars to entertain some Sindhi cavalry and foot, altogether about 500 people. Meantime I received two letters from the kamavisdar of Kapadvanj. Contents of one letter are thus : that seven hundred cattle have been carried away by the Loharakars, belonging to the inhabitants of Kapadvanj, and that his endeavours to release them had been ineffectual. The contents of the second letter : that a village 3 kos' distance from Kapadvanj had been casually plundered in the night and set on fire, the cattle were carried away, and some of the people there killed.

I set out on the 21st September in the morning without my breakfast, and made a march through Devkarannu Muvadu ; but, before I set out myself, I despatched beni (advance) sibandi with Vithoba and Bapu Bakhshi there. They from thence went to examine the water. They had four hundred Gosains and Arabs, etc. with them ; but before they went to the river, they established proper guards. Having watered their horses, I joined them on their return, and some people from my company also proceeded and watered their horses. The road to the river was very narrow and deep, and was crowded with people. The Chaperawalas then came, and lined the two sides of the bank of the road and fired on our people, by which some of them were wounded. There was no other convenient watering place, except that river, and

the road to the river was so difficult, deep and narrow a passage that the two sides were large banks like mountains.

The enemy having posted themselves on the top of this road, where they were concealed by an infinite number of trees, I determined to move from thence and encamp at Muvadu, where there was a large well and abundance of water. I sent the colours forward to that place, and halted myself with some troops at Muvadu, waiting for the coming up of some sibandi, who were still at the river. In this situation they were again attacked by the Kolis, not with fire-arms, but with bows and arrows. Here from five to seven of our people were killed and wounded, but by great management the rest arrived safe. We had one small gun with us, which we fired on them, and called to our assistance the remainder of the sibandi; this engagement with the Kolis lasted four ghurrees.

The Kolis had from five to ten killed and wounded. The nephew of Soortau, master of one wass, and also the nephew of Gadaldi, the owner of another wass, were killed. When I found the enemy's fire diminished, I dismounted, and resolved to assault them, but our people disliked this on account of the jungles. I, therefore, gave over that resolution and returned to camp. My breakfast was this day made in the evening. That night we received no further molestation from the Kolis, but suffered much from a scarcity of water, which was insufficient for the cattle.

Yesterday morning after performing my prayers, I proceeded with the whole sibandi and five hundred horse to make a road to the river in order to get water. Having established guards, the Beldars and Tabuldars were employed to cut the trees, and they opened a road to the river. The cavalry stood in a bay of the said river, a gun was with us.

On the other side of the river there was a deserted village called Boubhay. I sent Vithoba and other people with him to examine it, as it was usual halting place. The Kolis then began to fire at us from the banks, which our people returned, and also threw at them rockets. The gun likewise fired, and the Kolis fled.

After 3 o'clock I sent the gun back to camp; and those who were sent across the river to see the waste village having returned and joined us, we then intended to go back. The Arabs left the bed of the river beating their tomtoms, and some horse also ascended, but some were yet in the same narrow road. At this time the Kolis made a great noise, and fired their matchlocks, and discharged their arrows. Those of our people that were foremost immediately ran away to the camp and nobody remained. There were still a crowd in the narrow road, and four or five of our people were killed there, and many wounded; but at last they all arrived in camp. I only remained in the river with 125 cavalry. I had a severe engagement there, and it was impossible for me to return by the road, but slowly. We killed from 10 to 15 Kolis and wounded from 25 to 30. We arrived, however, safe in camp.

Sakharam Pant Dhusay, Brahman, was killed on the road to the river, and his corpse brought away by two bargir cavalry. I regret this loss.

Krisnaji Pant (brother of this Sakharam) was killed on the Ahmadabad service, and he died here. It was decreed by the gods that he should die at this place ; for this there is no remedy.

Baba Karkhanis is wounded by an arrow on his left arm, but it is slight. I have judged right to inform you of what has happened here.

I have experienced a scarcity of water at this camp, and we passed 3 days of great suffering. The river is too far from hence, and the road is only one and difficult, and half a kos' distance from camp. At the village called Kadadra of Dehgram pargana, the Kolis are great villains, and have combined with the people of Lohara. They have left this village as waste and went away. As this village is situated on the river side, and water plenty and good, and no jungle, therefore I have appointed it for our encampment to-morrow.

The village of Chapera is two kos' distance from hence. I will perform the sraddha ceremony at this place. Baba Saheb, Malharrao persuades the Kolis to give all this disturbance. I am informed so by the bhattis who beg amongst the Kolis.

The Cutchay Mandwawalas and Narmalikars have joined at Chapera, making altogether about 3,000 people. Their families they have sent to Pautie, where is an abundance of trees and jungle.

This enemy ought to be chastised, but my force is insufficient. I now place all my dependence on the Goddess. If I leave this without a settlement, I shall be disgraced forever, and the Kolis will destroy the country ; notwithstanding this, I continue to endeavour to bring them to the point ; but they won't come to any settlement. They say they will never render securities.

I have applied for some Sindhi troops from the Patanwala, which, I think, will arrive here in two or four days ; also I have endeavoured to enlist some Kolis from Lohara and some from other places to our assistance. I intend to make an assault in the name of our Shrimant against those rebellious Kolis and will chastise them. I have also called one hundred hatchet-men from the villages to cut the trees ; and unless I chastise them, I shall enjoy no happiness. Yesterday night the Kolis assembled in the jungles near our camp, and fired muskets from thence against us, and we fired our guns and muskets on them. This engagement lasted 4 ghurrees. At last they ran away, and we had no further molestation that night ; but as for this day, I cannot foretell what shall happen, yet you will have no occasion to regret it. It is the jungles that incommode us, for otherwise the Kolis are not of great consequence.

Since I arrived at this place, I have not heard of any disturbance in Kapadvanj. The Kolis are freebooters, they fire from trees, and our people fear to enter the jungles, but they have no apprehension of the enemy. All our people, paga, Ghorpade-Pandhars and Sindhi cavalry did their duty well at the river ; most part of the silahdars remained by me to watch the camp ; you will not blame anybody, as everything has happened agreeably to the decrees of heaven.

The news of Kadi you may have received, as it is three days since I have any letters from thence. The cloth for the use of the Dasara,

if you have dispatched it here, it is very well ; but, if this is not convenient, do send yours and Bhawoo's letters to the people in this camp, agreeably to my first information to you.

I hope you will send one jaripatka for (my son) Mallba here. A man from Tazoo arrived here who informed me that this people have gone to bring goats, and he assures me that they will bring enough for the use of the Dasara ; but I do not know whether he will bring them in time or not. In the camp which I have appointed, as the Endoortalukars, and Mandawalas are close to it, they will join us. The Lahorawalas are villains, and they have support from Malharrao, who is a bad man ; therefore they are so disobedient. This being the season for the recovery of the revenue, I am sorry for it passing without success. If I should be able to chastise the enemy before the Dasara, very well ; otherwise I shall march to Endoor, and place a sana (inspector) at this place.

I beg you will clear me from the hands of the discharged sibandi.

Bombay, 14th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)

Letter to Alexander Walker.

We have received your letter of the 2nd of October, with the correspondence between Babaji and Raoba therein referred to. *Muluk-giri assistance*

Understanding from the latest private intelligence that Raoba is on the recovery from his late indisposition, it will afford us satisfaction to receive from you as early as possible a detailed state of the Diwan's wishes respecting the means of accomplishing the mulukgiri service during the season that is now opening ; and which, on every account, we are unwilling to allow to elapse, without promoting the recovery of as much as possible of the outstanding revenue now so long due on this account.

Upon this principle we consent to afford the minister all reasonable assistance ; and shall be ready to give our sanction to any well-digested system for the realising of this revenue, that you may be able to adjust.

Baroda, 22nd October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the honour to address you under the 2nd instant on the subject of the collections known by the name of mulukgiri, which form a considerable branch of revenue, and were formerly one of the most productive sources of the Gaikwad's income. When the powers of the Government were more vigorous, this branch of the revenue was seldom in arrear, and was collected at a small expense. It was usual to go yearly on the service, which consisted of a regular circuit, and the recoverances were always made within four months. *Muluk-giri difficulties*

In consequence of the disturbances in Gujarat, which have otherwise employed the Gaikwad forces, this is now the fifth year since the last mulukgiri expedition. This delay in enforcing the demand has at once inspired the tributaries with the inclination, and afforded them the means, of resistance. Hence, although the forces under Babaji are not less numerous than the body of troops which formerly accomplished the service with ease, they have been unable to make any progress, and there appears a general resolution amongst the petty Mewasi

Chiefs to resist the payment of their tribute. Some of the more considerable tributaries in Kathiawad, presuming no doubt on the inability of this State to assert its privileges, have lately sent out mulukgiri expeditions on their own account.

Raoba and, I believe, Babaji himself is convinced that they will not succeed in making these collections; and while this failure will increase the opposition next year, it will afford also opportunities of dissipating the revenue, which may render its recovery hereafter impracticable.

Swayed by these considerations, Raoba has made an application for the assistance of a battalion or a force of not less than 600 men with two field-pieces to be employed during the present fair season on mulukgiri. For this assistance he has stipulated to pay a lakh of Rupees, exclusive of the expense of powder and shot, which is to be charged separately.

All military operations are to be directed by the English commanding officer, and after a due consultation with Babaji; this person, should an attack be necessary, is to obey the orders he may receive from the British commander.

The regulation of the route and the arrangements with the Rajas or Chieftains for the payment of their tribute, Raoba proposes, shall remain principally under Babaji's direction; but, as the Diwan means that the surplus recoverances shall be applied to discharge his bond for 7,30,000 Rupees, the expense of the subsidised forces for the current year, and as much more as may be available for liquidating the other debts due by the Gaikwad State to the Company, I beg leave to propose that a person may be specially deputed to keep an account of the collections and be joined in a commission with Babaji to effect their realisation. I would recommend Captain Williams for this service if it should meet your approbation, as an officer agreeable to both the brothers and likely to prove besides of essential use to me, either as a channel of communication with Babaji or as a check upon his conduct. He will be further serviceable by keeping me regularly informed of the passing transactions, and by always residing near Babaji be the means of maintaining a good understanding with that Chieftain, and managing the correspondence between him and the commanding officer.

I shall also recommend to Raoba to send from hence a person of some experience and capacity to accompany Captain Williams and to concert with him such arrangements as may from time to time facilitate the collections.

There is no doubt but that Babaji's system, which seeks to accomplish everything by force, without any conciliatory expedient, forms one principal cause of his ill success. I shall therefore propose to the Diwan in the terms of your letter, Hon'ble Sir, of the 22nd of June last to circulate in conjunction with him written requisitions to the several Chieftains, demanding their respective payment before we proceed to enforce by hostile means the rights of the Gaikwad State. In order to carry this arrangement into effect I have obtained from Raoba the enclosed account of the annual mulukgiri revenue belonging to the Peshwa and Gaikwad Governments.

In the present state of affairs with Sindia, and at Baroda with the Arabs, I imagine it would not be your wish to diminish the contingent so much as would be the consequence of detaching so considerable a part of it as is required for mulukgiri. *More subsidiary troops*

It is from these considerations that Raoba has consented to subsidise a new force rather than reduce that which he conceives to be necessary for his security here.

I shall, therefore, detain, until I receive your answer to this address, the 2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment and a proportion of the relieved artillery; and even with this assistance, from the sickness of that native Corps, it will be either necessary to reinforce it with 200 men from the contingent or to send a more effective battalion in order to furnish a detachment of 600 rank and file.

I shall hope, Hon'ble Sir, that this measure may be entitled to your approbation, as it detains in Gujarat an additional body of troops, and provides for their support, which may be equally desirable in the present juncture. It keeps collected a force sufficiently respectable at this place, and appears to me the best expedient for ensuring the co-operation of the Gaikwad army in the defence of its own territories; for it is only by joining Babaji with a part of our forces, and putting him under the direction of an intelligent officer, that we can in any degree depend on his movements or expect them to be directed with advantage for the public service.

Baroda, 22nd October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 130A)

Mulukgiri account.

Account of the annual mulukgiri revenue of Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha, distinguishing the shares belonging to the Peshwa and Gaikwad respectively. *Mulukgiri accounts*

Taluka	Kathiawar	Gaikwad's Share	Peshwa's Share
Moorvey [<i>Morvi</i>] including Tunkarray			
[<i>Tankara</i>]	72,000	13,000
Nowannuger [<i>Navanagar</i>]	48,750	37,903.2
Dharole [<i>Dhrol</i>] with bhayad	4,325	
Razcot [<i>Rajkot</i>] with bhayad	4,500	21,550
Mauje [<i>village</i>]			
Mengne [<i>Mungoni</i>] with bhayad	550	
Razpur [<i>Rajpur</i>] and Khandadkhar			
[<i>Kharazura</i>]	701	
Bhandvah [<i>Bhawa</i>]	215	
Bahari [<i>Dheri</i>] and Mooley [<i>Muli</i>]	75	
Shee Shong [<i>Sisany</i>]	50	
Werpur Kharody [<i>Virpur Khureri</i>]	450	2,000
Sadvo Thulvavady [<i>Saotul & Wari</i>]	250	1,000
Gondul Dhoraja [<i>Gondul Dhoraji</i>]	61,925	61,925
Bellkhaw [<i>Bhilkhwa</i>]	8,300	
Atteste [<i>Atkote</i>]	100	2,678
Koopaus Koteolay [<i>Kupachekothre</i>]	225	

Taluka					
Baturah [<i>Batwa</i>]	7,000	32,000			
Foll Bunder [<i>Fulbunder</i>]	6,000	29,000			
Joonagad [<i>Junagad</i>]	59,300	14,000			
Mauje					
Amrapur [<i>Umrapur</i>]	70				
Taluka					
Draupham [<i>Drafa</i>]	500	4,500			
Mauje					
Bugsurah [<i>Ramsura</i>]	2,300				
Babrahwad [<i>Bahrawur</i>]	2,600				
Taluka					
Amrolly [<i>Amroli</i>]	3,068				
Mauje					
Chimardej [<i>Chumardi</i>]	600				
Taluka					
Chowdah [<i>Chaora</i>]	2,500				
Babruh [<i>Babra</i>]		2,500			
Dattah & Shavoya [<i>Dawa Suwaya</i>]	4,600				
Pally Tanaye [<i>Paliiana</i>]	5,500				
Wallah [<i>Wank</i>]	3,000				
Ghudnally [<i>Ghuriyali</i>]	1,500				
Sumdegamay & Sallonja [<i>Sumdiyale</i>]	6				
& <i>Chabute</i>]	675				
Mauje					
Saypoor Cateolay [<i>Sajpur Kothre</i>]	150				
Rattonpur [<i>Rutunpur</i>]	465				
Taluka					
Wadwan [<i>Wadhwan</i>] including the vil-					
lages of the bhayads		34,346.2			
Sawyellah [<i>Sayula</i>]		1,500			
Mooley [<i>Muli</i>]		2,720			
Wankanare [<i>Wakanir</i>]		12,549			
Choodah [<i>Chura</i>]		1,000			
Cayajee's Coteday [<i>Kayajiche Kothre</i>]		500			
Luggernuts villages [<i>Lugurchegave</i>]		3,500			
Coteday Sagany [<i>Kothre Sagame</i>] includ-					
ing bhayads		21,025			
Khirsurah [<i>Khursura</i>]		3,000			
Jaitpur [<i>Jetpur</i>]		34,690			
Prah's Cotezai [<i>Pithache Kothre</i>]		3,450			
Allumdhumnary [<i>Alumdhunyani</i>]					
taluka Alumdhunyani	4900				
Mauje Jaher [<i>Juhur</i>]	2300				
Mauje Gennallah [<i>Girmala</i>]	275				
sundries [<i>Kirkol</i>] [<i>sundry</i>]	955				
		8,430			
Jussaipoorah [<i>Jusapura</i>]	550				
Dhussah [<i>Dhusa</i>]	5,800				
Khavany [<i>Kewani</i>]	1,884				

Mauje	Washanay [<i>Unchane</i>]	..	..	825	
Taluka	Bhundly [<i>Jadli</i>]	..	..	2,666	
	Jallyin [<i>Jaliya</i>]	..	..	2,400	
	Bajahmay [<i>Bajane</i>]	..	..		14,720
Mauje	Gedeeyin [<i>Guriyo</i>]	..	..		2,000
	Pushyan [<i>Puchigaon</i>]	..	..	750	
Taluka	Chavaallas [<i>Chuvulchigave</i>]	villages			
	Mauje Zoottanah [<i>Zuvia</i>]	..	..	3,323	
	Jaypur [<i>Ijpur</i>]	..	..	403	
	Santhull [<i>Chaihlen</i>]	..	..	438½	
	Goomanpoorah [<i>Gumanpur</i>]	..	..	504	
	Mahomedpur [<i>Mahomedpur</i>]	..	..	286	
	Jacasmay [<i>Bhakasume</i>]	..	..	49	
	Paulel [<i>Palde</i>]	..	..	562	
	Nundasah [<i>Nudasa</i>]	..	..	64	
	Wessodah [<i>Visdora</i>]	..	..	908	
	Rattayee [<i>Ratai</i>]	..	..	31	
	Dillaly [<i>Pikeli</i>]	..	..	162	
	Wittullapur [<i>Vithalpur</i>]	..	..	200	
	Dacowdah [<i>Dekaware</i>]	..	..	3,300	
	Sheenyar [<i>Chanipur</i>]	..	..	1,375	
	Cookware [<i>Kookwas</i>]	..	..	2,010	
	Punhar [<i>Puhar</i>]	..	..	1,325	
	Dhadhanah [<i>Dhudhana</i>]	..	..	1,810	
	Wadode [<i>Vonota</i>]	..	..	2,700	
	Magonah [<i>Mugona</i>]	..	..	300	
	Agwah [<i>Agiva</i>]	..	..	300	
	Cattoosure [<i>Kuthosun</i>]	..	..	175	
	Goonjalah [<i>Gunjala</i>]	..	..	75	
	Patdee [<i>Pakuri</i>]	..	..	5,000	
	Dhusadah [<i>Dhusara</i>]	..	..	11,700	
	Zinzundah [<i>Jhijwara</i>]	..	..	13,500	
					50,601.2
Mauje	Chacklah [<i>Chulakula</i>]	..	..	2,300	
				4,09,521	5,38,119.2

Mahi Kantha

				Gaikwad's share	Peshwa's share
Mauje	Khuradah [<i>Khureda</i>]	..	..	1,401	
	Dhaderway [<i>Bhadurva</i>]	..	..	9,200	
	Raneiy [<i>Raniye</i>]	..	..	750	

Pargana					
Allynah Transray [<i>Ulna Thasra</i>]	..	..	..	..	3,100
Mauje					
Puddal & Maoasy [<i>Puroule & Mewasi village</i>]	..	..	..	..	6,215
Kasbah					
Badah Sinnore [<i>Bala Sinor</i>]	..	..	..	..	11,750
Mauje					
Jettadee [<i>Itari</i>]	..	..	..	..	50
Taluka					
Uttersoombay, Cunypoor, etc. [<i>Uttur-soobe, Gowanipur</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,059
Mauje					
Shepudyay [<i>Chipuria</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,001
Ackreepoor [<i>Umripur</i>]	..	..	..	..	372
Moondale [<i>Mundle</i>]	..	..	..	..	205
Araul [<i>Udal</i>]	..	..	..	..	201
Bhurcoodah [<i>Bhurkunda</i>]	..	..	..	..	131
Sheepeeal [<i>Pichiyale</i>]	..	..	..	..	244
Caukercaud [<i>Kamurkhar</i>]	..	..	..	..	125
Ghodasun [<i>Ghorasur</i>]	..	..	..	..	4,251
Khudaul [<i>Khural</i>]	..	..	..	..	3,401
Cottanah [<i>Kutiyali</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,201
Bhattarah [<i>Bhayara</i>]	..	..	..	..	412
Maheesa [<i>Muhisal</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,150
Lawhad [<i>Luvhar</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,001
Amarachay Maswaday [<i>Aharache Muware</i>]	..	..	..	..	701
Palloodudah [<i>Fuludre</i>]	..	..	..	..	550
Pathavud [<i>Puthavud</i>]	..	..	..	..	66
Waghavett [<i>Vaghat</i>]	..	..	..	..	75
Bugdole [<i>Bagdol</i>]	..	..	..	..	34
Rattonpar [<i>Rutunpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	75
Khaunpoor [<i>Khanpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	501
Hurgollychay Woomchalay [<i>Dhursanechowchale</i>]	..	..	..	..	976
Wadodud [<i>Baroda</i>]	..	..	..	..	198
Bardolly [<i>Bardoli</i>]	..	..	..	..	442
Shellkee [<i>Shulmi</i>]	..	..	..	..	275
Samitrayee [<i>Shamilgi</i>]	..	..	..	..	100
Kudjodraw [<i>Kurjohara</i>]	..	..	..	..	150
Wattwah [<i>Watwa</i>]	..	..	..	..	126
Undrod [<i>Irdar</i>]	..	..	..	..	275
Wussnay [<i>Wasna</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,196
Wersoda [<i>Vursor</i>]	..	..	..	..	3,151
Pethapur [<i>Pithapur</i>]	..	..	..	..	11,510
Manshay [<i>Manse</i>]	..	..	..	..	15,454
Leehodah [<i>Limbora</i>]	..	..	..	..	370
Soonachay Mowaday [<i>Sumachemuware</i>]	..	..	..	..	51

Pargana					
Hinsola [<i>Hurrol</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,084
Paratee [<i>Paranti</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,751
Mauje					
Muggodee [<i>Mungori</i>]	..	..	..	..	150
Manpur [<i>Manpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	686
Santintah [<i>Satwa</i>]	..	..	..	..	800
Amaly Yaway [<i>Umliyar</i>]	..	..	..	..	151
Taluka					
Indoor [<i>Hudure</i>]	..	..	..	..	92,221
Ahmadnagar Cotah's [<i>Amulgur Katti's</i>] villages	..	..	..	..	16,408
Mauje					
Wellasver [<i>Walasun</i>]	..	..	..	..	431
Huddole [<i>Hurole</i>]	..	..	..	..	175
Ghudwaday [<i>Dhurware</i>]	..	..	..	..	4,816
Dautah [<i>Datar</i>]	..	..	..	..	3,201
Sovade Sunay [<i>Sudasune</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,300
Taluka					
Kankerage [<i>Kajarje</i>]	..	..	..	..	14,184
Chawallay's villages [<i>Chuvulchigaon</i>]	..	..	..	..	3,787
Mauje					
Cattoosum [<i>Kutusun</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,027
Taluka					
Pattanpur [<i>Pahlunpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	35,901
Mauje					15,000
Barrah Mowaday [<i>Burumware</i>]	..	..	..	..	135
Woomatay [<i>Umete</i>]	..	..	..	..	15,001
Ungud [<i>Unugre</i>]	..	..	..	..	301
Calloo [<i>Kaori</i>]	..	..	..	..	100
Bhanpoorah [<i>Bhanpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	40
Pargana					
Nariad's maujes and villages	..	..	..	..	4,100
Mauje					
Kunkniespoorah [<i>Kamwachapura</i>]	..	..	..	..	353
Daheerin [<i>Duithan</i>]	..	..	..	..	7,501
Gallway [<i>Golve</i>]	..	..	..	..	251
Sarode [<i>Sarod</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,025
Werpur [<i>Virpur</i>]	..	..	..	..	2,990
Taluka					
Untoorley [<i>Almeli</i>]	..	..	..	..	1,600
					<hr/>
					7,09,143.2
					5,53,019.2
Mahi Kantha's sukdi, bini, bhandari, pharmas, fines, & by the means of Hari Singh and others in the year 1853					
to the late rule	..	..	..	..	25,518.2
Sundries for Kathiawar bini bhandari by the means of Shivram Jagdish in the year 1854	..	..	..	..	12,101.1
					<hr/>
					37,619.3

Gaikwad's share				
Mahi Kantha	..	25,518.3		
Kathiawar	..	6,010		
		31,619.3		
Deduct Peshwa's share from the above	..			
			31,619.3	6,000
			7,41,763.2	5,59,019.2
Abrstact of the revenue from mulukgiri				
		Gaikwad's share	Peshwa's share	Total
Kathiawar, Jhalawar Chuval,				
Jutwar etc...	.. ..	4,09,521	5,38,019.2	9,47,540.2
Mahi Kantha	.. ..	3,00,622.2	15,000	3,15,622.2
		7,10,143.2	5,53,019.2	12,63,163
Bini bhandari	.. ..	31,619.3	6,000	37,619.3
		7,41,763.1	5,59,019.2	13,00,782.3

Baroda, 31st October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Mulukgiri detachment Previous to the receipt of your commands under the 14th I had the honour to address you on the 22nd instant on the subject of the mulukgiri collections, and transmitted a plan for the realisation of that revenue. I have now the honour to enclose a translation of the Diwan's letter on the same subject, which will more fully explain the means he has in view for accomplishing the mulukgiri service and the advantages he proposes to us for assistance.

The success of this enterprise must in a greater degree than any other be entrusted to the prudence of the officers who are appointed to carry it into execution; but on a further consideration of the difficulties that may attend the service this season from the circumstances which I have had the honour to represent to you, I beg leave to suggest that the force employed may be sufficiently strong so as to fear no check or overthrow.

Instead therefore of 600 ranks and file with a proportion of artillery for two guns, I shall take the liberty to propose, that the detachment be augmented in Europeans and natives to 1,000 men, and that the number of field-pieces are doubled.

No. 1. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Major Walker, dated 22nd October, 1802.

Raoji's request After succeeding in the warfare of Kadi the Hon'ble the Governor negotiated with me to leave two of the Company's battalions at Baroda; and this being determined, I spoke to His Excellency that one of these battalions should proceed on mulukgiri; but, as His Excellency did not approve of this measure, you and myself returned to Baroda and observed the situation of affairs here.

For these four or five years there have been no recoverances of mulukgiri, and about 50 lakhs of Rupees are now due on that account. We have been endeavouring to effect this matter according to our means; but, since it was resolved to keep two of the Company's battalions at Baroda, we have reduced two lakhs and a half a month of our own sibandi; wherefore after providing for the usual garrisons there does not remain a sufficient force for mulukgiri. Should we think of entertaining more troops, you are well qualified to judge that this would not answer the plans we have concerted for the good of this State.

We look to you as the Company's representative here for assistance; and I have, therefore, requested of you several times to send one of these two battalions on mulukgiri; but you have answered me that, while we were uncertain about Sindia, and the Arabs refused to obey the sarkar's orders, you could not diminish the force here. As I was also sensible of the truth of these circumstances, I could not do otherwise than acquiesce; but now it happens that a relief for the troops here is coming from Cambay; and as we shall then have some force to spare, I request that one battalion may be sent on mulukgiri.

I agree to pay a lakh of Rupees for the assistance of this corps and 2 guns until the end of May next, which sum shall be paid from the mulukgiri and by varats on Babaji. The expense of ammunitions which the Company will provide must be a separate charge and the only one. *Raoji's offer*

Should this battalion be continued longer on mulukgiri, its further payment shall be settled according to your opinion and mine.

Should we by means of this assistance and the favour of God succeed in collecting the arrears of mulukgiri, I propose to apply the surplus recoverances to pay the amount of a bond executed to His Excellency for the sum of seven lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees on account of the present year's subsidy. I have besides set apart the revenue of Kadi for the liquidation of this debt; but what may fall short, shall be paid from the mulukgiri.

Should the terror of the battalion be the means of obtaining greater recoverances, it is likewise my intention to apply them to discharge, as far as they will go, the further debts due by this State to the Hon'ble Company.

All military operations are to be directed by the English Company's officer and after a due consultation with Babaji; should an attack be necessary, he will conform to the advice of the British commander. The regulations of the route and the arrangements with the Rajas or Chieftains is entrusted by this sarkar to Babaji, and I request you will recommend the person appointed by you to afford Babaji his advice and assistance on the business, and to see everything done for the advantage of this State, that there may exist the best understanding between him and Babaji.

Every business will be properly considered between these two; and what is best to be done, duly performed.

I have thus agreed to pay a lakh of Rupees for this assistance including all expenses, excepting powder and shot; besides this, we shall be answerable for no other expense.

Bombay, 20th November 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Bombay's consent We have received your letter of the 22nd and 31st of October with their accompaniments on the subject of the mulukgiri service, which, in the trust and confidence we place in your local knowledge and discretion, we authorise your directing to be entered on, as soon as circumstances may admit with a force not less than the one specified in the latest of your said addresses, and to be otherwise undertaken and prosecuted in all other respects under the several precautions you have suggested, inclusive of the appointment of Captain Williams for the purposes you have proposed.

Bombay, 20th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Bombay policy We have the honour to forward to Your Excellency copies of two letters from the Resident at Baroda under dates the 22nd and 31st ultimo together with the answer which we have this day written to Major Walker, conveying our acquiescence in the eventual employment of a detachment of 1,000 men on the mulukgiri service in Gujarat, which may, we trust, be honoured by the approbation of Your Excellency as tending to extend and confirm our influence in that province, at the same time that it will restore and consolidate the authority of Gaikwad Government over its dependencies and oblige these semi-independent Chieftains to account for the tribute respectively due from them, as ascertained by their payments during a long, friendly course of years.

Bombay, 25th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 130A)

Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.

Mulukgiri troops Meanwhile the Baroda Administration have made a proposition to our Resident to subsidise till the end of the month of May next an additional body of our troops to the number of 1,000 men, to be employed in conjunction with a force on the part of that Government on the mulukgiri service, a term applied to an expedition undertaken with the view of collecting the revenues of the State from its tributaries by making a yearly circuit for this purpose. This has long been a prevalent usage in Gujarat, and we have accordingly acquiesced in the measure, under suitable precautions, as calculated at once to extend and confirm the influence of your Government in that province and to restore and consolidate the authority of the Baroda Administration, which has in itself proved unable, from the effects of intestine commotion and other causes, for the last 5 years to undertake this service, a circumstance that has not only occasioned a defalcation of revenue to the Gaikwad, but also tended to inspire the tributaries of that State with a disposition to withhold established dues and to refuse submission to their superior or liege lords, the Gaikwad and the Peshwa; for both of these Chieftains are entitled to share proportionally in the recoverances thus made.

Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)

Mulukgiri scheme Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 15th December, 1802.

The periodical employment of any part of the subsidiary force to

compel the payment of the claims of the Gaikwad State on account of what is termed the mulukgiri service is certainly objectionable on general grounds, and it is desirable that no stipulation to this effect should be admitted into the treaty without absolute necessity.

The Governor-General-in-Council is however aware of the importance of securing to the State of Gaikwad the regular collection of the mulukgiri, and accordingly is prepared to expect that the aid of our forces may be required for that purpose. His Excellency-in-Council wishes that the employment of our forces for such a purpose should be limited to extraordinary emergencies, and that the British arms should not be employed in the ordinary collections of the revenue.

If an amicable arrangement can be effected under the mediation of the British Resident at Baroda to ensure the regular payment of the annual tribute, justly due to the Gaikwad on that account, without requiring the periodical advance of a military force, as suggested in the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, an acceptable service will be rendered both to the State of Gaikwad and to the British interests in Gujarat. The value of our alliance with the State of Gaikwad will be increased in proportion to the augmented degree of tranquillity and prosperity which such an arrangement is calculated to secure within its dominions.

The Governor-General-in-Council has declared his opinion that the employment of the subsidiary force for the purpose of enforcing payment of the mulukgiri tribute is objectionable. The Governor-General-in-Council considers the circumstances detailed in your dispatch of the 20th ultimo to be of a nature to render a deviation from that principle in the present instance a measure of expediency. His Excellency-in-Council therefore approves your acquiescence in the proposed employment of a detachment of the British troops in conjunction with those of the Gaikwad for the realisation of the arrears of the mulukgiri.

At the same time His Excellency-in-Council is apprised that the present crisis of the affairs of the Maratha Empire may render it expedient to suspend the adoption of that measure. His Excellency-in-Council therefore leaves the decision of this point to the exercise of your discretion. It must be however distinctly understood by the Gaikwad and his minister that the employment of the British troops on the present occasion will not be considered to establish a claim to the services of the subsidiary force on similar occasions in future. His Excellency-in-Council concludes that you will have transmitted instructions to the Resident at Baroda desiring him to avail himself of this opportunity to accomplish the arrangement with respect to the mulukgiri tribute, suggested in the 13th paragraph of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan's letter of the 11th of June, and to which the 42nd paragraph of this dispatch refers.

Baroda, 5th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

In consequence of the capitulation at Baroda the Arabs are to surrender all the forts they have in their charge to the officers of the established Government. It would however be unsafe to detach troops

*Troops
at Baroda*

on mulukgiri until the Arabs are separated and sent away, and the country secured against the depredations of Kanhoji.

Bombay, 9th March, 1803 (1803. P. D. 43/49)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Mulukgiri scheme The taking of them (*mulukgiri varats to cover a deficit of 5,35,000 Rupees of the current year's subsidy*) may be deferred till we have a nearer prospect of being able to avail ourselves of that medium of payment by setting on foot a mulukgiri expedition; and in the meantime it would be very desirable that you should procure and transmit an accurate statement of the mulukgiri tribute, as due from each district, with the division as hitherto made, between the Gaikwad and the Peshwa, inclusive of a specification of the proportion in which the latter pays the expense of the collection.

Baroda, 17th March, 1803 (1803. P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kolis and Mewasis The Kolis and Mewasis have at all times discovered an untractable disposition and an inclination to embrace every opportunity to shake off the Gaikwad yoke.

The revolution and disputes, that have agitated the Government for the last ten years, have been favourable to their natural tendency, and those tribes have been encouraged in their opposition or rebellion from the embarrassed circumstances of the Administration.

By artfully availing themselves of the name and countenance of the parties contending for authority they have rendered themselves useful to the one and formidable to the other, and of late years their influence has increased.

Support Kanhoji During the siege of Baroda the Kolis and Mewasis to the north of the Mahi, where they are most numerous and disorderly, entered into a general confederacy against the Gaikwad Government, but their efforts wanted vigour and direction and were repulsed or checked by the native forces of the State. Although the first enterprise was disappointing, they suffered but little loss, and they eagerly joined Kanhojirao as soon as he appeared in that quarter. They supported his rebellions by unusual exertions, which in the ordinary course of the military operation of this Government would not have been speedily overcome, but they were unable to withstand the rapid assaults of the English detachment; and Kanhoji, finding their strongest holds forced by our troops, retired from their district and finally out of the Gaikwad territory.

Against Mewasis The Mewasis have for the present separated, but I have thought it advisable not to lose the advantage of our success and, while it is fresh, to seize the opportunity of obtaining the submission of these turbulent tribes.

A settlement with these people is indispensable for securing the tranquillity of Gujarat, and I have been strongly pressed by Raoba to effect the arrangement, but I am in the first place desirous that he should put in a train of adjustment the several unsettled claims on his Administration.

The service against the Mewasis will keep the troops in a situation

favourable for any other that may be required of them to be recalled without incurring a general danger.

Baroda, 17th March, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

As the different heads of intelligence justify a conclusion that Kanhoji has for the present given up the contest, it may appear expedient to send a detachment on mulukgiri, and I beg in that case to be honoured with your instructions. Should no external enemy threaten Gujarat, it appears to me that this expedition may be undertaken without danger, and prosecuted with considerable prospect of success, before the rainy season, on the footing of your former orders. *Kathiawar mulukgiri*

Babaji has passed Kadi on the way to Kathiawar; and, unless he is attended by a body of our troops, one of two things may be expected, either that he will be unable to collect this revenue or, if he is successful, that it will be dissipated and embezzled.

There is another strong reason, should all other circumstances be favourable, which may be urged for undertaking the expedition. Since Malharrao has retired into Cutch, it is rumoured that he is collecting troops and has for that purpose deputed his 3 brothers into Sind.

Mukundrao is also at the head of a party in Kathiawar, which is increasing, and which he subsists at the expense of Gaikwad State. The designs or expectations of these men, whatever they may be, can be effectually disappointed by detaching a body of troops into the northern part of the Peninsula on the service of mulukgiri.

Bombay, 1st April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th of March we have to express our acquiescence in the general views to which it adverts and to repeat our concurrence in the mulukgiri services being undertaken on the terms adverted to in our letter of the 20th November last, modified by such alteration and improvements in the arrangement then proposed for it, as may appear to you suitable to the several intervening events and best adopted to promote its utmost success. *Bombay approves*

On this occasion we desire also to refer you, to the accompanying copies of the 42nd and 56th paragraph of a letter from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council of the 16th of December, and of the 13th paragraph of our President's letter to the Supreme Government of the 11th of June, the object of which we cannot too earnestly recommend to your attention on the occasion of the present service, particularly in view to preventing as far as possible the necessity for its recurrence, which we will not view as a hopeless result of the salutary mediation, thus suggested with the different Chiefs, who, once well assured that nothing more than their stipulated tribute would be required of them ought surely to prefer the cheerful and regular payment of it to the compulsion that has hitherto been in use by which their respective countries cannot fail to suffer from the consequences of the Maratha armies passing through them much beyond the mere value of their stipulated pecuniary acknowledgements to the superior State, a consideration which, if impressed on their minds in *Mulukgiri directions*

the way of amicable persuasion must be gradually productive of conviction and of consequent reasonable conduct in several, whose example would in a short time operate on the rest. It is therefore our desire and instruction that you take care in the first progress of the British arms on this duty to assure those who are the objects of it that nothing unfriendly is meant against them, and that it rests with themselves by the mere act of complying with what is just to prevent evils incident to military coercion; and considering the length of period that has elapsed since any actual demand has in the accustomed form been made for this mulukgiri, it appears to us that it may be equally for the interest of all parties to enter into a composition by which acquittances may be given for the by-past accumulation of arrears on the making good of such a proportion thereof as you and Raoba or your delegates on the spot may by your correspondent instructions deem an adequate acknowledgement, especially where such compromises shall be accompanied by a promise to pay in future the full tribute with regularity and without requiring for that purpose the march of a military force to realise its amount. The more to ensure which, it may be advisable to procure the insertion of a clause in each party's engagements, rendering him and them, subject to the surplus charge of the expense of the troops, over and above the stipulated khundni or tribute, in the event of giving hereafter occasion by want of punctuality for a resort to hostile means to enforce payments.

Baroda, 15th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

Troops I have to acknowledge your communication of the 12th instant. In consequence of the instruction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the whole of the detachment of the 1st battalion of the 6th Regiment have been ordered to Baroda on their way to Palsana, excepting 100 rank and file, who will remain until they can be relieved by the same number of the 2nd battalion of the 6th Regiment, which lately marched to your assistance.

Baroda, 16th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Treaty with Mewasis The presence and support of the detachment under Major Holmes has enabled this Government to conclude an arrangement with the Mewasis without the necessity of proceeding to a state of warfare. I shall have the honour hereafter of detailing the particulars of this arrangement, but at present I am anxious to receive your orders respecting the prosecution of a mulukgiri expedition.

Mulukgiri expedition By undertaking the expedition at this time we shall perform a service which the Gaikwad Government is extremely desirous of seeing accomplished, and in which the fortunes of many individuals are deeply interested. Should we therefore relinquish the enterprise, it must produce a general disappointment and may impair the cordiality with which all parties seem disposed at present to concur in our measures. By delay also it will probably be made more difficult to realise this revenue; for not only will the parties have more time to prepare for

resistance, but that they will resist from despair of settling demands that have been allowed to accumulate beyond their means of discharging. It must be recollected that it is not altogether optional with this Government to wave any part of this tribute, since they have already passed much of it in payments to individuals, and have pledged the public faith for the realisation of the varats.

It may appear another reason for undertaking this expedition that Babaji has already entered on the service, and is actually engaged with the Chief of Pantli, who has laid his own country waste, the usual expedient when it is determined to resist.

By advancing into Kathiawar we should not only receive a large revenue, and re-establish the influence of the Gaikwad Government where it has been for some time extinguished, but we should disperse some of its inveterate domestic enemies, who have been gradually acquiring strength. The first effect of the expedition would secure all that frontier of Gujarat from the alarms to which it is at present exposed, and the Company's possessions in the same quarter would also be more fully protected.

It has not been unusual to perform this service in the rains, which are described to be moderate in Kathiawar, and this season is in some respect favourable for recovering the revenue.

By means of a respectable force and employing proper agents we may succeed in effecting a peaceable accommodation with the principal Chiefs; but there are so many interests opposed to your humane intention, Hon'ble Sir, that I cannot promise you on this head immediate success.

Although every endeavour shall be made in pursuance of your instructions to bring the tributaries to a composition and a friendly settlement, we must rely on a commanding force ultimately for success with these people either in negotiation or war.

The principal objections to the expedition at present seem to arise from external causes and the apprehension that the troops may be obliged to relinquish the service before it is accomplished, and be too far engaged to return in time on any sudden emergency.

Baroda, 17th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter to the commanding officer under this date, and request to be honoured with your instructions on the subject of it. Muluk-giri service

The interior state of Gujarat is favourable to the expedition into Kathiawar, and a successful exertion in that country would, besides improving the finances, tend materially to strengthen the authority of this Administration. It is also the only method which this Government possesses of speedily discharging some part of the large debt it owes to the Company.

Baroda, 17th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

I am uncertain whether in the present crisis of Maratha affairs the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may not change his first deter- Muluk-giri preparations

mination of sending a detachment to assist the Gaikwad Administration in collecting the mulukgiri tribute; but it is necessary that we should be prepared to carry the previous orders of Government on this head into execution. I would therefore recommend a force not less than 1,200 rank and file to be held ready for this service, of which 300 or a greater number, if you think necessary, may be Europeans, exclusive of artillery with the usual numbers of field-pieces allotted to a detachment of this strength, and one battering gun.

The rains do not fall (heavily) in the Kathiawar country, and the soil is dry; but, as the troops will probably be exposed to some part of the monsoon, I would beg leave to suggest that the camp equipage of the detachment should be as comfortable and secure as possible.

I am in daily expectation of receiving the further orders of Government on this subject, but I have recommended in the meantime all the necessary preparations to be made, and that, while the troops remain at Nadiad, the commanding officer is directed to afford the native collector such countenance and assistance as he may stand in need of to recover the revenue from the Mewasis' villages of that pargana.

Baroda, 18th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

Troops As the prosecution of the mulukgiri service is referred to the further consideration of Government, and as in the interval of waiting that decision the large division of troops in Nadiad may perform all the duties of that pargana, I would recommend that the whole of the detachment of the 1st battalion of the 6th Regiment be directed to march with the least delay to Surat.

Camp near Baroda, 18th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Henry Woodington to Alexander Walker.

I shall direct the march of the whole of the detachment of the 1st battalion of 6th Regiment for Surat.

Bombay, 31st May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

Bombay approval I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant, and to notice that the instructions to Lieut.-Colonel Woodington, therein referred to, appear proper, and may still be applicable whenever, on the removal of the objection adverted to in the Board's letter to you of yesterday's date, it shall be thought fit to proceed on the mulukgiri service.

Bombay, 31st May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

James Grant to Oliver Nicolls.

Delay I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to notice to you that the mulukgiri service, although essential to the due administration of the Gaikwad as well as the Peshwa's Government in that quarter of India, and as such acquiesced in by the Supreme Government under knowledge that our troops must assist the former State in this military progress for the realisation of its own and the Peshwa's

revenue from their tributaries in the Peninsula, has nevertheless been suspended till the result be known of the present negotiations between the Resident at Poona and the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley on the one part, and Sindia, Holkar, and other Maratha Chieftains on the other.

Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)

Bombay to the Company.

As a further means of improving the resources of the Baroda Government, we have also recently expressed our concurrence in the employment, should no external danger threaten Gujarat, of a detachment of British troops on what is termed a mulukgiri progress, having for its object the recovery of the revenues of the State from the semi-independent tributaries, comprehending various tribe of Mewasis and Kolis, inhabiting the northern and western parts of Gujarat, and who during the recent rebellion of Kanhoji evinced a disposition particularly hostile to that Government, being always ready to join with any party that promises to assist their own views of eluding a submission to the superior Power in the country for the time being, of which they are ever jealous and in dread.

Mulukgiri troops

But, although we have acquiesced in the expediency of this measure in the present instance as necessary to secure to our ally, the Gaikwad, his just rights, we yet look forward to more adequate and suitable means than those of military coercion for an effectual remedy against the habitual turbulence of these Koli and other Chieftains, who are the objects of the proposed circuit.

New scheme

Between these people and the Marathas there has perhaps never subsisted any good understanding; nor has the Gaikwad Government probably at any period considered or treated them with kindness or justice due to subjects or tributaries; but, contemplating them as rivals or enemies, or as tribes of men, too hastily perhaps esteemed to be from the disposition and local circumstances irreclaimable, has aimed all its efforts at crushing them without seeking to temper the coercion by acts of conciliatory moderation, such as it is, however, incumbent upon us to endeavour as soon as possible to introduce, and thereby to give a fair trial to the natural operation of an equitable and benign course of procedure, before at least Maratha severity be sanctioned into a system, under the auspices of the newly introduced British influence in Gujarat.

Baroda, 25th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker's instructions to Shaikh Moulvi Muhammad Ali.

Having discussed all these topics (*i.e. not to give assistance to Mal-harrao*) and made use of such arguments as you are verbally more fully instructed in, you will advert to the balance and accounts of the mulukgiri. In order to ease their apprehensions, you may assure them that, although there are five years of this tribute due, it is not meant to press them beyond their means; and that the Gaikwad Government will accept a composition for three years at present, receiving even, for such a part of this as it may not be easy to pay immediately in ready money, reasonable and good security to ensure its discharge at a future period.

Mal-Instructions

You must apprise them of the impropriety of making war with Babaji, and that the Company will consider their hostility with him in the same light as war on themselves. You will therefore strongly urge an accommodation with Babaji ; otherwise you must assure them that the Company's forces will march into their country.

But, as it is possible that they may want confidence in Babaji, you may give them the Company's security and guarantee, provided they will enter into a reasonable and fair composition. On this occasion you should endeavour to make them sensible of the advantage of a permanent arrangement under such a powerful guarantee as the Company's.

For this purpose you should convince them, which will be an easy matter, of the injury to their country and property from the annual mulukgiri expedition. It will be in their power to avoid this in future by peaceably paying this tribute or giving security for its payment. In either of these cases they may have the Company's security to protect them against any of the Gaikwad claims which may be irregular and improper. By this means their families may live undisturbed in happiness and peace, and their country be free from an annual war, which consumes twice as much of the revenue and property as the payment of the mulukgiri tribute can amount to.

You have been furnished verbally with all the necessary arguments on this subject.

Threats

You will after the English custom declare nothing but truth to these Chiefs. After explaining to them the advantages of coming to a permanent settlement with the Gaikwad Government under the Company's guarantee, you must inform them in the most positive terms that the Company will maintain all the rights of the Gaikwad sarkar, and that they are ready to enforce them with their armies. Should they compel the English to this extremity, they must expect to see their towns and forts taken and kept possession of ; since, if they reject the present offers, it will be necessary to secure the means of retaining them in subjection and obedience.

The preceding articles comprise the first and more immediate objects of your mission.

After having visited the Chiefs, named in the beginning of these instructions, and any others whom it may be necessary, and used every effort to reconcile them to the conduct therein recommended, you will desire them to send their naiks to Baroda. Should they adopt the measure, their agents must have free powers to settle the present demands on these principles, and to enter into permanent arrangements for their regular liquidation in future.

*Visit to
other
chiefs*

Having effected these arrangements as far as they may be practicable, and obtained the fullest information of the state of affairs in this part of Kathiawar, you will proceed to the northward. You are furnished with letters to the principal Chiefs in that quarter, and the present instructions serve also to guide you in your intercourse with them. You will pay particular attention to the circumstances and sentiments of the Rajas of Junagad and Navanagar. You will particularly inquire into the history of the latter, the cause of his dispute with Sagram of Jodiyabandar, (whom you will not fail also to visit)

and obtain a careful account of the extent of his possessions and revenues.

This will bring you to the extremity of the Peninsula of Gujarat and of the Gaikwad claims of dominion or tribute. There remains however an important object, which you must investigate with great circumspection. You will pass into the territories of the Raja of Bhuj by crossing the river Paddar, or by a route that leads into that country, by land, without embarking on the sea. You are furnished with letters to the principal contending chiefs, who at present divide the authority amongst them in Cutch Bhuj.

You will visit Fateh Muhammad at Anjar, provided you think that measure safe; which I leave to your discretion, since I have reason to be dissatisfied with him from an unsatisfactory answer which he gave respecting the detention of some horses belonging to the Company.

You will however visit the Raja of Bhuj, Hansraj, and Sunderji. The last is the person, unto whom I shall particularly recommend you, and from whom you will receive in confidence such communication as he may be disposed to make to you.

The whole of the circumstances of the country of Bhuj will require your utmost attention and closest observation. You will obtain the best account of its revenues, the strength and disposition of the parties who are now disputing for the management, and the views by which they are actuated. You will particularly inquire into the origin and progress of the existing difference between Hansraj and Fateh Muhammad. You will inquire into the degree of connection that Malharrao may have had with any one of those parties, and what connection generally subsists between the country of Bhuj and Sind.

In order to conceal the secret objects of your mission, you may give *Purchase of horses* out that you are appointed to purchase horses for the Hon'ble Company; and you may even, the better to answer this purpose, buy from 10 to 20, but be careful that they are young and strong.

You will keep a regular diary of your proceedings and observations *Diary* in the course of your journey, apprising me besides by letters of all your transactions and material occurrences. In your journal you will omit no useful piece of information, and amongst other things specify the distance and names of all the places you pass through, the roads whether good or bad, the rivers, whether fordable or otherwise, the forts, their strength and means of defence and, in short, all that relates to the revenue and government of the countries in which you travel. Should you be able to obtain a map of the country or plans of the forts, such documents would be very useful.

Finally you will proceed on this journey immediately and execute with fidelity the several important objects of your commission.

No. 1. *Major Walker, British Resident at Baroda, to the Raja of Bhavnagar, Thakur Attabhai, dated Baroda, 28th June.*

I have dispatched the respectable Shaikh Moulvi Muhammad Ali *Friendship* to you. He will acquaint you particularly with my favourable intentions towards you, and I hope you will give attention to his suggestion. You may be assured that you will reap much advantage and the Company's goodwill, should you follow the directions, of which you will be informed by Shaikh Moulvi Muhammad Ali.

N.B.—In addition to this circular letter the following concluding paragraph was inserted in the letters to the Raja of Limbdi, Sagram Bhowan of Jodiyabandar and to Sunderji.

I have frequently heard from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, of your attachment to, and reliance on, the English. You may confide to the bearer all that passed between you and the Governor as well as the occurrences in your neighbourhood of late. I beg also you will do me the favour to write me of our welfare.

A List of Chieftains to whom the above is circulated.

Chieftains

- 1 Jivanji Thakur
- 2 Pathabhai Thakur of Wadhwan
- 3 Rana Sattanji of Porbandar
- 4 Thakur Vakhatsing of Salaya
- 5 Nawab Ahmed Khan of Junagad
- 6 Thakur Dossaji of Porbandar
- 7 Dossajee of Wankaner
- 8 Thakur Attabhai of Bhavnagar
- 9 Raja Metha Maneck of Dwarka
- 10 Thakur Harising of Limbdi
- 11 Jam Jassaji of Navanagar
- 12 Sagram Bhowan of Jodiyabunder
- 13 Sunderjee Banyan at Bhuj
- 14 Fateh Muhammad

Baroda, 6th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

*Delegate
sent to
Kathi-
war*

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, in consequence of your letter of the 7th instant, I have appointed Moulvi Mahummad Ali to the mission in Kathiawar. I have embraced this opportunity of effecting or rather of endeavouring to bring into a train of negotiation which may hereafter lead to success, an arrangement with the Chiefs of Kathiawar and Jhalawar for the payment of their annual tribute in future without requiring the periodical advance for that purpose of an army, although the immediate objects of this deputation, which have been alone communicated to Raoba, were evidently calculated to promote the interest of the Gaikwad State, it was some time before the Diwan would give his consent to the measure.

*Muluk-
giri
features*

Raoba's reluctance arose from his wishing in preference an aid of troops and from an opinion that the parties in question would only yield to the impression of force. Raoba entertains on this head sentiments, which, as they are also those universally adopted in this country, probably discover the origin of mulukgiri and the right on which it is founded. It is the common opinion that, unless an army is sent on mulukgiri, there is no obligation on the one party to pay this tribute, nor any just ground of complaint on the other, when it is withheld.

It is considered as a valuable privilege by the Gaikwad Government to send an army, and the Kathiawar Chiefs think it disgraceful to discharge the demand on them without compulsion.

However absurd and ruinous these professions may appear, they are not the less difficult to overcome. When Raoba at last consented to this measure, it was on condition of reference to Babaji, and that

the deputy should proceed in the first instance to his camp.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of my instructions to Moulvi Muhammad Ali. As I thought the same agency might be employed in forwarding our interests in Bhuj, and in procuring at least some useful information of the state of that country, I have also directed him to proceed thither. I have enclosed a copy of the letters, which he carries to the different Chieftains, and a list of those whom I have addressed on this occasion. *Directions*

I have applied to the commanding officer to furnish Muhammad Ali with an escort as far as Babaji's camp.

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Babaji, dated 4th July, 1803.

Major Walker has sent the munshi Muhammad Ali Moulvi, his agent, to the Chieftains of Kathiawar. The Major has given him certain instructions for his guidance in Kathiawar, Jhalawar and other places. *Delegate sent to Kathiawar*

He will visit those places in this order and confer with the parties.

You must protect him in all situations. He is not to act without advising you, and all his actions must meet with your concurrence.

Your mulukgiri business is now begun. Go on with it. Entertain no uneasiness. The Chiefs will obey you, and you will not have much trouble. Let things go on quietly in future. To the effect of what is written above are the instructions which Moulvi carries thither. If contrary to the Major's expectation the Chiefs do not give every satisfaction, he has no objection to their being chastised.

Memorandum of allowance to Moulvi Muhammad Ali on account of his journey to Kathiawar and Cutch Bhuj.

Pay per month	..	..	..	..	..	100	
One cook	..	..	..	..	..	5	
One khidmatgar	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Diet money	..	..	..	..	..	30	
							141
Hay and gram for a horse and two ponies	..					30	
1 horsekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	8	
2 sepoys	..	..	..	..	..	12	
2 jasus	..	..	..	..	..	12	
							62
							Rupees 203
2 ponies to be purchased by the Company	..					60	
1 horse do	..	..				75	
1 tent to be supplied							

Bombay, 15th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to intimate that the measure, therein advised of, is approved, desiring at the same time that you report from time to time the progress of the agent you have thus dispatched. *Bombay approval*

No. 6. MARATHA AGGRESSIVENESS.

THE documents dealing with the aggressive policy of rival Maratha States are distributed into three sections:

Section A: Holkar's invasion

Section B: Sindia's Threats

Section C: Maratha restlessness

Section A: Holkar's invasion.

The documents show that Jaswantrao Holkar had no reason whatever to justify his invasion into the Baroda State. He made use for this purpose, not of his regular army, but of Pindaris, a lawless band of marauders and plunderers, who displayed a strange want of fighting spirit and fled as soon as they had to face trained and disciplined soldiers instead of cringing villagers. Holkar excused himself on the plea that the Pindaris had acted on their own behalf, and that he himself had in no way connived at their predatory incursion.

DOCUMENTS.

Baroda, 8th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Pindaris Pretty early this morning Gopalrao came with two letters from Songarh, stating that Jaswantrao Holkar's Pindaris had arrived in that neighbourhood and threatened the athavisi with an invasion. I hope to be able to forward a translation of these letters this evening. Raoba was at first a little alarmed for his favourite; but since the arrival of the second letter his fears have subsided, as the writer undertakes to defeat the object of the Pindaris, if reinforcements are sent to him.

Raoba's plans For the present, Raoba says he will not call upon us, but purposes to detach Amin Saheb immediately, whose sibandi, he thinks, will be sufficient to repel this danger. There is no person whom I would sooner entrust with this service than Amin; but so miserably are they provided here that he declares to me he has neither powder nor lead. I shall therefore probably be under the necessity of giving him an indent on Surat for a small quantity of each.

Walker's view On this subject, as cases even of emergency may occur, I should be glad of some latitude to indent on Surat, and also to be favoured with your instructions in the event of this invasion of Holkar's exceeding their means of repelling it, in such an event an application would

be immediately made to me for assistance. It would be a great distance to detach any part of the contingent ; and I am clearly of opinion that we should not remove this force to any distance from Baroda, until we have fully accomplished all our points here. The most convenient place to afford this assistance from is undoubtedly [*Baroda*]. The enemy is not formidable, and 3 or 400 sepoys, or at most a battalion with a couple field-pieces, would be sufficient, joined to the Gaikwad forces, to clear the field or to maintain a defensive war, which is all that the occasion requires. If you approve of this plan, it will be necessary to give both General Jones and me some instruction on it.

But another question may arise, which I should wish also to be settled. In the event of this extraordinary aid, by whom is the expense to be defrayed? At first sight this would appear to devolve on the Gaikwad State. I say, at first sight ; for in strict justice they should not be charged with the expense of a service, which the contingent is able to perform ; but it is absolutely necessary to keep the contingent here to secure our views, and perhaps the permanent interests of the Gaikwad family. Certain I am that, whether this reasoning is good or bad, we should embrace every occasion of interfering in all the concerns of peace and war, in which this Government may be engaged. If then the fear of contracting a further debt, which I have every reason to believe is the case at present, should prevent their calling upon us, I would deem it good policy to grant the aid for nothing, at least without any stipulated fee, trusting that we should be repaid by the events of the service.

I am daily more and more convinced that we should have for some considerable time a stationary force at Baroda, and that we should endeavour to increase it. Such a reinforcement for instance as the 75th would put the issue of every event within our power. Raoba has half consented to this measure ; and I have little doubt but he would agree entirely, if I was authorized to assure him that it would be attended with no additional expense.

There is no doubt of the Pindaris having arrived near Songarh with the intention that I have mentioned, and that they only wait the abatement of the rains to enter on action. They are said to have given, although they have probably only promised, Holkar 3 lakhs of Rupees for liberty under his orders to plunder the athavisi.

Baroda, 9th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose translates of three letters, addressed or enclosed, from the officers of this Government to Raoji Appaji, stating that Jaswantrao Holkar's Pindaris have arrived in the neighbourhood of Songarh, and threatened to invade the athavisi.

The Diwan proposes to detach Amin Saheb immediately on this service, whose sibandi he thinks sufficient to repel the danger ; but in the event of his being disappointed, and of the enemy proving too formidable for their means of defence, I request to be favoured with your instructions, as in the case they will no doubt apply to me for assistance.

No. 1: *Yadav Vithal's letter to Raoji Appaji, dated Songarh, 28th July, 1802.*

*Holkar's
invasion*

My brother at Navapur having established a post as far as Nandurbar, our people are in the habit of going to Pir Jadah of that place, who gets regular information from the army and other places; and they always write me all the news. They have clearly written me that Jaswantrao Holkar with the whole of his army, moving towards Chandevad came to Namapur Morana [Nampur] and cantoned there. His Pindaris have come to Ashta, a village near Nandurbar, and with his permission have taken possession of that place and made their chowni [cantonment] there. These Pindaris have, on promising him three lakhs of Rupees, obtained his permission to plunder the athavisi in Gujarat, and are cantoned there on account of the heavy rain; and so soon as it ceases, they intend coming into the athavisi. This is certain, and you may depend upon it. Letters with such intelligence frequently come from Nandurbar, and Pir Jadah also writes that there is no dependence to be placed on the Pindaris. At some period or other, whether in the night or day, they may move from Nandurbar, and go to Vyara. This you may depend upon; therefore he recommends me being upon my guard. Such letters I have received. My brother, who is there, also writes me to the same effect, and that the inhabitants are much alarmed, and applied to Bhagwanbhai for his permission to send their families to Mandvi. We have given them every assurance of support in our power, and now acquaint you therewith. This is a fact; but what is the best course to be pursued, you know best without waiting for another letter or any further intelligence. If a force with a sufficient quantity of stores and ammunition, etc. is sent, it will save our credit, which, if once lost, will be difficult to retrieve again. This is the time; and as the intelligence bears no kind of doubt, I have sent this express. Don't delay to send a sufficient force; the Pindaris are a desperate sort of people, and, besides that, they have agreed to make a present for the permission they have obtained. If the above force arrives in time, it will be an important matter. You will forward this information to Baroda and request that assistance may be sent without loss of time. God bless you! What can I say more?

No. 2. *Letter from Trimbak Khanderao to Diwanji at Navsari [Sakharam], dated Songarh, 29th July, 1820.*

*Holkar's
invasion*

Shrimant Jaswantrao Holkar moved from Khandesh with his army towards Chandevad and to Namassere Morana [Nampur], where he still continues. His Pindaris cantoned in a village called Ashta near Nandurbar. They have, by promising Holkar three lakhs of Rupees, obtained his permission to ruin the athavisi and to plunder what they can get; they are prevented by the heavy rains from carrying their intentions into execution. Pir Jadah near Nandurbar sent me this account, which has given the inhabitants a great cause of alarm. I have given them every assurance of support, but they seem to be resolved to fly to Mandvi. The Pindaris are robbers; and there is no dependence on them, as they run from place to place, and make nothing of going 50 miles a day. They are an extraordinary set of people, and

their conduct on such an occasion wants no explanation. As there is nothing left in Khandesh and the Deccan for them to plunder, they have turned their eyes towards this place. I therefore hope that you will send some assistance of troops and ammunition, as soon as you can, as this is the road through which they must penetrate into this country, keeping at the same time some with you ; and be yourself upon your guard.

I hope you will impart this news to Baba Saheb (Raoba) and desire him to send a sufficient force with stores and ammunition. I recommend you not to wait for further intelligence from me; for the times are such that I do not know what is to happen, and I may be prevented writing you ; for the safety of this place depends entirely on these circumstances.

The Pathan company is not arrived ; Gool, Sindhi jamadar, with his company having been discharged, is gone to Baroda. Therefore there should be no delay in sending troops to our assistance. The English should be brought to our aid. What can I say more ?

No. 3. Letter from Trimbak Khanderao to Raoba, dated Songarh, 2nd August, 1802.

Jaswantrao Holkar came from Khandesh to Namapur Moranah with a considerable large army, having plundered and ruined the whole country of Khandesh and placed his chaukis as far as Varcha [Varse]. He has also taken and almost laid waste most part of the country of the Deccan so as to leave neither grain nor a place to keep a light at night in the houses of the inhabitants. He intends invading the athavisi, and will, it is said, make his appearance in the course of ten days or a fortnight. He has with him, 6 or 8,000 Pindaris. These people have, I am credibly informed, promised him three lakhs of Rupees to come as far as Surat and to plunder the whole of the athavisi, and they intend coming this way, but they are prevented by the heavy rains, which have ceased within these two days ; and if the weather be fair, and continues so far a few days, you may be assured they shall enter our country. This is what the kamavisdar of Navapur has confidently written. The bankers, merchants and the inhabitants in general are all alarmed. The number of Pindaris is so great that it is impossible to ascertain this circumstance exactly. This is the rainy season ; there is no place here where the inhabitants can retire to and live comfortably ; they however solicited leave to retire to some other place ; but we have given them every assurance of support, and prevailed upon them for the present to remain quiet.

The Pindaris having promised 3 lakhs of Rupees, it becomes like a farm ; therefore you may be assured they shall lay the country quite waste. It is true this [Songarh] is a fortified place ; but what there is in it, you are acquainted with. You know that the times are bad, and that without assistance nothing can be done. The Pindaris are a desperate set of people, and think nothing of riding fifty or sixty kos, off and on, therefore you should send Said Fazl, jamadar, who is there, with a reinforcement of men, stores and ammunition without loss of time in order to secure this place. If there is any delay, it will be at-

tended with a total ruin of the country. Both the troops and the Pindaris are desperate people, and the officers are little better, so that there is no kind of subordination amongst them; therefore nothing good can be expected now-a-days. The whole depends on your sending a strong reinforcement, and stores, &c. If this arrives in time, it will enable us to make all the necessary arrangements. You should, I think, write to Rajasri Kessoo Vithal, the karkun of the fort, to be vigilant and to follow the advice of the kamavisdar, and a similar letter should also be written to the killadar. What can I say more? I have explained all my fears to you.

Baroda, 10th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Athavisi in danger We have no new accounts to-day from the athavisi; but I find there is little chance of any speedy or useful assistance from this [place]. Amin's people are all at Atarsumba and would not reach Songarh in a month.

Surat, 14th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Colonel R. Jones, military commander, to Jonathan Duncan.

Athavisi invaded An irruption of some cavalry [they say Pindaris] has caused a general alarm in the districts round Surat. They have burnt Mowa [*Mahuva*] and committed some depredations in that pargana. They have also plundered Bardoli and some other villages; as I could not ascertain the number of these invaders, or to what party they belonged. This morning I thought taking the precaution of sending a small detachment for the protection of the thana at Chikhli; and augmenting the detail at Brachy would be all that could be necessary till I obtained more certain intelligence. But I have this moment received the enclosed note from the Judge and Magistrate privately. I will, therefore, thank you for your instructions on the occasion. Am I to consider the Gaikwad territory and the Chorasi pargana as both under my protection? A pattern Boat will bring me your determination in 30 hours. I hope, therefore, to hear from you by Friday next. In the meantime be assured I shall adopt every precautionary measure to repel any insult to us, and shall keep the troops under my command in a state of preparation to act at an hour's notice.

Surat, 14th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Pindari invasion Wishing to contribute to your judgment all the information I can collect respecting this serious alarm to the athavisi, I lose no time in communicating the reports I have heard; which are that the amount of the irruption altogether may not be less than ten, some say sixteen thousand; but that it is divided into bodies, and that the one, which has committed such devastation in Mowa [*Mahuva*] pargana, consists of perhaps five thousand. At least this is the computation of Rajurao, the sarsubah's vakil here, and Shaikh Gulab, who are both exceedingly anxious, as the communication with Baroda is too tedious now, that we should consider the territory as if one, assist, and take some vigorous and immediate measures to repel the invasion.

Bombay, 16th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Close.

I have been so busy here since my arrival on the 5th that I have scarcely had a moment to myself, and only now snatch one to intimate that the Baroda Government are, according to advices this day received from Major Walker of the 8th, under strong impressions of apprehension from a seriously threatened inroad by Holkar's Pindaris by the way of Songarh into the athavisi district, which we have now so many motives to defend. But I hope that by your intimating to that Chief-tain's agents at Poona this evil may be eschewed, or otherwise you will agree with me that we must under the sibandi treaty repel force by force. I may write you officially on this subject to-morrow; but I wish you to act on this intimation in the meantime as far as prudence and circumspection may appear to you to warrant and to advise the Governor-General, if necessary.

Bombay, 17th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

On the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, I wrote immediately per express the enclosed letter under yesterday's date to Colonel Close. You may of course indent on Surat for military stores in cases of emergency, as the Military Board have been this day advised and directed to instruct their officer at Surat accordingly.

I have no objection to your assuring Raoba that, as long as we find it convenient to keep the 75th at Baroda, he shall not be charged for them, but the whole will stand included in the amount of the subsidy.

Baroda, 17th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have honour to enclose copy of a letter under this date to the Lt.-Governor of Surat, and of another to the commanding officer there, together with the translate of a letter from the Diwan of Navsari, which is the enclosure noticed in each of the former letters.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to David Seton, dated Baroda, 17th August, 1802.

The intelligence of the irruption of Jaswantrao Holkar's Pindaris into the athavisi must have reached you before it could be received here; but I conceive it necessary to enclose for your information the translation of a letter on this subject addressed to Raoba from the Gaikwad's Diwan of Navsari.

P.S. In case the Diwan of Navsari should not be able to maintain himself there, he has received orders to retire to Surat; and in this event you will no doubt have the goodness to afford him all the assistance due to an officer of a friendly Government.

No. 2. Alexander Walker to Major General Richard Jones, commanding officer at Surat.

The intelligence of the irruption of Jaswantrao Holkar's Pindaris into the athavisi must have reached you before it could be received

here ; but I conceive it necessary to enclose for your information the translation of a letter on this subject addressed to Raoba from the Gaikwad Diwan of Navsari.

This event has not been entirely unexpected; and this Administration, in view to it, ordered several days ago a detachment of cavalry, which they deemed sufficient for the purpose, to march to Songarh in order to cover the athavisi. It appears that this detachment has not collected in time, and that the enemy have laid the country waste without resistance.

As this reinforcement is still at too great a distance, another body of six hundred horse is ordered to proceed to the southward ; but, as these have just arrived from another service, they have some arrangements to make before they move. This may delay their march a day or two ; but I shall endeavour to dispatch them with as much speed as possible.

I am still apprehensive that the means of this Government may not be equal to repel this danger, and the Diwan has intimated to me his expectation of receiving in that case our assistance. I am of opinion that it would hazard the miscarriage of all our designs at Baroda to detach to a great distance any considerable part of the contingent.

I cannot, therefore, promise the Diwan support from this quarter ; but, as the welfare of the Gaikwad territories is now inseparably connected with our own prosperity, it may be in your power from the vicinity of Surat to afford them protection.

I am happy to inform you that there is no appearance at present of any forcible opposition to the views of the Company's Government at this place ; but, as they may be materially strengthened and secured by uniting His Majesty's 75th Regiment with the forces cantoned here, I have authorised the march of that corps to this station.

I shall acquaint you as soon as the troops in order for the athavisi move from hence, and of every circumstance as it arrives connected with the service.

In case the Diwan of Navsari should not be able to maintain himself there, he has received orders to retire to Surat ; and in this event I beg leave to recommend him to your favourable attention, and that he may receive all the assistance due to an officer of a friendly Government.

No. 3. Letter from Sakharam, Diwan [Diwanji], to Raoba, dated Navsari, the 15th August.

Pindari invasion My letter of the 14th instant will inform you of all the occurrences on this side of the country. This serves to acquaint you that on the 13th instant about 12 o'clock, the Pindaris entered the kasbah of Mohim [Mohimi]. Govindrao Narayan, his son and the kamavisdar of Kadod, Appaji Jivaji, who had come there to celebrate the feast of changing the thread, were busy in performing that ceremony, when the Pindaris appeared ; and no sooner a few musket shots were exchanged between them and the people in the chauki or thana than the number of Pindaris increased to about 2,000. Then the said Govindrao Narayan, his son, clerks, etc. with such clothes as they had upon their body made their escape and came to Navsari. The kasbah of Mohim [Mohimi]

was plundered and laid quite waste. A Brahman was killed in this invasion, and another Brahman with several other people are wounded. Govindrao Narayan, his son etc. arrived here yesterday. Appaji Jivaji of Kadod is wounded, and he is missing. People have been dispatched in search of him. The Pindaris remained at Mohim [*Mohini*] till about 7 o'clock in the evening, when they returned to their cantonment at Bagijpura. I deputed horsemen to watch their motions, who returned saying that they moved from thence to some other place about midnight. I have not heard from Songarh nor from Vyara. The whole country is alarmed, and Vesma is totally deserted. Every letter mentions this and other distressing accounts. All the kamavisdars of the districts have written to me that it is very surprising and hard that Mohim [*Mohini*] should be invaded, plundered and laid waste, while I am at this place; and that they do not know what will become of their different districts. I am really ashamed of this business, and know not what answer to give them. The Pindaris entering Mohim [*Mohini*] without any resistance is a disgraceful circumstance, and I am exceedingly sorry. It would be in vain to go after them with the force I have; you know the strength of it, and therefore I leave you to judge the success I might expect to meet with; and without timely assistance it will be a shamefully ruinous business. Therefore Amin, jamadar, and your own paga should be dispatched the moment this reaches you; and unless you do this, and that this assistance reach us in the time so as to advance it beyond Songarh near Navsari, we shall not be able to protect the country. The assistance from Baroda must come without loss of time, at least your own paga. Without making some arrangement at this place I shall not be able to come agreeably to your desire for the caranadarsana; for God's sake send the assistance without loss of time, and by the force of the Shrimant and your own good fortune we shall be able to repel the invaders. The news of Mohim [*Mohini*] has distressed me much, and I cannot but lament the want of force; theirs is very great, and, besides that, Umed Bhil and the Kolis have joined them. Ganeshpant is at Surat, and there is a report that he is also siding with them; but, when I hear more about this, I shall let you know. Send some rockets. As far as Maroli all is become waste and deserted. On the arrival of a force to assist us, depends everything and our credit. Let me receive an answer without loss of time.

Bombay, 18th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

We lose no time in forwarding the copies of an address from the Resident at Baroda of the 9th instant with its accompaniments, on the subject of which we shall also address the Resident at Poona and act by his advices, relying at the same time on being favoured with Your Excellency's instructions on a matter of such eventual importance and delicacy as soon as possible.

*Catcutta
 informed*

Bombay, 18th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)
Bombay to Barry Close.

We forward under flying seal for your perusal and consideration our

*Advice
 asked*

accompanying dispatch of this date to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, and shall anxiously expect to be favoured with your sentiments on the course it will be proper for us to pursue, with a view to avert the threatened danger of invasion to the State of the Gaikwad as well by Holkar as by Sindia.

Meanwhile we take the liberty to suggest that letters from you to these Chieftains or proper verbal communications to their vakils at Poona must probably have the effect of restraining their ambitious or predatory views on the country of our ally, which we conceive ourselves bound by ties of recent treaties to defend against all foreign aggression.

Bombay, 19th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

Gaikwad's danger In continuation of the subject of our letter of yesterday, we take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a further packet under flying seal to the address of the Governor-General-in-Council, relying as we do on your adopting the most energetic measures with a view to avert the very serious danger with which the Gaikwad dominions are thus unexpectedly threatened; besides which, we shall anxiously expect, Sir, to be favoured with your advice as to the steps that ought to be pursued by this Government during the interval that must elapse before we can hear from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council.

Bombay, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Jones.

Gaikwad to be assisted At ten at night of the 19th, your letter of the 14th arrived; and I lose not a moment's time in answering to your query that the Gaikwad possessions in Gujarat are all to be defended, as far as the force under your command will admit, in the same degree as Chikhli or Chorasi. In the event, however, of the invaders being so numerous as is intimated in Mr. Crow's note, it is to be apprehended that your sending a small force to so remote a district as Chikhli may expose them to be cut off. I trust, therefore, due precaution will have been taken in this respect, besides leaving a sufficient force for the protection and security of Surat. You will immediately adopt every step in your power to drive the invaders from the Gaikwad country, communicating on this subject with the Resident at Baroda and with Sakharam the Gaikwad's sarsubah at Navsari, and acting in concert with them, and paying besides the strictest attention to and conforming to all requisitions from the Resident at Baroda.

More detailed instructions will be sent you to-morrow; but meanwhile you are to act combining vigour with prudence so as to avoid any discomfiture, if our present force be not sufficient, until further reinforcements arrive, which shall be immediately sent to you from the Presidency.

Bombay, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

At a Consultation.

Bombay forces

The Governor delivers in also the following memorandum of the

disposable force under this Government, as prepared at his request by General Nicholson, in the course of this forenoon

The number of troops in garrison :

86th Regiment,
80th Regiment about 200, nearly half recruits of this season,
61st Do about 200, all recruits of this season,
88th Do about 200, nearly half recruits of this season,
77th Do 120 recruits of this season,
75th Do recruits, of this season
Artillery lascars,
2nd battalion 1st Regiment not complete,
1st battalion 7th Regiment in quarantine, not complete

Of these may be spared for the northward :

86th Regiment,
1st battalion native infantry
Proportion of artillery and lascars,
The recruits belonging to 75th and 84th at Thana.

In case of necessity, and as we are not now apprehensive of a European enemy, one battalion of sepoys and 3 or 400 Europeans with the invalids may be sufficient for the common duties of the garrison.

From Surat may be spared the 86th Regiment, and Bengal Artillery. The detachments of the 88th and 80th Regiments will be ordered to Bombay. There will remain at Surat 1 battalion native infantry, the detachment of 86th, and artillery and lascars ; which, unless the army keeps near or at no great distance, is too slender a garrison for Surat.

At Baroda :

1st battalion of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers,
2nd Do of the 6th " " "
2nd Do of the 7th " " "
2 Grenadier companies of the 1st battalion of the 3rd Regiment,
3 companies of the 75 Regiment.
Artillery and lascars.

This army to be joined by the 75th, 84th and 86th Regiments, one battalion from Bombay and a large proportion of artillery and lascars.

It may probably then consist of 3 regiments of Europeans, 4 battalions of sepoys, 2 Grenadier Companies of sepoys, perhaps about 300 artillery and 600 lascars, nearly 7,300 men.

This will require 4 eighteen-pounders, 4 twelve-pounders, 2 eight inch howitzers, 4 five and a half inch howitzers, as a park, and 6 brass twelve-pounders and 8 brass six-pounders for the battalions.

This is all that can be spared from Bombay and its dependencies.

Thana will only require 150 Europeans and the invalids to make a defence against such an enemy as the Marathas ; and at present there are sufficient Europeans in Bombay to spare that number.

After perusing the correspondence accompanying the Governor's above recorded Minute, General Nicholson delivers in the following written opinion.

*Opinion of General Nicholson.**Nicolson's plan*

As far as I understand the case referred to me by the Hon'ble the Governor, it consists of this, that a body of marauders consisting of, it is said, 16,000 men, are laying waste the athavisi districts. It is difficult or almost impossible for an extensive country to be defended by a small body of infantry against so large a body of cavalry, however irregular or indifferent the cavalry may be. All that appears to be possible to be done in this case is for the infantry to take post [at] some strong situation and, when opportunity offers, to endeavour to cut them off, when collected in a small body or straggling about, and at the same time to be very vigilant that they are not themselves surprised; but if a small body of the Baroda cavalry could be spared, these marauders might soon be driven off.

Until these cavalry can join, and considering the necessity of the case as related to me by the Hon'ble the Governor, I recommend that a body of 500 sepoys and two guns, if practicable, be immediately detached with at least ten days' provisions to enable them to take post if hard pressed; and this force, I should hope, would keep the Pindaris in check until the arrival of a small body of horse should enable them to act with more efficiency.

*Bombay orders.**Transport of troops*

Ordered that the superintendent of the marine be called upon to state his opinion, when he may judge it safe, in view to the present season, to transport from hence to Surat or Cambay a force of European and native infantry, and what particular description to tonnage he would recommend for their conveyance, when they can thus proceed.

Bombay resolve

Howsoever much the Board regard the present very unexpected appearances of interruption to the public tranquillity in Gujarat, from the invasion that it is actually suffering under to the southward, inclusive probably the Hon'ble Company's recently acquired territory of Chikhli, and from that which is said to be impending over it to the northward, they feel it to be their clear line of duty, under the system lately introduced into that quarter of India, to defend it to the utmost of their power against all invaders; not doubting but, as the engagements concluded with the Gaikwad sarkar have already obtained the entire and cordial approbation of the most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, His Excellency will expect from us a vigorous exertion of the means possessed by this Government in vindication and support of the alliance thus recently formed; and as there is evidently not time to consult the Supreme Government in a case of such unlooked for emergency, the present members of this Administration must act, till they can receive the instructions of their Superiors, in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to ensure the honour and interest of the charge committed to them.

Orders to Col. Jones

In which view the Secretary is now directed to write to the commanding officer at Surat that, whilst the Board approve of the instruction sent to him last night by the Governor as a preparatory indication of the intentions of Government to defend not only the Hon'ble Company's own parganas of Chorasi and Chikhli but the territory in general

of the Gaikwad, they are still aware of the difficulty of a corps of infantry acting with effect against bodies of marauding cavalry, such as the present lutis of Holkar are represented to be; and therefore, whilst earnestly desirous of curbing and expelling these freebooters as soon as possible, they must at the same time recommend to Colonel Jones not to put anything to material hazard, till he be joined by what he may deem a sufficient body of cavalry either from Baroda, Navsari, or some other quarter of the Gaikwad dominions; by whose assistance it is hoped that he may be able effectually to check or altogether to discomfit or destroy the present invaders; and meanwhile he may, if he sees any likelihood of advantage therein, make a detachment of about 500 or other sufficient number of native infantry, with an adequate supply of provisions and such field-artillery as the season and his other means will admit of accompanying them, to take post in any commanding situation within the Gaikwad or our own territories, with a view to prove a check on the banditti with which the country may be liable [*to be infested*], and to endeavour to surprise and to attack them as favourable opportunities may offer; being careful to give us continued advices of the state of affairs within his command, which is not for the present meant to be extended beyond the Gaikwad and our own part of the athavisi, unless the Resident at Baroda should have occasion to make any call upon him to a different effect; in which case it is the direction of Government that he punctually conform to all such requisitions; keeping up in the meantime a correspondence with Major Walker for the purpose of ensuring the most useful co-operation between all the troops stationed in the different parts of the country, and communicating these instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor to render needless any delay in this present dispatch for making another copy of it to Mr. Seton's separate address. Colonel Jones is to be further apprised that, if the depredations carrying on by the present invaders of the athavisi shall appear to him to affect indifferently both the Gaikwad's and Peshwa's intermingled portions thereof, he may, in the event of the latter's officers making application to him, extend his protection to their Master's territory as well as to the Gaikwad's and our own, the more especially as they are all so blended together that it must be difficult to discriminate between them; which he is, however, to be under all circumstances careful to do so far as to guard against the Peshwa's having any just or reasonable cause of umbrage against the motions of our troops on the present occasion.

The Secretary is in like manner to acknowledge the receipt of Major Walker's advices of the 9th and 11th instant and to advise that, although we have no objection to his having separately addressed the Resident at Poona on the occasion of the very unexpected occurrence that he has reported to us, we have lost no time in forwarding to Colonel Close copies of the Major's advices as well as to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, and now enclose to him a copy of a letter received last night from the commanding officer at Surat, together with its accompanying intelligence from Mr. Crow, and of the answer dispatched thereto the same night by the Governor; which with a copy of the Board's further instructions of this day to Colonel Jones will apprise the Major of the measures hitherto adopted for repelling the present invasion in conjunction with such a body of horse

Walker
to be
informed

as the Resident will, we trust, find little difficulty in getting detached to do duty with a corps of our infantry that may be acting in the athavisi ; at the same time that this prompt assistance on our part must be a fresh and pleasing proof to the Gaikwad State of the sincere and intimate regard, which the Hon'ble Company's Government in India are disposed to bear to its welfare ; whence also no doubt can be entertained of a proportionate expression of its attachment and gratitude, as the Major is to take all proper opportunities of inculcating both on the Raja, Anandrao, and on his Diwan, Raoba.

Bombay, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Bombay
policy*

Our Letters of the 18th and 19th instant will have apprised Your Excellency of the advices, received from the Resident at Baroda, of threatened hostilities against our ally, the Gaikwad's territories in Gujarat, both on the part of Jaswantrao Holkar and of Daulatrao Sindia ; and the enclosed copy of a minute from our President with its several accompaniments actually ascertains that an armed body of men, who are reported to have either engaged for, or actually paid Holkar 3 lakhs of Rupees for permission to plunder the athavisi, have made their appearance in that district, where, no doubt, the effects of their depredations will be severely felt, if the report of their numbers be not much exaggerated.

On an occasion of this importance we have deemed it our duty, as well in reference to what has thus already taken place as to the irruption threatened to the northward of Baroda by Bapu Pawar, Sindia's officer, to take the opinion of the commanding officer of the forces as to the most advisable measures to be pursued to check those inroads ; and we accordingly enclose a copy of General Nicholson's remarks, followed by a statement of the disposable force under this Government, as also prepared by that officer.

Howsoever much we regret these very unexpected appearances of interruption to the public tranquillity in Gujarat, which must equally expose the Company's recently acquired territory of Chikhli and Chorasi, we felt it to be our clear line of duty under the system lately introduced into that quarter of India to defend it to the utmost of our power against all invaders ; not doubting but, as the engagements concluded with the Gaikwad State have already been honoured with the entire and cordial approbation of Your Lordship's Government, Your Excellency will expect from us a vigorous exertion of the means we possess in vindication and support of the alliance thus formed ; and as there is evidently not time to consult Your Excellency in a case of such unlooked for emergency, we have accordingly determined to act immediately in such manner as we may deem best calculated to ensure the honour and interest of the charge committed to us.

Under those impressions we have this day dispatched to Colonel Jones, the commanding officer at Surat, and to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, the instructions, of which copies are now transmitted ; and we trust that Major Walker will be able to secure the co-operation of a body of horse from Baroda or from some other quarter of Gujarat ; in which case it is hoped that the present invaders will

be shortly expelled; though we shall still have to regret the destructive effect of their movements as far as their depredations may extend.

In the event of the irruptions either of the retainers of Holkar or of those of Sindia under Bapu Pawar assuming a more serious aspect, we shall take the earliest opportunity that the present rather unfavourable state of the season may permit to send reinforcements to the northward.

The Resident at Poona will be duly advised of the course of our proceedings as indicated in this dispatch, the tenor of which may, we hope, be found to merit Your Lordship's approbation.

Poona, 20th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Barry Close, Resident at Poona, to Jonathan Duncan.

I am honoured with your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by a dispatch from your Government to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, bearing the same date, and left open for my perusal. Sensible how important it was that this dispatch should reach Calcutta with all expedition, I detained it not a moment longer than was necessary to allow of my taking a copy of the letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji on the subject of the sum due by the Gaikwad State to Daulatrao Sindia. *Close's advice*

In respect to your suggestion that I should address letters to Jaswantrao Holkar and Daulatrao Sindia with the view to impress these Chieftains with the necessity of their refraining from acts of aggression towards the Gaikwad Government or else make communications to their vakils at this station calculated to produce the same effects, I beg leave to observe that I could not pursue any measure at this juncture, tending to inspire the Peshwa with hopes that misunderstandings may soon arise between the above Chieftains and the British Government, or give him reason to think that we are in the prospect of experiencing inconvenience from our connections with the Gaikwad State, without seriously impeding the success of the objects committed to my management. Under this conviction I should conceive that to obviate the threatened aggressions it may be advisable to adopt the following mode of proceedings: that a dispatch from your Government should be forwarded immediately to Jaswantrao Holkar apprising him of the alliance between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, reminding him that the best understanding subsists between the British Government and all the members of the Maratha Empire, and pointing out to him how necessary it is that he should oblige his troops and followers to respect the frontiers of the territories belonging to the Company and their allies. Such a communication, I would hope, may be successful, as on a late occasion, when Holkar's troops threatened to make inroads into the Nizam's territory, a letter to him from His Highness in terms similar to the above seems to have produced the desired effect. But should Holkar's Pindaris still proceed to hostilities, the only alternative must be to repel them by force.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan to the Sarsubah of the Peshwa in the athavisi pargana. Advice

In these times accounts have reached the Government from all

quarters of sundry evil-minded seditious persons, calling themselves Pindaris, abusing the name of Jaswantrao Holkar, and taking advantage of the present unsettled state of the Poona sarkar to endeavour to enter Gujarat and disturb the peaceful state it has so long enjoyed. As you are well aware these Pindaris are lawless bandits, who plunder and destroy wherever they come; and our having no fixed object or point where to meet them, will involve all who are unable to repel them in an indiscriminate plunder, a calamity only to be avoided by a strict union and cordial co-operation of the different Powers and a good intelligence together to be everywhere prepared to chastise them whenever they shall appear. On our part, instructions have been issued to the sarkar of Surat to make the necessary preparations of men and ammunitions for the protection of the parganas and those of our ally, the Gaikwad; and as your danger is equally great, I know you will not be remiss in providing against it, and that you will assist to the utmost of your power, giving a passage through your districts, where it may be required, and such provision, as may be wanted for the troops; and all such acts as are becoming friends in a common cause, and such wants as you may have, shall be attended to on our part. All which you will communicate to Captain David Seton, whom I have deputed to attend to your wish and order; and you will also listen to what he suggests in the common cause, and consider what he shall lay before you as coming from me, and oblige me by communicating to him such information of these plunderers as may reach you, as will be his duty to do towards you, that these thieves may not steal, as is their custom, on those who are not prepared for them.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan to the Sarsubah of the Gaikwad in the athavist pargana.

Mutual aid In these times your sarkar having communicated through Major Walker the intention of some seditious persons in the name of Jaswantrao Holkar to disturb the peace of Gujarat, I have immediately issued instructions to our Government of Surat to make the necessary preparation of men and ammunition for the protection of our and your parganas; and I know you will not be remiss in preparing to render abortive their evil intentions. As you are well aware, these Pindaris are lawless bandits, who will not discriminate, but plunder everywhere. You will endeavour to impress all the Raja's subjects and excite them to exert themselves in repelling them; and as Major Walker is at a distance, I have deputed Captain Seton, to whom you will communicate your wishes and wants, who will read and forward them to Surat; and as you will receive your orders from Baroda, so is he under Major Walker, that you may act in concert; and you will inform him of what you hear of these bandits, as he will on his part inform you; and what he says on the affairs of this sarkar you will consider as from me and from Major Walker, who will of course send his directions to Captain Seton in concurrence with your relation, the respectable Raoji Appaji; and thus all the business will be effected more speedily than it otherwise would be, and yet with the same unity of design.

Write me frequently of your welfare, and be assured of my having nothing more at heart than the prosperity of the Gaikwad State and

the good of Raoba and of all his family and connections, who will always continue to experience the Hon'ble Company's favour.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

We received this morning your favour of the 20th, and that of the 21st in the course of this afternoon; in pursuance of the advice contained in which our President has lost no time in addressing to Daulatrao Sindia and to Jaswantrao Holkar the two letters of which copies of the translations, all of the original Persian, are enclosed, and the kharitas themselves are entrusted to four pair of kasids, who have promised to proceed with all dispatch after receiving such instructions as to their route or otherwise as you may think fit to furnish them with. *Letters*

Meanwhile we have the pleasure to advise from letters of the 17th and 18th instant from Surat that the local force of the Gaikwad in the athavisi appears to have been successful against the marauders; the kamavisdar of Vyara near Mowah [*Mahuwa*] having proceeded against the Pindaris with about 70 horsemen and 100 foot, and killed from 25 to 50, and taken 15 prisoners, two of whom were immediately blown from a gun, while the discomfited invaders, being pursued by a body of horse from Songarh, are said to have been driven up the Ghats, and most of the plunder they had made secured from them; notwithstanding which, we are of opinion that our President's letter to Jaswantrao Holkar should still proceed to its address, as it will at least have the good effect of apprising him of the state of our connection with the Gaikwad Government and tend to prevent a recurrence of such predatory attacks. *Success in skirmish*

Since writing thus far, we have been favoured with your second letter of the 21st, and are much gratified by the communications you have been pleased to make to Col. Collins. *Pleased*

We now forward the copy of a letter from Col. Jones, just received.

No. 1. Jonathan Duncan's letter to Daulatrao Sindia, dated 23rd August.

Although during the several years of my residency at Benares I had occasion to hold continued intercourse with the agents of your family at that place, and heard frequently during that period from your late father now in heaven, yet, owing to the different circumstances of this island, but little occasion has occurred for my cultivating from hence an epistolary intercourse with your sarkar; but, in consequence of some late reports that have reached me from the northward, it is proper that I should advise you that an alliance has lately taken place between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, in consequence of which a corps of British troops is stationed at Baroda. This alliance will probably soon be announced to you by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General. *Gaikwad alliance*

By letters recently received by the Gaikwad Government it appears that Nagopant, your commandant at Ratlam, intends to show himself shortly with an armed force on the frontier of Gujarat for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum of money due to your Government by the Gaikwad sarkar; but under divine favour the sum justly due to your sarkar by the Gaikwad State will be honourably discharged; *Hopes of friendship*

and meanwhile it is but consistent with the friendship that subsists between the Hon'ble Company's Government and yours, that you should prevent your troops from advancing towards the borders of Gujarat, which, I flatter myself, you will be pleased to order on this friendly intimation founded upon the sincere good understanding that so happily subsists and will, I am persuaded, long continue between the two States; and for all further particulars I beg leave to refer to Col. Collins, the Resident at your Court.

No. 2. Jonathan Duncan's letter to Jaswantrao Holkar, dated 23rd August.

*Bombay
grievance*

Although during the several years of my residency at Benares, I had occasion to hold continued intercourse with the agents of your family at that place, and heard frequently during that period from Ahalya Bai now in heaven, yet, owing to the different circumstances of this island, no occasion has occurred for my opening from hence an epistolary intercourse with your sarkar; and I am very sorry that the present urgency for its renewal should arise out of subject of serious complaint which this Presidency has to prefer, in consequence of your Pindaris having suddenly entered the districts of the athavisi of Surat, and destroying the sources not, only of the Hon'ble Company's own moglai and other revenue funds in that quarter, but over-running and plundering the territories of the State of the Gaikwad, with which the Presidency of Bombay has lately improved its old amity by the formation of a friendly alliance, whence it is become incumbent on the British Power in India to guard and protect the dominion in question from foreign invasion; which if you had been fully acquainted with, I cannot suppose that you would have permitted or licensed the irruption of the marauders, who in your name and on your behalf are now laying waste the afore-said territory; and I cannot but accordingly expect that immediately on the receipt of this friendly intimation you will recall them, who are thus acting in violation of the amity hitherto subsisting between us, and which, instead of infringing, it was, and still continues to be, the desire of the Government of this Presidency to cherish and preserve, in pursuance also of the uninterrupted good understanding that has for so many years subsisted between the Hon'ble English Company and the Maratha Empire in general as well as separately with all the particular States thereof. What more can I say? May your welfare and happiness continue to increase!

Bombay, 23rd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Bombay to the Governor-General.

Letters

Since we had the honour of addressing Your Excellency under date the 20th instant respecting the threatened irruption into Gujarat, we have received three letters on that subject from the Resident at Poona, in pursuance of the advice contained in which our President has lost no time in preparing the two letters for Daulatrao Sindia and Jaswantrao Holkar, of which copies of the translations and of the original Persian are enclosed, and the kharitas themselves will be this day dispatched by the route of Poona.

Meanwhile we have the pleasure to advise Your Excellency, as appears by letters of the 17th and 18th instant from Surat, that the

local force of the Gaikwad in the athavisi district in that vicinity appear to have been successful against the marauders, the kamavisdar of Vyara near Mowah [*Mahuwa*] having proceeded against the Pindaris with about 70 horsemen and 100 foot together with a large body of Bhils, and killed from 25 to 50, and taken 15 prisoners, two of whom are said to have been immediately blown from a gun; while the discomfited invaders being plundered by a body of horse from Songarh, are stated to have been driven up the Ghats, and most of the plunder they had made, secured from them; notwithstanding which, we have expressed our opinion to the Resident at Poona that our President's letter to Jaswantrao Holkar should still proceed to its address, as it will at least have the good effect of apprising him of the state of our connection with the Gaikwad Government and tend to prevent a recurrence of such predatory attacks.

We take this opportunity of forwarding to Your Excellency the copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 12th instant, containing some further explanation of the points treated of in his previous communications of the 9th and 11th, as already before Your Lordship, inclusive of an account of Anandrao Pawar, the writer of one of the letters comprehended in the former series. *Letters*

On the subject of this communication we have fully informed Major Walker of our correspondence with the Resident at Poona, directing him at the same time to advise with the Administration at Baroda, and with its consent to address a letter to Nagopant to the effect of our President's to Daulatrao Sindia, should the future action of the former indicate any intention to invade Gujarat; in concurrence with which the Resident has also been instructed to concert with the Gaikwad Government the speediest and most effectual measures for the defence of the frontier against all aggression, for which purpose he has empowered to command the services of 75th and 84 Regiments now to the northward, wherever they may be wanted; and we shall hold in readiness for immediate embarkation all the disposable force at the Presidency together with such guns, stores and ammunitions as Major Walker's future advices may indicate the want of; precautions of which we trust Your Excellency will approve. *Measures taken*

Surat, 23rd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Richard Jones, commanding officer at Surat, to Jonathan Duncan.

I had hitherto resisted the application of the amani collector of Chikhli pargana for 200 regular sepoy, with a view of keeping the force at this station as much together as possible, till I heard Major Walker's sentiments and intentions in consequence of the late invasion of the Pindaris, and until I could ascertain that detaching so small a force to so great a distance could be attended with little probable danger. I heard from Major Walker yesterday; and as he will not make any requisition on this garrison for a reinforcement, I have upon a deliberate consideration of all present circumstances thought it advisable to acquiesce in Nagardas Kisondas's application, and have consequently detached this morning at day-break Lt. Bond of the 6th Regiment (a careful, active officer) with two complete companies of native infantry for Chikhli; and as I hope the collections will be completed by the 31st instant, it is my intention to recall him on that day. I found it *Measures to protect athavisi*

impossible to allay Nagar Kisondas's apprehensions of a second predatory incursion, and fearful that he might make my refusal of his application a pretext for declaring that the grain, so nearly to be gathered in, was spoiled for want of the military protection he required for the ryots, I have sacrificed my opinion to his importunity, and hope the result will be beneficial to the Company's revenue.

Major Walker acquaints me under date of the 18th instant that Amin, jamadar, a young man of spirit and conduct, is appointed to the command of the reinforcements from Baroda, and that he had received his present of leave; but he was apprehensive of delay, not from Amin, but from the difficulty of making the people quit their houses at this season. Some Arabs (about 150) will accompany this party, but he feared these reinforcements would be too late, and that the Pindaris will be off with their booty before the arrival of this assistance. He says the only solid hopes rest on the aid I shall be able to extend; I am sorry I did not foresee this expectation, for from my knowledge of this part of the country and the favourable situation of our cantonments at Olway, I certainly could have advanced a battalion at night with great secrecy to Bearrah [*Behera*?], who would most probably have intercepted the Pindaris on their return, and recovered all their plunder, perhaps severely punished them for the cruelties they exercised at Mowa [*Mahuva*].

I shall cultivate a regular correspondence with the Resident at Baroda in the hope that our communications may be of use to the public service.

Bombay, 24th August, 1802 (S. & P. D. 126)

Letter from Colonel Jones, dated Surat, 19th August.

*Pindari
activities*

I received intelligence yesterday that the Bhil Chandryrupa of Nuldra with a thousand Bhils had followed the Pindaris to Bina, where, being joined by the desai of that place, they intercepted a party of Pindaris about 3 kos from Bina, and recovered a great part of the property plundered from Mowa [*Mahuva*]. They killed about 20 Pindaris and took as many horses. All reports concur in declaring the Pindaris to belong to Holkar's army.

A harkara, that went out, returned this morning after having followed the Pindaris ten kos beyond Navapur; and he says they were proceeding towards Nandurbar; but, as this may only be a feint to encourage the villagers to return to their home with the property, [*it would*] not be advisable to relax in your precautions. By all accounts the Peshwa and Gaikwad districts have been equally a prey to their undistinguishing depredations.

The information from Raichand Kisondas at Chikhli to Nagardas Kisondas of the 15th instant had almost induced me (from the credit, the collector gave to this gumashta) to propose to the Lt.-Governor to send a suitable force for the defence of the Chikhli pargana; but, as this force could not be confined to 200 men from the report of the Pindaris' numbers, and as it was a measure that would be attended with considerable expense, under these circumstances, together with the intelligence that I had received that day that they had moved to the eastward, I thought it more prudent to wait the effect of the detach-

ment already sent to the thana ; and I am happy now that I had collection to abide by my first plan of not advancing any force from this garrison without the most absolute necessity.

Bombay, 24th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
At a Consultation.

The Secretary was on the 24th instant desired to write in answer *Bombay* to the above letter that it would not of course be necessary or advis- *orders* able for Col. Jones to detach any part of the British force against the marauders further than for the protection of our own two parganas, unless they proved too strong for the Gaikwad's own force, and that, in consequence an application made to him either by Major Walker, the Resident of Baroda, or the Gaikwad sarsubah at Navsari.

It was at the same time ordered that a copy of Col. Jones's letter and of the above answer should be communicated to the Resident at Baroda and also to Captain Seton for their respective information and guidance ; and if Captain Seton found everything quiet on his ar rival, he was of course not to deliver the letter he was furnished with to either of the sarsubahs, but to inform himself at Surat of the state of affairs in the athavisi and in the neighbouring country above the Ghats, and report to Baroda and to the Government accordingly.

Poona, 24th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Finding from your dispatch of the 20th instant to His Excellency *Letter* the Most Noble the Governor-General that Jaswantrao Holkar's Pin- *to* *Holkar* dars had actually entered and begun to lay waste the athavisi districts, and apprehensive that from these disturbances you might find it difficult to effect the delivery of a dispatch to that Cheftain, I have been induced to forward a letter to him by a pair of kasids, copy of which I have the honour to enclose ; but, as any conveyance which I can possibly command must be liable to failure from the unsettled state of the country between the Tapti and the Bhima, I would still recommend, Hon'ble Sir, that you also should endeavour to open a correspondence with Jaswantrao Holkar by the route of Surat or any other that you may judge more practicable.

His Highness the Peshwa suspects that Jaswantrao Holkar has agents at Bombay ; and if there be any foundation for the idea, you may possibly be able to discover them and succeed in using them as a medium of communication with their Master, who, by the latest intelligence I have received from the northward, occupies an encampment between Chandor and Malegaon. Observing also from the latest dispatches from Major Walker that little doubt can now be entertained of Nagapant's intention to approach shortly to Gujarat, I have on further consideration of the emergency thought it advisable to address him a letter, a transcript of which is conveyed herein.

Letter from Barry Close to Holkar.

It cannot be unknown to you that a close alliance subsists between *Letter to* the Hon'ble Company and the Raja the Gaikwad, and also that the *Holkar* British Government maintains the best understanding with all the

members of the Maratha Empire ; and you will have further heard that the district of athavisi adjoining to the bunder of Surat belongs in great part to the Hon'ble Company and their ally, the Raja above-mentioned.

By letters of late date from Surat I have learned with much regret that a corps of Pindaris from your army near Chandor has descended the Songarh Ghats, and entering the athavisi has begun to destroy the villages and lay waste the country. As such conduct is repugnant to friendship, I cannot doubt but, on receipt hereof, you will order your Pindaris to quit the athavisi district without loss of time, and prevent them from molesting or approaching it in future.

Baroda, 26th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Pindaris defeated I have much pleasure in reporting to you the defeat and entire expulsion of the Pindaris from the athavisi. The enclosed translation of a letter from the kamavisdar of that province will inform you of the progress and termination of this affair.

I have also the satisfaction to add that fugitives were intercepted in their flight by the Bhils, who inhabit the woods and hills which bound the athavisi to the eastward. A great proportion of the marauders have been by this means destroyed, and the chief part of their plunder wrested from them. On the whole the mischief done by the Pindaris is not so considerable as was apprehended, and the loss sustained by their irruption, I am assured, does not exceed one lakh and half of Rupees in money, goods and cattle.

Letter from Bapu, kamavisdar of the athavisi, to Raoba.

I gave you intelligence of the Pindaris by writing immediately after my arrival at Vyara, which you may have observed. Two thousand and five hundred Pindaris, well mounted, on Thursday morning suddenly came down from Visarvadi to Songarh, and had an engagement with one caravan (or banjara) which halted there. The guns of Songarh fort fired on the Pindaris, who then retired and encamped in the evening at Dhamodi, a village near Vyara, which village they plundered completely. It has not been in my power to proceed for the defence of this place on account of the small number of forces under me, which are barely sufficient for the protection of my own station, as the Pindaris were numerous. If I could have met them, I should have no doubt of obtaining a victory ; but this was not to be expected by reason of the little force ; therefore I remained without proceeding against them, watching at my post and making the necessary defensive arrangements.

The next morning the Pindaris set out and plundered five or six villages of the Vyara pargana and Walod country, setting fire also to some houses there. About three o'clock in the evening they reached Mowa or Mohay [*Mahuwa*] ; where the people having no information of the Pindaris, they were surprised and totally plundered. The Pindaris returned from thence to Walod, and made their halt at that place. Next day they again set out and arrived in the evening at Rupavada, a village of Walod pargana, 3 kos distant from Yarah [*Vyara*] fort. They encamped here ; and being informed by spies that they abandoned

themselves to eating and drinking, I dispatched the undermentioned forces against them, *viz.* some troops lately entertained by me on the occasion of this disturbance, without waiting for your permission, a few old sibandi and some Bhils and Banjaris. I made two divisions of these people; one division I ordered on before to intercept them in their flight, and the other was dispatched directly against them.

After midnight the Pindaris began their march. Meantime the last mentioned division of our people attacked them suddenly and killed from ten to twenty Pindaris, making 15 prisoners, which have been since blown away from guns. The number of the wounded is unknown, because this affair happened in the night time. Those who were well mounted made their escape. The other division pursued them as far as Sadudvihir [*Chhadvel*]; a distance of 15 kos, putting them to the sword all the way. Hira, jamadar, being at Sadudvihir [*Chhadvel*] and also one Bhagwantbhai, they were made acquainted by me of what relates to the Pindaris and desired to appoint people to watch the passage.

Our people returned from that place much fatigued; and the said Hira, jamadar, and the Pindaris had a fight here, and he alarmed them greatly. Bhagwandas was also preparing and some Bhils had collected on the Ghats. It seems to me that the Pindaris would not escape from their hands without punishment; but I am yet ignorant of what has happened. As soon as I receive a correct account from thence, I shall write the same to you. By the grace of our parents the Pindaris have received a good chastisement; but I have undoubted information that about 12 or 15 thousand are at Nandurbar and Ashta, and that they are coming down. Therefore you will please send aid speedily to me here. There is no trust to be put in the Pindaris; they may suddenly arrive here. Wherefore you will without loss of time send a strong force to remain in the centre of Vyara and Songarh, as you have proposed, that the subjects of the athavisi may recover their courage. I have begun to chastise the Pindaris, but they will not leave us, and you should keep this in your mind.

I have made nakedbandi or appointed watch, and formed an arrangement for securing the passes of Songarh by employing Bhagwantbhai in order to prevent the Pindaris entering there; but I cannot depend upon that arrangement, because the Pindaris are thieves and numerous, and we cannot know by which pass they will enter. They are not to be trusted. Therefore a force must be sent here soon.

I have sent 2 letters with this intelligence by two sepoy to Diwanji; one sepoy reached safe, but the other was robbed on the way and wounded.

But what could Diwanji do? The force and ammunition that is there, is all well known to you. I am therefore induced to write you this; and he will have written you of the same.

You will without delay sent the saranjam force, etc., because this is the time of the revenue, and the country is half wasted and destroyed.

The ryots have much dread of the Pindaris; and unless that is removed, there will be no produce.

You must make good arrangements and take care of this possession. What can I write more?

Surat, 27th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Richard Jones on the subject of the motions of the Pindaris.

*Pindari
activities*

I have just received intelligence from the desai of Navsari that a body of 8,000 Pindaris from Esabari were preparing to invade the athavisi. I have consequently ordered Lt.-Col. Anderson with 800 rank and file from the 6th Regiment of native infantry and two six-pounder field-pieces to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice to Bardoli; but I shall wait for a confirmation of the intelligence, previous to the march of this detachment; for I had two harkaras that came in from Nandurbar this morning, who declare that Esabari is quite deserted, and that there is not even a horseman at Holdan, where I was told yesterday there was a large encampment. However, as my plan of obtaining intelligence is in its infancy, I have thought it prudent to give superior credit to the desai's information.

I have also heard that a detachment of Sindia's army, consisting of about 10,000 men, is at Baroda. I shall write more at length to-morrow if I hear any further particulars.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan and John Cherry to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Pindaris
expelled*

We have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda under date the 26th ultimo, with its enclosure, advising of the entire expulsion of the Pindaris on the occasion of their first irruption into the athavisi; but from the intelligence which is contained in the annexed transcripts of the letters from Col. Jones, the commanding officer at Surat, dated the 26th and 27th of last month, a further attack would seem to have been apprehended; and Your Excellency will thence observe that measures have been accordingly taken to defeat any renewed attempts on the part of those freebooters to commit further depredations in the part of Gujarat.

Surat, 4th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

David Seton to Alexander Walker.

*Seton's
arrival*

I arrived here yesterday and found Colonel Jones had detached Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson with a considerable force towards Vyara. When I left Bombay, this was a measure not expected; and I was conditionally instructed not to proceed to Navsari, but remain at Surat; but in consequence of the detachment I shall act agreeable to the first instructions and proceed without delay to the sarsubah to attend to whatever may be required for the furtherance of the service, and there await your orders, to which by the tenor of my instructions I am entirely submitted.

All accounts state that the Pindaris have fallen back from the Songarh pass, but no certain information of that event has arrived from the amildars of that quarter.

Near Chandod, 31st August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Jaswantrao Holkar to the Resident at Poona.

*Holkar's
promises*

I have received and comprehend your friendly letter, informing me that Pindari horse belonging to my army had created disturbances

near Surat Bunder and in districts of that vicinity, belonging to Raja Anandrao Gaikwad and the English Company Bahadur. Agreeably to the wish you expressed, I dispatched positive orders to all the jamadars of the Pindari horse, requiring them to repair to the presence. What has happened is to be attributed to the ignorance of those unthinking people. Otherwise how is it possible that they should have acted in such a manner, seeing that friendship and union subsist between the sarkar of the English Company Bahadur and that of this friend?

The most strict commands have now been issued, and the countries belonging to the Gaikwad will not be molested in future.

Baroda, 7th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Major General Richard Jones.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Muhammad Amin Saheb, the principal Sindi jamadar in the service of the Gaikwad State, proposes to leave this [place] to-morrow with a detachment of horse and foot, intended for the protection of the athavisi. This reinforcement would have been sent sooner and was assembled for that purpose on the first intelligence that the Pindaris had entered the athavisi; but the unexpected expulsion of the freebooters contributed with other causes to delay the departure of the expedition. *Muham-
mad
Amin*

I beg leave to recommend Amin Saheb, the commander of these forces, to your attention. He is a young man of merit and of great spirit, which he displayed very conspicuously at Kadi, where he was wounded when gallantly charging the enemy.

Besides the attention which is due to one of the chief military officers of a friendly Government, Amin has a particular claim to our civility and kindness, on account of his zeal in several instances in support of the Company's interests.

On his arrival at Surat Amin Saheb will receive such directions as you may think necessary for his conduct; and should he apply to you for a supply of powder or ammunition, I request that you would have the goodness to comply with it, accepting his receipt for the articles that may be thus furnished.

The accounts of the future intentions of the Pindaris are various and uncertain; but, whether they return or not, it appears a necessary measure to station some troops in the athavisi. The inhabitants have been so much alarmed that they will not return with confidence to their occupations until they see a force in the country sufficient for their protection. The Diwan is of opinion that a battalion of our troops stationed in a central situation, in preference to any of the passes, would in conjunction with the Gaikwad forces answer all the purposes, of security. *Pindaris*

The sarsubah is instructed to afford the troops we may detach on this service all the assistance in his power, and to communicate to you as well as to the commanding officer of the detachment such information as he receives of the future designs of the Pindaris and every circumstance connected with the defence of the athavisi.

Baroda, 8th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Daniel Seton.

*Gaikwad
forces*

I have the pleasure to inform you that a detachment of the Gaikwad forces will march to-morrow for the athavisi.

I beg particularly to recommend to your civility and good offices Muhammad Amin Sahib, the commander, and the chief Sindi officer in this service. Besides the relation which he bears to this Government, Amin Sahib is in a strong degree friendly to us, and has on that account an additional claim to our attention.

Baroda, 9th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Alexander Walker to Captain David Seton.

Query

I have been favoured with your letter of the 4th instant and its enclosures.

I shall be glad to receive from you the most early and detailed information of the objects which you have been desired to ascertain; and the sarsubah is directed by his Government to afford you such aid towards their accomplishment as may be in his power.

Surat, 9th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

David Seton to Alexander Walker.

*Sarsu-
bah's
promise*

I had the pleasure to announce my arrival at this place the 4th instant, and my intention to proceed to Navsari, which I have been prevented doing by bad weather and other obstructions.

I waited the 5th on the Peshwa's sarsubah, who is now at Phulpara, and delivered the Hon'ble Governor's letter. He said his troops were at present dispersed in the parganas, but desired me to assure His Honour he would by the Dasara have collected a thousand horse, which it was his duty as well as inclination to employ in defence of the parganas; and that the Governor's letter and the protection, already afforded the parganas by the detachment, were marks of favour, which had preceded the solicitations he should have made to procure them; and after this forwardness on our part he would not be backward on his.

The present sarsubah is named Moropant Baba, and is here on the part of Anandrao Ramchandra Avinghur [*Abhyanker*], who disputes with Khanderao Raste the title of sarsubah, and which they will probably decide in the cold weather by force of arms. In the meantime it is his interest to defend the parganas to secure the collections, and he will probably engage 400 good horse, with five or six hundred indifferent ones, besides a considerable body of foot.

Baroda, 14th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 1802)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Peace
restored*

By the latest accounts received by this Government from the athavisi that pargana enjoys perfect tranquillity.

A kasid, who arrived here yesterday from Nandurbar, which place he left 7 or 8 days ago, states that the Pindaris have gone to join Holkar at Malegaon, nor were there any preparation or talk at that place of reinvading the athavisi.

Baroda, 20th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Alexander Walker to James Augustus Grant.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble *Letters* the Governor-in-Council copies of my further correspondence with Captain Seton.

No. 1. Letter from Captain Seton to Alexander Walker, dated Navsari, 14th September, 1802.

I had the pleasure of yours the 11th instant, and the day follow- *Pindaris retiving*
ing arrived here.

I have seen the sarsubah, and he says the Pindaris are gone with Holkar towards Chandor, and only a few tired horse, remaining at Nandurbar to rest themselves, when they will also follow.

As the information they give of the Ghats is extremely confused, and my going in person will bring me nearer the enemy and enable me to have better information in every respect, without taking me to any great distance from this *[place]*, I have determined to set out to-morrow and visit the different passes.

I have been honoured with a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor *Surat garrison* in answer to one informing him of my arrival at Surat, and of Malhar-rao's Pathans being in the service of the Peshwa's sarsubah at Phulpara. In consequence he has desired me to intimate to Colonel Jones, not to detach any Europeans from his garrison, whilst they continue in the neighbourhood; which I have done.

In the course of to-morrow I am to receive a visit from the sar- *Sarsubah's visit*
subah, and he has intimated his intention then to mention some discussion that has taken place between Colonel Anderson and his kama- visdar of *[Behera?]*, letters regarding which he has sent to Colonel Jones at Surat through his agent, Bajirao, before my arrival, and will probably have here now reached you.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Captain Seton, dated Baroda, 20th September.

In acknowledging your letter of the 14th instant, I have to inform you that Jaswantrao Holkar has apologised to the English Government *Holkar's apology* for the late hostile irruption of the Pindaris into the athavisi and given every assurance that no similar aggression shall again be committed by any under his authority.

As the emergency has ceased, that principally occasioned your de- *Directions*
putation into the athavisi, you will not in future make any requisition for troops, and be pleased to transmit in the first instance the information you may obtain of the state of that country to me, unless in a case of great extremity, such as is by no means likely now to occur, when you will only address yourself directly to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Bombay, 29th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

The caution to Colonel Jones not to detach any part of the troops *Orders to Jones explained* under his command, on the requisition of the Resident at Baroda, was transmitted under an impression that the Peshwa's sarsubah collected a dangerous body of Pathans from those that had been in Malharrao's service close to Surat. But, as the intelligence that had been received

on this subject was probably either premature, or though true, unintentionally exaggerated, Colonel Jones was written to, to consider the first orders to him, while the Hon'ble the Governor was at Surat, as still in force with respect to complying with requisitions from Baroda, qualified only by that general discretion which he would, under any circumstances be expected to exercise, of not leaving Surat exposed to be insulted or attacked, by any body of men in its vicinity, of whom reasonable suspicions could be entertained.

Surat, 30th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)

David Seton to Alexander Walker.

I have been favoured with yours of the 20th and 29th instant and shall attend to the orders contained in it.

*Military
resources*

All accounts continue to do away [with] the apprehensions of a second irruption of the Pindaris; and on the frontier at Navapur it was reported Holkar and the Peshwa had met about 20 miles from Poona, and the latter by the consent of Sindia and Holkar was appointed the umpire of the disputes between them. Whilst they treat, it is probable no movements of their armies will take place, which may bring them again into this neighbourhood. Matters being in this situation, I received an intimation that I might soon be required in Bombay on Muscat affairs. I therefore determined to return to Surat, where I arrived last night, as being the fittest situation to comply with such orders as I might receive, and also agreeable to the tenor of my instructions, as contained in the latter part of the 2nd paragraph of the Hon'ble Board's letter of the 24th August, a copy of which I have the pleasure to forward, desiring in case everything was quiet to remain.

A survey of the Pindari route through the athavisi by Songarh is preparing and will be forwarded when finished. As Navsari was the object, I have set out from that.

The athavisi as well as the fortress of Songarh are ill furnished with troops, and not in a condition to prevent the most contemptible enemy overrunning the parganas.

The Gaikwad's sarsubah of the athavisi has about 150 horse of every description, of which 75 are mounted, and 200 foot. They have some more infantry at Vyara and Antapur. The whole of his force may be computed at 200 horse and 500 infantry, independent of village peons.

The Peshwa's sarsubah has also 500 foot and 75 horse; he has made contract for 300 more at the rate of 15 Rupees a month, man and horse.

Songarh is a separate command, has about 40 horses, for which they have only ten riders, the others being occasionally mounted by the officers of the fort.

The passes into the athavisi are the Dharampur, Bora, Chhadvel and Kondaibari Ghats. The first is shut up and defended by its own Rajah; the Bora Ghat enters through Bansda into the Antapur pargana, 18 miles S. E. of Vyara. Two companies of Sindia, which were there, have been withdrawn as they are in the number of those to be discharged. The Chhadvel Ghat comes out at Songarh and has but eight horse and few foot to defend it. It is the most difficult, though it would only be a few days' impediment to a regular army. Kondai-

bari is an open road fit for carriages of every description. From Nandurbar, the route below the Ghats is only fourteen kos to Esabari, which is a village between two hills, with a gate and two towers at each end, and flanked by a deep ditch; but it may easily be passed without going near it. This road was formerly much frequented by Banjaras, who carry on the trade with the upper country. At Holdan near Esabari is a large dharamsala; at Navapur, a second; at Amanpur, a third; and a fourth at Vyara, being stages of 15 miles each. These the Marathas have converted into miserable forts. At Chhadvel is another, which is 18 miles from Vyara, the centre where all these roads meet and the frontier before Songarh was built.

Dharampur is under a Rajput Raja, who has a few foot and fifty horse, but can on an emergency raise a number of Bhils; he is subject to the Gaikwad.

Bansda, the entrance to the Bora Ghat is under a Raja now a member of the same caste and nearly the same force as the Dharampur Raja; he pays a chaauth to the Peshwa; 24 miles further on is Songarh at the foot of the Ghat, belonging to an independent Bhil Chief, who has 1,000, or 1,500 men.

Chhadvel belongs to the Gaikwad. There are three independent Bhil Chiefs in that quarter; Jaraver Sing, 1,000 men; Durgsing, 400; Ghender, 600. They have no fixed dwelling but live sheltered in the jungles amongst the hills.

Kondaibari belongs to the Peshwa and the Ripore [*Rupala?*] pargana in which it is situated extends to Songarh. There are here two Bhil Chiefs named Jiva Vussava, and Umed Sing Vussava. They are related but inimical to one another, and have each a thousand Bhils and a few Rasbati sepoys and horse. They inhabit the Satpura hills and southern banks of the Tapti and are subject to Rajpipla; on the northern bank is the Seckalla Raja, the most respectable of the Bhils, he is subject to Holkar and has 4000 Bhils and 500 Sindi kasbatis, sepoys and horse.

The Peshwa's officers have lost the command of this Ghat by the rebellion of Togh Khan, a zamindar who has set up for himself in Honpur also called Chanumseroi, situated between Esabari and Kondaibari. He gave the Pindaris the guide who conducted them into the athavisi.

On the banks of the Tapti, about fifteen miles from Vyara, is Mandvi belonging to a Rajput Raja subject to the Peshwa. He has about four hundred sepoys and fifty or sixty horse.

The independent Bhils are known under the general name of Mewasi Bhils, as a distinction from those who live under, and serve the Marathas and Rajas. Those that cultivate the ground are called Dublas, their language [*is*] a mixture of Deccani and Gujarati, their religion [*is*] idolatry, killing and eating beef; their arms are bows and arrows, their dress [*is*] a lungi.

As shortly after my arrival the accounts of the removal of the Pindaris from the Ghats came in, I did not make any overtures to the Bhil Chief, as I found in the first instance it would be attended with a considerable expense without perhaps any ultimate benefit, as owing to the disorders that have lately reigned in the Maratha State they have acquired a degree of independence which makes them untractable; if it should however be deemed an object, as a precaution, they might

easily be sounded by agents how far they could be depended on, the first previous step to which would be a mulukgiri as formerly practised by the Gaikwad and the Peshwa's consent obtained to include his Bhils also.

Baroda, 8th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 12th September, 1802.

Letter to Holkar It will be advisable for you to address a letter to Holkar also, informing him that he must be responsible for any losses and injuries, which may be sustained by the incursion of Pindaris under his authority into the territory of the Gaikwad.

Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 14th September.

Letter to Holkar The Governor-General-in-Council has deemed expedient to address a letter to Jaswantrao Holkar, requiring him to restrain his Pindaris from the prosecution of this predatory dangers. A copy of that letter will hereafter be transmitted to you for your information.

Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)

Letter from Edmonstone to Grant, dated Fort William, 15th September, 1802.

Holkar I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to transmit to you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay the enclosed copy of a letter from his Lordship to Jaswantrao Holkar, referred to in His Excellency's dispatch under date 14th instant to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Governor-General's letter to Jaswant Holkar.

Words of warning I have lately received intelligence that a considerable body of Pindaris, in the service of your sarkar, has proceeded under your orders to the frontier of Gujarat for the purpose of committing depredations in the country of Raja Anandrao Gaikwad. A close alliance and connection having been established between the British Government and the State of the Gaikwad, the prosecution of that design is equally inconsistent with the relations of amity and friendship subsisting between the British Government and you, and with the harmony and good understanding which you have hitherto maintained with the State of the Gaikwad.

The British Government being pledged by the nature of its engagements with that State to defend the dominions of the Gaikwad against every unjust aggression, the adoption of any hostile measures against the State of the Gaikwad must be considered in the same light as an attack upon the British possessions, and will impose on the British Government the necessity of employing the most active exertions for the protection and security of their mutual and combined interests.

I trust, therefore, that the knowledge of these circumstances and your consideration for the friendship, subsisting between the British Government and you, will induce you to issue immediate orders for the recall of the Pindaris from the frontier of Gujarat.

Bombay, 20th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)

Holkar's excuse *Letter to the Court of Directors.*

Not long after these references had been made, we received through

Colonel Close, who had addressed Holkar on the subject of the irruption made into the athavisi in the vicinity of Surat an entire disavowal of all knowledge of the predatory incursion in question, accompanied by an assurance that the recurrences of similar irregularities on the part of the defendants would thenceforth be guarded against. This intimation was shortly afterwards followed by a letter from the same Chief to the address of our President, conveying equally friendly professions.

And accordingly the marauders above-mentioned retired beyond the limits of Gujarat, after having committed pretty extensive depredations in the country; nor have we since that period heard anything further respecting them.

Poona, 25th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 131)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Jaswantrao Holkar has agreed to pay me a farewell visit to-morrow *Departure* evening, and it is not improbable that on the following day I may move towards Bombay.

Bombay, 6th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 132)

Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.

We have this day learnt by private intelligence from Poona, as *Holkar's threat* transmitted to Colonel Close, that Holkar meditates an expedition towards Gujarat with a view to the recovery of the arrears due by the Gaikwad Government to the Peshwa, on account of His Highness's possessions in that province.

Although it seems very possible that the expedition, thus said to be projected, may not be really intended, yet, as the contrary is also by no means improbable, we have instructed our Resident at Baroda to adopt every means in his power for the security of the Hon'ble Company's interests in that quarter.

Bombay, 6th December, 1802. (1802. S. & P. D. 132)

Bombay to the Company.

In our last address we noticed to your Hon'ble Committee the *Holkar's* intention which Colonel Close, the Resident at Poona, had formed of retiring to this place; and we have now the pleasure to add that that officer, after at length obtaining the assent of Jaswantrao Holkar to his departure in the manner specified in the accompanying report to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, commenced his journey on the 28th ultimo and arrived at Bombay on the 3rd instant.

We have this day learnt by private intelligence from Poona, as transmitted to Colonel Close, that Holkar meditates an expedition towards Gujarat with a view to the recovery of the arrears due by the Gaikwad Government to the Peshwa, on account of His Highness's possessions in that province.

Although it seems very possible that the expedition, thus said to be projected, may not be really intended, yet, as the contrary is also by no means improbable, we have instructed our Resident at Baroda to adopt every means in his power for the security of the Hon'ble Company's interests in that quarter.

Section B: Sindia's Threats

The documents give us an insight into the financial straits of the Baroda Government. Sindia's claim was openly admitted as just, but Raoji Appaji did not know whence to get the money to pay him, and had to have recourse to the Company. Incidentally the documents contain interesting details about a number of political personages, notably: Daulatrao Sindia; Yadavrao Bhaskar, Sindia's Diwan; Nagopant, one of Sindia's officers, and Parbhudas Seth, the banker.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 9th August, 1802 (S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sindia's policy By accounts, which may be depended on, Ganpatrao and Murarrao have taken refuge at Dhar with Bapu Pawar, son-in-law of the late Govindrao and a considerable jagirdar in that quarter. There are also accounts deserving credit, stating that Shivram has an agent at Ujjain, endeavouring to excite the avidity of Sindia, and with hopes of this nature to induce him to enter into hostilities with this State.

Basker's advice The enclosed copy of the translation of a letter from Yadhavrao Bhaskar, Diwan to Sindia, will show that there is some reason to mistrust the favourable dispositions of this Prince; but, as this letter is addressed to Raoba in the warmest style of confidence and friendship, it is necessary for obvious reasons to make a very cautious use of it, and perhaps it would be prudent to suppress the writer's name entirely.

It is not likely from the distance and other causes that Sindia's troops will reach these quarters soon, or at least sufficient time will be afforded to Raoba to make the pecuniary adjustment, which Yadav Bhaskar so strongly recommends.

The Diwan has already made an arrangement with Parbhudas for liquidating this debt; and I shall urge him by every means in my power to avoid the difficulties, which threaten him, by an early discharge of this demand.

Letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoji, dated 18th July, 1802.

Raoba's letter I received your letter from Baroda, dated 26th June, 1802, wherein I observe you say that on account of the dissensions and disturbances with Shrimant Malharrao Gaikwad of Kadi you were obliged to solicit the friendship and support of the English from Bombay; and bringing forces and ammunition from thence, [you had] reduced Kadi, and have since made the necessary arrangement concerning the same; that on account of the future arrangement, intended for the safety of this country, you had subsidised two battalions, stating besides that you

had sent Rajasri Babaji with a sufficient force to the Kathiawar country on mulukgiri, and Rajasri Sitaram Baba to Sankheda to reduce it on account of the disturbances of Ganpatrao; and that you were alone at home, much plagued with your disease, though you were just now better than you had been; and that, as soon as you get well, you would endeavour to discharge fully the amount of the order or varat of the Shrimant Peshwa Sahab on account of the mamlat of Ahmadabad in favour of the Shrimant Alijah Bahadur by liquidating that account and sending the balance. You also write me that, as I have all along assisted you in everything, you doubt not but that I will do the same in future; for you had placed your entire confidence on me, adding that you did not write me as a brother because Rajasri Anyaba would be thereby displeased. Therefore you have written in the above terms.

This and everything else which you have written I have understood and attended to. I observe that on account of the war of Kadi and to chastise Malharrao you were obliged to bring the English. The man at Kadi was not so strong as to require such a force; but I believe you thought it the best way, and that in doing so you have consulted your wishes and inclination. For the future all your arrangements must be strong, permanent and well digested so as to prevent any further disturbances in the country. You are to observe that the burden is upon your person, and that everything depends upon your life. I am thinking of you night and day with no small uneasiness. I have been very unwell, but, thanks to God! I am now better. You should not be uneasy on this account. The news of this place is good. You do not care now for me, and therefore I assure you I am very uneasy. There is no use of extending on this subject. Besides this, you have sent Rajasri Babaji to Kathiawar on mulukgiri and Sitaram to make the necessary arrangements at Sankheda, In all this you have done right.

*Bhaskar's
complaint*

To manage the affairs of your Master's government is not a difficult task for you; but is necessary you should take care of your health, which if you do, you will be able to go through the whole with ease and success. You have heretofore done a great deal, and I have not the smallest fear but that you will be able to do the same in future. But I have great apprehensions from your bad state of health. However your letter, telling me that you were better, has afforded me great satisfaction. You have given me to understand that, if you call me a brother, Anyaba will be dissatisfied. You may rest assured he will not be so, on the contrary, we feel a great happiness in having a brother like Raoba; and that he may live long and be successful in his management is what we wish much. Baba, be assured our bodies are only distinct, but our souls are closely united. Therefore there should not be any reserve in our correspondence, and it is necessary to show by letters that we are one and the same thing.

*Friendly
disposed*

Concerning the sarkar's balance which you were to have sent, you have postponed from month to month in such a manner that years have elapsed. How so many days have expired without your being troubled on this account, I leave you to reflect on and to consider. By cultivating the goodwill and friendship of my Master the Shrimant you will be entitled to any aid and assistance you may require to manage the affairs of the State, as well as your own, or any other. You

Advice

must, therefore, be carefully attentive to this circumstance, which I have not been negligent in writing and recommending to your consideration. I must observe that I have not done so as Shrimant Sindia's karbari or diwan, but as a man who was long in the service of the Shrimant Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur. The friendship I have always experienced from you, added to my good wishes for your success, is the reason of my so repeatedly writing you on this subject, and I am sorry you will not be persuaded. Therefore you have not hitherto thought of us; but this, I assure you, is not a proper conduct. Shrimant my Master, the mutasaddis and officers of this Darbar speak continually very disrespectfully of your State and of its management, in so much that I dare not commit their speeches to paper. We are distressed for cash, the expense increases every day, and there are many ill-disposed people who always bring up old matters. I have hitherto managed to prevent the effects of these intrigues.

*Threats of
invasion*

But, as there is no ostensible chance of the money in your hands making its appearance, the Shrimant, my Master, has given me your varat or order in payment to a brigade, and has dispatched the said brigade with Nagopant and some horse. They shall go as far as Pavagarh; where it is ordered that, if you clear that demand, they are not to move further. Therefore I most earnestly recommend and request that you should not wait till this force of horse and foot arrives at Pavagarh, but that you should exert your utmost endeavour to remit the balance by bills, by which means you will prevent a great deal of anxiety and the ruin of the country on the arrival of the force at Pavagarh. The people of the brigade and cavalry are desperate; and be assured they will give you a great deal of trouble. This you are not ignorant of; therefore you should not delay in making a remittance beforehand of the full amount of the demand on you, by which means alone you will avoid both uneasiness and the ruin of the country. Those in charge of the order or varat will give great trouble and are not under any great subordination. This you know as well as I do; and therefore let me once more request you will not neglect the necessity of finishing this account, and endeavouring to keep a good understanding with this sarkar, which will be advantageous to you.

*Sindia's
designs*

I must further acquaint you that this force is not sent merely on account of this money. They have the collection of the tribute also in view, and to attend in this aspect the orders of Nagopant, who, after making the said collection and making the necessary arrangement at Dungarpur, Banswada and others, they will come your way, where also they have the order of the Shrimant to arrange the affairs and collection of Bariya and other places. The reason of this order is, because our number of troops is great, and money is scarce; and therefore this is the mode now adopted for paying. The varat or order given to the brigade runs, that the payment of it should be made with interest, and the premium of percentage called manoti, hundanaval or exchange, and Darbar charges [*i. e. perquisites*] according to agreement. You will accordingly discharge the same. All this I think it is my duty to acquaint you of; and for this purpose I had prepared a pair of express kasids; but yours having arrived, I take the opportunity of their return to write you without reserve what occurs, and

what I think of the business. There is no occasion for you to send *Cryptic message* any bills; if you send the receipt of Parbhudas Seth, it will be better.

I hear from several strangers a great many things concerning your domestic intentions and arrangements. I know your heart and your good intentions, but I suspect there is something which does not correspond with them. I hope my information may be false; for I know you are not capable of even thinking of such a thing. Consider that you have brought the weight of Government upon yourself, and you have a great deal to answer for, your equal will be difficult to be found. You understand me, and there is no occasion to be more particular. You have hitherto done what has recommended you to the world; therefore you should always forward and pay proper attention to the affairs of Government with that view. You should not be displeased with me, because I have written you thus freely and have been so very diffuse. That your good intentions should not be made a bad use of, is the cause of these hints. Therefore the arrangement you have now made should be firm and permanent, that there may be no breach or misunderstanding in it. This allow me to hint to you. Nago-pant, who is coming with the brigade, is in charge of the sarkar's letter and mine to you. What can I say more?

Baroda, 10th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The reports also of to-day (they are yet but reports) state that the forces advancing from Malwa amount to 10,000 infantry and 5,000 horse. I have further discovered that Raoba has only the copy of the Peshwa's lease of Ahmadabad, the original being in possession of Yadav Bhaskar, by whose interest he obtained this farm. By comparing all these circumstances together with the conversation which Colonel Close had with the Poona vakils, who declared the resolution of their Master to revoke the lease, I think it very likely that Sindia may be acting with the concurrence of the Peshwa. That Prince is said to be ambitious, unprincipled and rapacious. May he not have views on the farm himself, and would the Peshwa [*not*] wish to see him in possession to punish Raoba and to thwart us? If the Peshwa seriously intends to resume this lease, perhaps he could only carry his intention into execution by granting the farm to Sindia. *Cause of invasion*

In a day or two I expect more information on this subject, but I *Raoba* am at present astonished at the apathy and unconcern with which Raoba has received this intelligence. He expects Parbhudas (a banker and the present farmer of Broach from Sindia) here in a few days, and I hope we shall remove the only just pretence on which Sindia can disturb this government by liquidating the debt which is due to him.

Baroda, 11th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters from Anandrao *Sindia* Pawar or Bapu Pawar of Dhar, the first to Anandrao, and the second *hostile* to Raoba.

The intentions of Sindia are clearly announced in these letters, and his views cannot be mistaken. It appears that his force will ap-

proach Gujarat by a more northerly route than that indicated by Yadav-rao Bhaskar.

There remains no doubt but that a number of discontented persons from this country are urging Daulatrao all in their power to interfere in the affairs of this Government, and that applications have been made to him for that purpose by different discontented members of the Gaikwad family.

In regard to the ostensible objects of the expedition under Pawar, the balance of about five lakhs of Rupees is acknowledged by Raoba to be due to Sindia; but he positively affirms that the demand for the salabad, or the amount of the revenue for the ensuing two years, has not the least foundation in justice.

Peshwa's support If the Peshwa seriously intends to resume the lease of his districts from the Gaikwad Government, it is very probable that Sindia is acting by his authority in this instance; since it would appear impossible for him in the present state of this country to transfer his rights in trust to any other but a prince who has a powerful army to recover and maintain them.

P. S. As I conceive that it might be useful to afford the Resident at Poona an early knowledge of these affairs, I have transmitted to him copies of my advices to you, concerning them, as per enclosed copy of a letter to him under this date.

No. 1. Letter from Anandrao Pawar to Anandrao Gaikwad, dated Railam pargana, 24th July, 1802.

Sindia's designs

It is a long time since I have had the blessing of receiving your letters, nor have you by other means taken any notice of me. This should not be the case, as it behoves you to enquire after me, and thereby render my situation pleasant and happy. The news of this part is that Rajasri Alijah Bahadur wrote me two or three times, expressing a desire that I should go to meet him. Therefore in the month of May last I went there and saw him. On this occasion he observed the customs of our ancestors by coming about two kos to meet me, and conducting me to the palace allotted for my abode, and then went into the town. After this I paid my visit to Rajasri Yadavrao Bhau and other officers of this Court; and after effecting all my views, I asked leave to return. At which time the Shrimant Alijah Bahadur requested a private meeting, when he himself desired I would accept the management of the business in Gujarat, and offered to give me some battalions and horse in order to accomplish his views. This service I declined accepting, making all the excuses in my power; but he not only insisted, but by way of inducing me to come into the measure said that he would allow his troops to be employed on mulukgiri at Dungarpur, Banswada and several other districts of mine; observing that I could at the same time transact both affairs. This was so great an inducement that I could no longer resist his offers; and having accordingly accepted them, I was dispatched with a khilat and every other mark of honour, accompanied by five battalions of Shingroo's troops and ten thousand horse, under the command of Nagopant Bawa, the karkun of Yadavrao

Bhau who is appointed diwan of the expedition. On taking leave I was ordered to insist upon Raoba's delivering up to the desmukh Sedashivrao Moray all the effects, goods, and other things belonging to Mana Bai, the sister of my late mother, and also to desire him to clear the balance of the varat or order of ten lakhs on account of Ahmadabad and the revenue of the two ensuing years. This is my order; and therefore I am coming to the country; and in doing this, rest assured I shall lose no time, and this is intended to acquaint you therewith. You are my elder, but you have entirely forgotten me. I suppose you do not know that there is a grandchild of the late Govindrao; and if you do, it appears that you do not care anything about him; but when Maharaja (Govindrao) was alive, though I was at a 100 kos' distance, he always inquired after me, and indeed supported me. You do not care, I suppose, whether you have or have not a nephew in the world. I am not astonished at this, since I was so unfortunate as to lose my grandfather. You are, I believe, very busy, night and day, with the affairs of your country and its government, and therefore you have no time to think of your relations. The Diwan should put you in mind of this, he seems to be busily employed in the union of the House and making everybody sannyasi or beggars; still you have no eyes to see the state of your House, which is robbed of everything, even what was earned and gathered by those who were at the head of the country and affairs before the late Govindrao. Your enemies are now benefiting themselves, and your case will soon be like mine. This, as I foresee, you may rest assured, will happen. I had no honour. (The meaning of this word is a man that gathers wealth or any thing for himself). You have another, and as I was ruined, you shall also be so. As for myself I cannot presume to remedy this evil by taking the management of your affairs, because I have neither capacity nor abilities equal for the task. Like me also you must have five hundred in your House depending on your support; but being now engaged in this, at the express desire of the Rajasri Alijah Bahadur, I think it my duty to mention it to you. What can I say more?

No. 2. Letter from Anandrao Pawar to Raoba, dated pargana of Ratlam, 23rd July, 1802.

It is a long time since I have received a letter or any account from you. Write me always. The news of this part of the country is that Rajasri Alijah Bahadur having written me two or three letters respecting a meeting, I was obliged to comply with his wish; and having accordingly chosen a good day and gone into my tents at some distance, I received the account of the death of Sadashivrao Pawar, which compelled me to return to the fort; and as soon as the days of ceremony on such occasion were over, I moved again, and in the beginning of May last I arrived within three kos of Ujjain, where I remained. In the morning of next day Rajasri Alijah Bahadur came about half way to meet me, and I went with a small aswari to meet him. He showed me on this occasion more attention and distinguished me with greater marks of honour than it had been customary to show my ancestors. After the meeting he went to the fort, and I returned to the place of my residence. Next morning I went near the fort into a palace allot-

*Sindia's
designs*

ted for my abode, from whence I paid my visit to Yadavrao Bhau and other officers of Government, and got all my business settled without difficulty or delay. On my asking leave to return to my country, Alijah Bahadur entrusted me with the business in Gujarat, which I at first declined; but he insisted upon it, telling me I could at the same time collect the mulukgiri of Dungarpur, Banswada and other districts of mine, and make the necessary arrangements respecting them. As this was a great inducement I accepted his offers and agreed to manage his business in Gujarat. Accordingly I set out and by making forced marches, I have arrived at Mangrore in the pargana of Ratlam, from whence I wrote you this, giving you the account of my commission. I have with me Shingroo's five battalions of native infantry and ten thousand horse. At the time of my taking leave I was directed to tell you to deliver the effects of the wife of Sadashiv desmukh, whatever there may be, and such as may have been given to her by her father, the late Govindrao, and to call upon you for the balance of the ten lakhs of Rupees on account of the lease of Ahmadabad as well as for the two ensuing years' revenue, and to see these accounts finally settled. Therefore it is indispensable for me to come to Gujarat, and that, too, without loss of time. I take this early opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

*Bhaskar
is trouble*

Rajasri Yadavrao taking me apart told me privately and desired me to write to you that he had hitherto supported you at this Darbar through every obstacle; but that he was sorry to observe that your heart was not well inclined towards the Court, and that you did not take any pains to deserve the continuance of that favourable opinion which the Prince once entertained of you; and that after living in a country you have ruined it, and that insinuations to your brother made him [*Babaji*] prevail upon Kanhoji to ruin the credit of his sister, the daughter of Senakhaskhel. Be it as it may, they are the offspring of the Master. What business have servants with them? Hitherto he (Yadav Bhaskar) had supported you in everything; but, as your behaviour is such, and it is only now coming to light, he has nothing more to do with you. In short all the councillors and officers of the Darbar, dissatisfied with such behaviour, have put it in Maharaja's ear; which displeased him much, and in such a manner as to induce him to observe to Yadavrao Bhaskar with great anger that you are protecting the Diwan in everything to the entire destruction of the Marathas, and I suppose you propose doing the same in my country. To this Yadavrao Bhau answered that, so long as he (*the Diwan*) continued to behave well, he certainly spoke in his (*the Diwan's*) favour and protected him; but now the Prince might do as he thought proper, as he would never interfere in his (*the Diwan's*) business in future. After hearing this declaration of the Bhau, he said: give Pawar and Nagopant an army, and send them with express orders to recover the wife of the deshmukh with all her effects, and to deliver them to him, and then settle the business of Ahmadabad. All this is what passed on the occasion of my taking leave, and the Bhau desired me to write to you, and therefore I have done so, otherwise I should not have intermeddled. Your eyes seem to be blinded in smoke. As for myself I lost all remembrance of Baroda the time my late grandfather was no more.

Baroda, 11th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Barry Close.

I have lost no time in forwarding to you a copy of a letter addressed under this date to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, with its enclosure. I have also forwarded, as connected with the same subject, a copy of a letter to the Governor under the 9th instant, and the enclosures thereof. *Poona informed*

Baroda, 11th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The apprehensions which I communicated to you yesterday of Sindia's intentions are this day in a great measure confirmed. I hope [to have] done right in communicating them to Colonel Close; but, as your information cannot now reach him so soon, I thought it safe to send him a copy of my public letters to you. *Sindia's invasion*

The route which Sindia's troops are now pursuing is the high road either to Kadi or Ahmadabad. It was by Dungarpur that we always heard of succour coming to Malharrao. You are perhaps acquainted that Malharrao's son is married to Mahadji Sindia's daughter. The intelligence of the advance of this force by the way of Dungarpur is confirmed by so many authorities that it cannot be doubted. They will probably be some time on their march, as they will be detained by the badness of the roads at this season and by Bapu Pawar's mulukgiri. We should, however, lose no time in concerting our schemes. It should be determined to what extent we are to assist this Government, and we should have a force ready to make this assistance. If Sindia confines his claims to the payment of the varat or assignment, they are just; and in that case we should not oppose him, but see them discharged. If again he persists in demanding two years of the Peshwa's revenue in advance, he claims what is not just; and were it otherwise, this State could not discharge it.

We should be prepared for every probability, and I hope to receive instructions for my conduct to meet any event that is likely to occur. After all, it may be, as [Yadav] Bhaskar says, to recover the five lakhs, and by detaching so large a body of his forces to provide for their subsistence by employing them on mulukgiri. But we should not trust to this interpretation, as with a man of Sindia's character we should be prepared for the worst. *Cause of invasion*

The letter to Raoba contains some heavy accusations against him, but they are more so in appearance than in reality. The principal charge against him refers to his calling in our assistance instead of Sindia's; and the next, the ruin of the Marathas, refers to the employment of his caste and family in preference to those who are esteemed pure Marathas, as Sindia is himself. The insinuations that he is said to have given Babaji are not true, as it is well known that his brother at the time alluded to acted in direct opposition to him.

Baroda, 12th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

In the course of a visit from Raoba this morning he favoured me with an account of Bapu Pawar, which, as it further explains the objects *Pawar*

of Sindia's movements and the transactions connected with my last conversation, I have enclosed a minute of this information, as received from the Diwan.

I have also transmitted this intelligence to Lt.-Col. Close.

An account of Anandrao Pawar as given by Raoba.

*Sindia's
claims*

This morning Raoba called and brought Sitaram, his nephew, who had just arrived from Sankheda, to pay his respects to the Resident. Amongst other subjects of discourse Sindia's present claims were discussed. Raoba admitted that his demand for five lakhs of Rupees was very just, that he had already made some arrangements with Parbhudas to liquidate this debt, and that he trusted to effect this at no very distant period.

*Anandrao
Pawar*

During this conversation the Diwan gave the following account of Anandrao Pawar. This man, Raoba said, is the grandson of the late Govindrao and the son-in-law of one of his brothers. The family of Pawar possess the fort of Dhar and a territory yielding about 18 lakhs of Rupees a year. When Pawar, the father, died, his widow with her son, the present Pawar then an infant, retired to Baroda, leaving the fort of Dhar and the country depending on it under the management of a Brahman called Horcar [Odhekar]. She lived with her father, Govindrao Gaikwad, until she died. Pawar remained at Baroda until the death of his grandfather, when, on account of the dissension that ensued, he returned to his own inheritance of Dhar. On his arrival there, the minister, Horcar [Odhekar], refused to admit him and endeavoured to take away his life. He was defeated in these iniquitous designs by the Marathas in the fort, who insisted on receiving into it the lawful heir. For this crime the minister only suffered a temporary disgrace, and he was a short time afterwards restored to the administration of affairs.

In the last campaign between Jaswantrao Holkar and Sindia the former retired by the way of Dhar and was followed by the latter, who encamped near the fort. The minister embraced this occasion to betray his master. He found means to open a correspondence with Sindia and accused Pawar of having connived at the passage of Jaswantrao Holkar through his country. Sindia made preparations to attack the place; and young Pawar, perceiving that he had no adequate means of resisting this formidable enemy, resolved to trust to his generosity. He himself left the fort privately and entered Sindia's camp in disguise, when he repaired to a thakur, who enjoys a large share of that Prince's favour. The thakur introduced him to Sindia without making any of the ministers acquainted with the circumstance. At this private audience he explained his situation and claimed the support and protection of Sindia as a right due from one Maratha to another. Sindia, pleased with this behaviour, keeping his ministers still in the dark, gave Pawar a khilat, and permitted him to re-enter Dhar with strong assurances of his friendship. Preparations had been made for the attack of the fort next morning, but on the hour appointed for the purpose Sindia sent order to the batteries not to open. The change in his mind surprised everybody; and when the Diwan inquired the reason for deferring the attack, Sindia replied that he did not choose to ruin a Maratha Chief. Anandrao Pawar had made in short his peace

so firmly that he soon returned to the camp and was publicly received with the customs of honour. The treacherous minister and Sindia's own Diwan were far from being pleased with the reconciliation and prevailed at last on that Prince to fine Pawar in 15 lakhs of Rupees, which was afterwards reduced to six lakhs. Of this, five were paid on the spot, and for the remainder Pawar gave consignments on the mulkgiri of Dungarpur, Banswada and other places which belonged to him. In order to collect this mulkgiri Daulatrao had prepared a force to proceed to Dungarpur, and he sent for Pawar to accompany it in order to make use of his influence or of his name in a country which acknowledged his right to make this collection. It was due also to his family and rank to put him at the head of the expedition; but in fact, Raoba observed, he has but a nominal authority, as Nagopant is the commander of the army, and [as] Yadavrao Bhaskar's karkun is entrusted with the management of all other affairs.

Anandrao Pawar is about 23 years of age, and the Diwan says a young man of spirit and understanding.

Bombay, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Opinion of General Nicholson.

The other case [*Bapu Pawar's invasion*] is a much more serious *Sindia's* one [*than Holkar's*]; for however improbable it is that this force should *invasion* be detached in the rainy season, yet it is certainly right in Government to be prepared and to send such a force to the northward as can be spared, when the season will permit.

Bombay Orders.

With respect to the threatened invasion by Bapu Pawar on the *Promised* part of Daulatrao Sindia, this Government will not fail to afford the *assistance* most efficacious aid in its power to disappoint and, if necessary, to repel it; with which view they have already had before them a state of the disposable force under this Presidency as per copy enclosed for the Major's fuller information on this important subject; all which it is their intention to apply to the defence and protection of Gujarat, as far as his future advices may indicate the necessity and expediency of, should the answer to the application made to the Resident at Poona not prove sufficient to dissipate the present apprehensions; in which event they will trust to the Major's experienced zeal and ability to endeavour amicably to procure from Anandrao the present or future means of compensating in due time our extraordinary expenses, either by a longer possession of the athavisi that is already stipulated for the liquidation of the charges of the late campaign, or in such other efficient mode as the Major and Raoba may agree upon with the consent of Anandrao, the Raja, without, however, making this full reimbursement a *sine qua non* of extending our assistance; since to this we may be said already to stand committed by the subsidiary treaty; but, as the force therein stipulated to be kept up by us had rather in view the ordinary duties of the country than its full security against such formidable attacks as may be now impending, it is considered that the Major may be able to evince to the Raja and his Diwan the equity of further indemnification under such extraordinary circumstances;

besides which, we do absolutely expect that the Diwan and his Master will through Parbhudas or otherwise make good the five lakhs acknowledged to be due to Sindia, so as to cut off any well founded plea that he can have for entering Gujarat in a hostile manner, since the Company's arms ought not to be employed in support of a deficiency of justice on the part of their ally; and if more than that be afterwards required by Sindia, it will be the easier for the British Power in India to settle with him.

Bombay, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Letter (The letter is recorded under the section *Holkar's Invasion*, and alludes to Daulatrao Sindia's threatened attack upon the Baroda State).

Poona, 20th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Close's views After an attentive consideration of the letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, I am led to think this production, so far from being of a friendly confidential nature, is just the reverse, the writer having artfully given it that, in reality merely the better to effect his purpose of enforcing payment of a demand, which he is arbitrarily disposed to load with interest and indefinite fees. But Nagopant seems to have been detached a short time since towards Ratlam with a party of horse and three native battalions for the purpose of making collections in the adjacent districts, and by the latest accounts he was much impeded in this service by heavy rains. It is probable, therefore, that a period of some length may elapse before he can be in readiness to approach towards that quarter. At all events I have forwarded a copy of the above letter to Col. Collins by the Hindustan dak, in order that on receipt of it he may act as circumstances may appear to him to require; and meanwhile, should the menaced aggression from Sindia's Government assume a more serious aspect, the Resident at Baroda may be furnished with letters from your Government, addressed to Sindia and Nagopant to be eventually forwarded.

I shall transmit a copy of this letter for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General and shall be happy to be furnished with all intelligence that may be conveyed to your Government respecting the menaced aggressions in question.

Baroda, 21st August, 1802, (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Miguel DeSouza to Jonathan Duncan.

Parbhudas My last of the 17th instant was dispatched from this on the 18th in the morning, and I hope it will reach you safe. Nothing has occurred or been done since that period. Parbhudas is at his house, waiting for some overture from Raoba through some of his Darbar friends, before the two principals meet to decide on the business, which brought him here. But I fear from the common delay and the natural indifference in the way of managing business amongst this people that it will be a long time as yet before anything between them on this important head is settled.

Pindaris The Pindaris, I hear, have committed great depredations in several

districts of the Peshwa and Gaikwad's athavisi. What measures our Gentlemen at Surat have taken to drive them off, I cannot say; but nothing is as yet gone from this place; and though Amin and others have been ordered, I do not see any preparation to induce me to believe they are serious about it.

Conformable to what you hinted to me at Cambay I took, since coming to this place, some pains to find out Raoba's reason for not giving Balesar in inam, instead of Chikhli, and for resisting assigning the athavisi in jaidad for the payment of the English force subsidised by this State. *Raoba's motives*

His reasons for detaining the first were because that district is given to Diwanji [of Navsari] on condition to pay into the sarkar, whatever it may yield after paying the expense of the collection and other charges; and he did not choose to deprive him of it, having given it as a provision for him, as well as because the said district is subject to several pensions amounting to near seventeen or eighteen thousand Rupees, besides three or four villages, which have been assigned over to the women of the family. Upon inquiry I find, particularly from Motiram, who in the time of Fatesing had the management of the whole of the athavisi, that Chikhli is the best district of it, and that with care and management the revenue is likely to increase yearly; and if it be properly inhabited, and all the waste ground brought into cultivation, it will yield a gross revenue of upwards of a lakh and twenty thousand Rupees, besides the convenience of the collection; almost the whole of it being paddy fields, it may be effected by the month of December without much difficulty; and the zamindars of Balesar are so troublesome that it requires a great deal of trouble to collect the revenue of it; besides that it is subject to so many deductions that, what with them, bad debts and other casualties, the revenue often falls to sixty or sixty-five thousand Rupees a year.

The reason which Raoba gave you for not giving the athavisi in jaidad is not that which he mentioned to you and me in Cambay. The fact is that most of the districts of it are farmed out to his relations, and Parbhudas has only the receipt of the next revenue on account of his debt; besides that, by giving it to the Company he would be at a loss how to provide for his favourite nephew, the Diwanji of Navsari. This does not only appear to be, but, I was told by a person of Raoba's confidence, was his true reason. The athavisi would no doubt be convenient to the Company from its being near Surat; but the next revenue, by Parbhudas' account of the remains of it, will not be more than three lakhs and three-quarters at the most. As that is the case, we shall be obliged at any rate to look out for some other country of the revenue of three lakhs and fifty-five thousand Rupees. Therefore I think Dholka and some other country of that revenue will do just as well to enable you to make your choice. I shall bring you a particular account of the Gaikwad territories stating the gross and net revenue of every district.

Poona, 21st August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the pleasure of addressing you yesterday evening, and I Letters was this day honoured with your letter of the 19th instant, accompanied

by a dispatch from your Government for His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, containing further information on the subject of Nagopant's intention to approach towards Gujarat. This dispatch was sent to Calcutta without a moment's delay.

Resident's views As the conveyance is quick between this [Poona] and Bombay, I hope to be soon informed of your sentiments on the ideas suggested in yesterday's address; and meanwhile I must say that I continue to feel strong reasons why the Resident here should avoid to open a correspondence with Sindia at this juncture on the subject in question. Copies of letters which I have written to Col. Collins shall be forwarded to you as soon as possible; but, as he resides at present at a considerable distance from Sindia's Court, I should suppose it might be convenient for the public interests, were you to dispatch a letter to Sindia by this route, apprising him that an alliance has lately taken place between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, in consequence of which a corps of British troops is stationed at Baroda; that this alliance will probably soon be announced to him by His Excellency the Governor-General; that by letters recently received by the Gaikwad Government from Yadavrao Bhaskar, Diwan, and others of his (Sindia's) servants it appears that Nagopant, his commander at Ratlam, intends to show himself shortly with an armed force on the frontier of Gujarat for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum of money due to his (Sindia's) Government by the Gaikwad Sarkar; that under the divine favour the sum justly due to his (Sindia's) Government by the Gaikwad State will be honourably discharged; and that meanwhile it is but consistent with the friendship, that subsists between the Hon'ble the Company's Government and his, that he should prevent his troops from advancing towards the borders of Gujarat.

If you judge it proper to adopt this mode of proceeding, Hon'ble Sir, it cannot be doubted but it will operate as forcibly as any measure I can possibly pursue for the same purpose, and at the same time avoid the inconvenience that would result to the public views at this Court, were the Resident himself to open a correspondence with the Sindia or his vakils at this station.

Peshwa's plans As Govindrao's vakil [Baroda's vakil at Poona] has proceeded to Baroda with the Peshwa's permission for the purpose of facilitating a settlement of all accounts between the two Governments, I conceive there can be little cause to apprehend that the Peshwa has transferred his interests in Gujarat to Daulatrao Sindia. The writings of the Marathas are seldom less exceptionable and incorrect than their habits and dealings.

Poona, 21st August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to forward for your information copies of my two letters to Col. Collins, alluded to in my former address of this date.

No. 1. Letter from Barry Close to Colonel Collins, the Resident at the Court of Sindia, dated 20th August, 1802.

Sindia's plans I lose no time in sending you the accompanying copy translate of a letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar, Diwan of Daulatrao Sindia, to Raoba,

the Gaikwad minister, by which it would appear that Nagopant, one of Sindia's sardars at present employed at Ratlam, is soon to approach the frontier of Gujarat with an armed force for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum due to Sindia's Government from His Excellency the Raja the Gaikwad. A copy of the enclosure has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Government of Bombay, and it is probable you will soon be honoured with His Excellency's instructions in consequence. Meanwhile, as it is extremely desirable that Sindia's troops should be prevented from advancing into Gujarat for the purpose above-mentioned, it may probably occur to you to make a representation to Daulatrao Sindia, calculated to obviate such an event.

No. 2. Letter from Barry Close to Col. Collins, dated 21st August.

I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday; and this moment I have received a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, containing copies of two letters of late date from Anandrao Pawar, one to Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, and the other to Raoba, confirming the intimation contained in the letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar, and mentioning the force under Nagopant as consisting of 10,000 horse and five battalions of infantry. Copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, I do myself the pleasure to enclose, as he is anxious that some step should be immediately taken to prevent the menaced aggression. In the interval, till Sindia shall be addressed by His Excellency the Governor-General, I have suggested to Mr. Duncan that it may be advisable that he should dispatch a letter to Sindia, informing him of the alliance taken between the Hon'ble Company and the Raja the Gaikwad, adding that this alliance will probably soon be announced to him by His Excellency the Governor-General; that by letters lately received by the Gaikwad Government from Yadavrao Bhaskar, Diwan, and others of his (Sindia's) servants it appears that Nagopant, his commander, intends to show himself shortly with an armed force on the frontier of Gujarat for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum of money due to his (Sindia's) Government by the Gaikwad Sarkar; that under the divine favour there can be no doubt but that the sum, justly due to his Government by the Gaikwad State, will be honourably discharged; and that meanwhile it is but consistent with the friendship, that subsists between his Government and the Hon'ble Company, that he should prevent his troops from advancing towards the borders of Gujarat.

If the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay adopts this mode of proceeding or any other tending to open a correspondence with the Sindia's Court from this quarter, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you on the subject.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

At a Consultation.

In acknowledging the Resident at Baroda's letter of the 12th instant with enclosure the Secretary was on the 23rd instant directed to furnish Major Walker with copies of the three letters that day received from the Resident at Poona with the two accompaniments to the last

*Close's
views*

*Directions
to Walker*

of them, and of the Board's answer together with copies in English and Persian of the Governor's consequent letters to Daulatrao Sindia and Jaswantrao Holkar, which the Major was directed to communicate to the Diwan and to the Raja at Baroda, and with their approbation to write to the same effect to Nagopant, should his future motions indicate any intention to invade Gujarat. In concurrence with which the Major was directed to concert with the Gaikwad Government the speediest and most effectual measures for the defence of the frontier against all aggressions; for which purpose he was already empowered to command the services of the 75th and 84th Regiments, wherever they might be wanted; and he was informed that Government would hold in readiness for immediate embarkation all the disposable force at the Presidency together with such guns, stores and ammunition as his future advices might indicate the want of; in respect to which, however, the proper officers here were much at a loss from a deficiency of regular returns of those articles, which the Resident was therefore to use every means in his power to cause to be dispatched to the Military Board with the least possible delay.

Poona, 24th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter to Sindia Little doubt can now be entertained of Nagopant's intention to approach shortly to Gujarat. I have, on further consideration of the emergency, thought it advisable to address him a letter, a transcript of which is conveyed herein.

Letter from Barry Close to Sindia.

Letter to Sindia For some time past an alliance has subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, in consequence of which a corps of British troops is stationed at Baroda. This alliance will probably soon be announced to you by His Excellency the Governor-General. From letters recently received by the Gaikwad Government from your Diwan and from others of your servants it appears that Nagopant, your commander at Ratlam, intends to show himself shortly with an armed force on the frontier of Gujarat for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum of money due to your Government by His Excellency Raja Anandrao Gaikwad Bahadur. Under the divine favour, the sum justly due to your sarkar by the Gaikwad State will be honourably discharged. Meanwhile, therefore, it is but consistent with the friendship, that subsists between the Hon'ble Company's Government and yours, that you should prevent your troops from advancing towards the borders of Gujarat.

Baroda, 26th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Parbhudas I have the honour to acknowledge the Sub-Secretary's letter of the 14th instant.

Parbhudas, the faujdar of Broach being at present here, I sent by a chobdar the Hon'ble the Governor's letter to him on the 24th, and was next day favoured by a visit from that personage in form.

At this interview Parbhudas expressed his readiness to afford

every assistance in his power to the Company's affairs at Broach, and it may be necessary to inform you that the object of his visit to this place is to settle terms with the Diwan for paying the Company's expenses in the late war, as also to assist this Government with a pecuniary loan, which may enable it to discharge its debt to his Master, Daulatrao Sindia.

I shall hereafter have the honour of reporting the result of these negotiations, and in the meantime enclose a list of presents to Parbhudas and his principal attendants, which I imagined to be suitable to the occasion of this visit and to the rank of that person in Sindia's service.

Remark in the Diary.

The receipt of the above letter is ordered to be acknowledged, and the Board's approbation conveyed of the presents made to Parbhudas and his principal attendants, as therein mentioned, Government supposing at the same time that Parbhudas will make some in return. *Approval*

Baroda, 27th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The enclosed translate of a letter from the karkun, Yadav Venka-tesh, contains the latest information of Sindia's army; and other accounts confirm that it continued at Petlawad on the 14th and 15th instant. Petlawad is 30 kos in a northerly direction from Ujjain. *Sindia's army*

Letter from Yadav Venkatesh to Major Walker, dated Nadiad, 24th August, 1802.

I had prepared a letter to send to your yesterday, but it remained owing to the want of a harkara to carry the same. *Nagopant*

Some late intelligence from Malwa was received here yesterday by a Banya merchant of this place. It states that Nagopant had arrived at Petlawad with Sindia's troops, and that their Pindaris had plundered the whole of that country. A friend of the said merchant had received a wound by a lance from the Pindaris, of which he died. It is further stated that the force of Sindia consists of about twenty-five thousand troops, besides a brigade with guns and 15,000 Pindaris. It is currently reported, and the daily talk [is] that they are going to Gujarat. You may have heard of this news; but what I heard, I have represented to you.

Remark in the Diary.

Order that a copy of the above letter be forwarded to Bengal through Col. Close as usual, advising that Yadhav Venkatesh, the writer, is an agent stationed by the Resident at Baroda with Malharrao at Nadiad. *Calcutta informed*

On the occasion the Supreme Government should also be furnished with transcripts of the correspondence recorded in a former part of these proceedings between the Governor and Malharrao and his Diwan.

Bombay, 27th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 147)

Daulatrao Sindia to Jonathan Duncan.

I have been favoured with your friendly letter¹ on the subject of *Friendly feelings*

¹ Duncan's letter of the 23rd August is recorded elsewhere. See *Maratha Aggressiveness* Section I, *Holkar's Invasion*, entry of the 23rd August, 1802, enclosure No. 1.

several unexpected doubts and apprehensions as to any differences between this sarkar and Anandrao Gaikwad on account of the progress making by Nagopant in the vicinity of Banswara, etc., and making also mention of several other requisitions of friendship; and I cannot express the astonishment which this intelligence has filled me with, since the Rao in question is one of the associates and ancient servants of Shrimant Peshwa; nor has there from days of old been any difference between my family and the Rao's, it being even matter of notoriety that after the death of Manaji Gaikwad, my late parent, now in heaven did, whilst encamped at Poona, interest himself so much and so earnestly with His Highness the Peshwa as to procure on the death of Manaji the succession to the masnad of Baroda in favour of Govindrao Gaikwad; and I also entertain the same sentiments of friendship, and desire to maintain the permanency of that Rajaship; considering all which, there is not any room for hesitation that there can be the smallest foundation for ought of a different description; in fact the march of Nagopant with a body of troops into that quarter was merely to realise the revenue of Banswara and other places; and as there was a sum of peshkah due in arrears from Anandrao Gaikwad to the Peshwa, on which His Highness's officer had granted me an assignment, for several years past, and for which they had ever taken credit, and the officers of the said Rao having during a length of period delayed and procrastinated its liquidation, when therefore Nagopant began his march, assignments were granted on the said arrears to sundry of the officers and other servants proceeding with him for their pay and wages; and as repeated letters have recently been received from the officers of the said Rao, assuring that certain means having been devised for the payment of this sum to be speedily transmitted, Nagopant has accordingly been written to, to cause the assigns in question to obtain satisfaction in respect to the amount of their assignment, and to return to the presence after settling for the business of the other revenue concerns in that quarter.

I have thus informed you of the real state of this affair. The concerns of the two sarkars are one and the same, without any difference existing therein. It will not therefore be practicable for the interested misrepresentations of the designing to affect the solid foundations of the subsisting amity and good understanding.

Nadiad, 30th August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

Yadhav Venkatesh to Major Walker.

*Sindia's
army*

I have received only an answer to three letters of my four or five forwarded to you. I have not any particular news to write you of at present from this place.

I have already informed you of the arrival of Sindia's troops at Petlawad. They are now gone against the Raja of Bariya, one of whose brothers is in his support. This information may be depended on.

The inhabitants, merchants etc. of that Raja's country have abandoned from thence, and seek refuge in strange places. Sindia's troops, we hear, have already surrounded the country of the Raja of Lunawada. The jamadars of those troops are everywhere dreaded. These last articles of intelligence I have learnt from an honest person,

which I have written to you, but the truth or falsity of them God knows.

Baroda, 31st August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Since my address under the 27th instant Sindia's troops have *Sindia's army* made considerable progress in this direction. By the last account they were four or five days ago at Bariya, which they have taken and plundered. This place is about 50 miles from Baroda, and 23 from Pavagarh, which is Sindia's frontier station towards Gujarat.

The enclosed is the most correct account that I have obtained of the route of Daulatrao's force to Bariya.

I have also enclosed a translate of a letter from Nagopant, the commander of these forces, to Raoba, dated the 2nd instant, which is sufficiently satisfactory, but the exchange, interest and Darbar charges, the Diwan does not admit as just demands.

The next enclosure is a translate of a letter from the karkun at Nadiad, which contains some additional information in regard to the movements of Sindia's army.

No. 1. *Route of Daulatrao Sindia's army from Ujjain.*
 Ratlam, Jamli, Petlawad, Dohad, Bariya.

No. 2. *Letter from Nagopant to Raoji Appaji, dated Petlawad, 2nd August.*

Your letter of the 17th Rabial-akhir by your own man reached *Advice to pay* me safe, and I am glad to observe what you say respecting the amount due on account of Ahmadabad. It is very good I had written you some time ago on this subject, which letter you must have received; and I now advise you to exert all your endeavours to clear this account, and the sooner you do it the better. I know you must, from the troubles and labour you have lately been in, be distressed for cash. We are in the same situation; and I assure you there was no trouble or pains wanting to persuade and to make the greatest interest to forbear the recoverance of this money. Shrimant, my Master, was very angry with, and blamed Yadhavrao Bhaskar for interfering. However be it as it will, as you have assured us that you will soon send this money; I am very glad. When I was there, I was continually speaking in your favour. It is now three months since I left that place, where I have sent your letters; and such answer as I get, I shall convey the same; but the sooner you send the balance due on that account with its exchange, interest, Darbar charges, etc. the better. You were, I find, much displeased at what Shrimant Anandrao Pawar wrote; but I can assure you he bears you no ill will, and that he is your friend. Therefore you should not take it to heart. He wishes you and the State every good, but at any rate you must no longer delay the finishing of the Ahmadabad business, because this will greatly assist you in your future views at this Darbar. Those who manage the affairs of state should always look forward and consider to keep well with everybody; and if you do so with the Darbar, it will be much to your advantage. You know everything, and it is unbecoming in me to give you advice.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Letter from Nagopant to Raoji Appaji, dated 7th August.

only to be paid The letter you sent to Shrimant Rajasri Bhau Saheb, dated 2nd July, 1802, contained a letter to me, which I received there, and observed the contents thereof.

You mentioned that a great scarcity of money prevailed with the Government on account of the late disturbances; therefore you desired us to make interest to postpone or take patience for two months longer. We have had patience not only for two months but for 2 years, and the third has commenced; and therefore the Bhau is much blamed by the Darbar on this account, and Shrimant, my Master, is displeased by this conduct. The ill-disposed people are numerous, and you know they never miss an opportunity of prejudicing the Maharaja's mind against you. I leave you to judge how far [he] can forbear longer. I beg, therefore, that you will endeavour to settle this business in a fortnight, or a month; and let me hear from you on the subject.

Remark in the diary.

The copy of the above forwarded to Fort William.

Calcutta informed

The above note, having been received in a private letter from Major Walker of the 21st August last to the Hon'ble the Governor, is deemed of sufficient consequence to make an accompaniment to the letter ordered this day to be written to the Supreme Government on the subject of the apprehended commotions in Gujarat.

The following letter is accordingly written to the Supreme Government, and is to be forwarded under a flying seal for the previous perusal of the Resident at Poona.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Nagopant's letter

On this occasion, we beg leave also to submit to Your Excellency copy of the translation of a letter, which has been received by our President from the Resident at Baroda, as addressed by Nagopant, the kamavisdar of Sindia's advanced brigade, to Raoba, the Diwan of Gaikwad, urging amongst other matters the adjustment of his Master's pecuniary claims on the Government of Anandrao Gaikwad; in reference to which we may here notice that it appears by a letter from the Resident at Baroda of 26th ultimo that the Diwan Raoba and Parbhudas, faujdar on the part of Daulatrao Sindia at Broach, were concerting measures for the discharge of this debt, the speedy liquidation of which will, we trust, leave Nagopant without plea for advancing beyond the frontier of Gujarat.

Baroda, 4th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)

From Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sindia's plans

I have the honour to enclose translate of a letter to Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan from the Raja of Jhabua, containing some information of Sindia's army, and offering his own services, in case the Company, or this State should require them. At least this is the interpretation which his messenger gives of the expressions in the letter, which may bear this construction.

A harkara, who left Dohad about the 29th ultimo, says that the greater part of Sindia's forces were there, and that, while some talked of their coming to Pavagarh, others asserted they would first cross the Mahi and go to Dungarpur.

This person has also brought information that Sindia's forces had not taken Bariya, but that they had plundered and destroyed the country as far as that place.

Letter from Raja Bhimsing of Jhabua to Kamal-ud-din Khan, dated the 23rd August.

By God's favour everything here is well, and we are pray- *Raja's*
ing for your welfare. There is some difference between me and the *offer*
Ganims (meaning the Marathas). English troops have, I understand, come to Baroda. At Malwa there are no troops, but there are here-abouts two or three battalions of Sindia's troops, 20 small guns, and two thousand horse; besides this, there is no other force at Malwa. If anybody else writes you to the contrary, it is false; what I say is true. I am yours. If it should be your advice, and you give me proper assurance, I am at the Malleva pass; and if anybody thinks of me, I am ready to come forward with five thousand horse. I shall settle matters with Holkar and hoist the flag there. If this should be agreeable, let me know.

Baroda, 12th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

In compliance with your commands under the 20th ultimo, I lost *Raoba's*
no time in communicating to Raoji Appaji your clear and determined *proposal*
sentiments respecting the payment of the debt due by the Gaikwad Government to Daulatrao Sindia. This communication was made on the 28th; but before that period, and ever since the receipt of Yadav Bhaskar's letter, I had anxiously pressed this subject on the Diwan's attention.

Raoba rested his sole hope for discharging this debt and defraying the Company's expenses in the late war on the assistance of Parbhudas. This person was at this time present in Baroda, and some negotiation had already been opened to induce him to become security for both those demands. Parbhudas has a strong interest, which might influence him to engage to pay the expenses of the war, since the ruse of the athavisi, (which with all the rest of the revenue of the par-gana was pledged to the Company for that debt) was mortgaged to him for the present and part of the next year.

It appeared that a balance of five lakhs of Rupees remained due to Parbhudas on this security, and that he proposed to ensure it by making a further loan, which would disannul our claim on the athavisi. This was the true intention of his visit here.

Although Raoba must have been aware of this intention, he continued to expect that Parbhudas would also make himself answerable for Sindia's debt; and from want of a full disclosure of their views the negotiation was actually brought to a kind of termination, before the Diwan was undeceived, and these parties perfectly understood each other.

I had been generally told by Parbhudas or his chief gumashta that he was disposed to assist Raoba ; and I was not, therefore, much surprised when the latter informed me that the matter was concluded.

'arbhudas' On the 8th instant Parmanandas waited on me from Parbhudas with an intimation that he had agreed to pay 9 lakhs of Rupees immediately ; viz. five lakhs to Sindia and four to us on account of our first instalment, but without entering into any engagement for the rest of the expenses of the war. The russud of the athavisi was to be mortgaged to Parbhudas, until this and his former avances were repaid, amounting altogether to 15 lakhs of Rupees.

The object of Parmanandas' present visit was to obtain my sanction to this agreement, and that the russud of the athavisi should be for the period above specified secured under the Company's guarantee to his master. I thought it incumbent on me to be candid with this man and to explain to him the nature of the Company's claim on the athavisi, which must stand good so long as any part of the expenses of the war remained unpaid.

Since this conversation Parbhudas has engaged either to defray the whole expenses of the war, or the first instalment and the debt due to Sindia.

*Raoba's
straitis* The letter, which I have the honour to enclose from Raoji Appaji to your address, Hon'ble Sir, and which he has shown to me, will more fully explain the nature of this transaction and his own embarrassed situation. Without the assistance of the Company's credit it does not appear that the Diwan has any means of satisfying Sindia ; and the merchants will not make advances, since we have taken the lead in the administration, but under our security. Before this period the Arab jamadars or some Chief of note stood between the Government and the lender. It was on this security that Parbhudas held the russud of the athavisi ; but, as he has found it of little service at present, he will not receive it in future. I have also thought it my duty to discourage this species of security, which was oppressive to this Government and attended with many disgraceful circumstances.

*Raoba's
proposal* It is unnecessary, Hon'ble Sir, to enlarge on the pecuniary distress of this State. After a long conference with the Diwan yesterday, in which all his means and necessities were discussed, he observed that the payment of Sindia's debt was indispensable, as the advance of his troops to Gujarat would be attended with its certain despoliation ; that he had but two means to propose to prevent this misfortune. The first, Raoba said, was to discharge that debt from Parbhudas' present loan, which would also provide for the payment of the first instalment of our demand in October ; and in this case he expressed a hope that you would be pleased to extend the period for the payment of the second instalment. To ensure this payment with interest, the Diwan offered to pledge generally the entire revenues of the Gaikwad State, which after June next will be free of all incumbrances, excepting the russuds of the parganas which have been mortgaged for the repayment of the advances to discharge the sibandi. Raoba's second proposal was that, if the first should not be agreeable to you, the expenses of the war would be paid off at the periods stipulated in the treaty by the agency of Parbhudas, and the debt due to Sindia

left for a future provision. To settle the affairs in this case he would be compelled to go to Ujjain himself.

The amount of Sindia's fair claim now appears to be 6 lakhs and 25,000 Rupees; that is five lakhs on account of the Peshwa's varat, *claim* a lakh to Daulatrao, which was promised as a present by Govindrao, and 25,000 which Rowji engaged to pay to the subaltern agents. This lakh and 25,000 Rupees comprise the Darbar charges, alluded to in the correspondence on this subject.

Baroda, 13th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have had the honour, in conformity with your directions, to *Gaikwad* communicate to the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad and to the Diwan the transcripts of your letters to Daulatrao Sindia and Jaswantrao Holkar, *pleased* enclosed in the Sub-Secretary's letter of the 23rd ultimo. They were much gratified by your attention and the interest, which you have been pleased to express for the welfare of this State.

They much approved of my addressing Nagopant and Anand Pawar in similar terms, but agreed that this would be done with more advantage after the debt due to Sindia was discharged. I shall, therefore, defer the measure until some arrangement is concluded for liquidating that demand, unless the forces of Daulatrao should indicate an unequivocal intention of invading Gujarat, when I shall address their commanders and adopt in concert with the Gaikwad Government the most effectual means of resistance.

A harkara arrived yesterday with intelligence that the head-quarters of Nagopant and Anand Pawar cantoned on the 7th instant at Petlawad, but that their people were divided between that place, Jhabua and Dohad. This intelligence was in substance confirmed to me by Parbhudas.

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated the 9th September, 1802.

Since Your Honour's departure from Surat you have not favoured *Raoji* me with a line; which has astonished me. Am I to ascribe this silence *grateful* to any fault I may have committed? But yet, as your communications are frequent to Major Walker on the subject of whatever relates to the affairs of my Master or myself, I feel again from this a comfort and satisfaction; and now that from your attentive kindness you have dispatched Captain Seton to remain at Navsari for the protection of my nephew, the sarsubah there, and of that part of the country, I cannot describe to you how much my nephew is gratified by this care of him, as exemplified also in your letter to his address, which he has transmitted for my perusal; nor can I describe to you the satisfaction I have felt at the inspection of this communication, which is such indeed as exceeds the bounds of description; and although I felt hurt and uneasy at not receiving your letters, yet from the inspection of that to the sarsubah in question every impression of that kind has been dissipated.

Majpr Walker reports to you the progress of the demission of the *Walker's* sibandi here; and whatever I learn, or comes before me, I represent to *kindness* this Gentleman, who on his part evinces towards me the greatest care

and attention ; and collecting from every side the intelligence of what is passing, makes the best provision in view to them, in so much that nothing is wanting, nor is any lapse allowed of in the public concerns.

Parbhudas The making good of the expenses incurred by the Hon'ble Company in the Kadi warfare was provided by the treaty at Cambay to be effected in two payments, as security for which the Surat athavisi has been assigned. You were then informed that for the current year that tract of country had been allotted to Parbhudas, the civil officer of Broach, in payment of his debt under the security of Mir Kamal-uddin Husain Khan and of the Arab jamadars ; but that after the adjustment of the warfare, in which we were then engaged, the banker in question would take upon himself the Hon'ble Company's claim; desiring however your interposition for his own security. To this effect did I then represent matters to you ; and you were pleased kindly to say that, provided the public objects then in view were obtained, and that the Company were indemnified in their expenses, you would give satisfaction to Parbhudas as to his security ; and accordingly, when you passed by Broach, and that Parbhudas had there the honour of paying you his respects, the assurances you were pleased to give him respecting the State of the Gaikwad were such as to satisfy him to the utmost.

Rao's proposal At this time I and Mr. De Souza have, by writing to the seth or banker in question, brought him to Baroda, as no doubt Major Walker will have advised you ; and since his arrival here I have promised to settle with him by clearing off the former 5 lakhs of Rupees of his ; and he has taken on himself to pay the Hon'ble Company's ten lakhs of Rupees in two payments upon the terms of the Surat athavisi being committed to him, and that the Hon'ble Company's bhandari or security be extended for his holding the possession thereof ; and for whatever shall exceed these ten lakhs of Rupees, according to whatever may turn out the balance of account, obtaining from you some extension in point of time, I will duly and faithfully adjust the same.

But just at this juncture the troops of the sarkar of Daulatrao Sindia have been announced as on their way for the settlement of the Mewasi (independent or tributary) countries connected with that sarkar and likewise for the realisation of those demands that he holds on Anandrao Pawar ; the funds for which last are also to be realised from Mewasi territory, in which view, Daulatrao has detached an army under the command of Nagopant and Anandrao.

Now there is due from the Gaikwad State to the sarkar of Daulatrao Sindia for Ahmadabad, on account of the varat or assignment of the Peshwa, to the amount of 5 lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of Darbar kharch, respecting which sums threatening letters have been addressed to me from Yadavrao Bhaskar, and Anandrao Pawar, and Nagopant, according to the communication thereof, which I have made to the Major, who has reported to you thereon ; in pursuance of which you have instructed the Major to cause me to settle with Daulatrao as the means of avoiding molestation from these troops, or that at all events I was not to be apprehensive. This instruction I am, Sir, from the information of Major Walker, aware that you have given in view to the state, which you know the Gaikwad dominion to be in. The

demand of Daulatrao Sindia is a just one, and his troops are advancing to the borders of this country; and in the event of his claims not being liquidated, these troops will not delay to afford us molestation; besides which, there remains to be this year liquidated to Poona the russud of Ahmadabad. On all the four sides we are pressed by straits and difficulties, having only in you, Sir, an asylum, or to whom to look, as capable to alleviate our distress. Wherefore out of the ten lakhs that Parbhudas has engaged to pay to the Hon'ble Company be pleased, Sir, favourably and kindly to accept, in this year, of five lakhs on account of the payment due on the 2nd of October next; and let the remainder of the indemnification, whatever it may turn out, be postponed for one year, and then received with interest. We are in all respects upheld by the Hon'ble Company; let therefore five of these ten lakhs of Rupees be remitted to Daulatrao Sindia through Parbhudas Seth, and a receipt be obtained; in which way the State of the Gaikwad will remain permanent, and hostilities avoided; and it is necessary in respect to the ten lakhs of Rupees to let the Hon'ble Company's interposition be extended. At this period more especially is your favour and kindness requisite, in like manner as I have spoken on this subject to the Major, who has no doubt reported to you thereon. Certainly the Major must have written to you, and you will have learnt from him all particulars. For my own part, I possess, besides yourself, neither protector nor support; and I perceive no other means than those I have here pointed out is applicable to the present circumstances, which I have, therefore, deemed it incumbent on me thus to represent.

Parbhudas, from the confidence your kindness and civilities have inspired him with, has come forward and with an openheartedness, exceeding that of the other shroffs here, has undertaken for ten lakhs of Rupees, so that I have no plea or ground for urging him to further exertions. But in the event of his receiving the next year's revenue from the Surat athavisi, this shroff will also assist in discharging the balance with interest of the Hon'ble Company's indemnification on account of the Kadi expedition to whatever amount the accounts shall show it to amount. But it is expedient to extend your favour in this respect for one year. On this view of things I have made my representation to you; my dependence on your goodness being such as to inspire me with the idea that you will not disapprove of my suggestion.

Wherefore I have concerted that, Parbhudas shall make good these 5 lakhs of Rupees to Daulatrao Sindia. But it is necessary that the Major should interpose his mediation in respect to the whole ten lakhs of Rupees, and affix the Company's seal to the bond for it; which being done, five lakhs of Rupees will be paid to you, and five lakhs to Daulatrao Sindia. This has been adjusted to be represented to you. But, should you not acquiesce in this proposal, I have got ready ten lakhs of Rupees, which if it be your pleasure to take, I must, in view to the advance of Daulatrao Sindia's troops, proceed to deliver myself up as a hostage or repair to throw myself at your feet.

Meanwhile my credit and respectability will be upheld in as far as the adjustment of the business with Parbhudas Seth shall be acted upon, which will likewise redound to the credit of the Hon'ble Company and to your own good name.

What more can I write? All particulars in detail have been imparted to the Major, from whom you will learn them.

1802 *Baroda, 13th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. 127)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Parbhudas' offer Since my address of the 12th instant I have had several conferences with Raoba on the subject of his debt to Sindia and his pecuniary engagements to the Company. At his particular request I met him and Parbhudas on the subject to-day.

This was more in compliance with Raoba's anxiety than any great expectation of my own of success. Parbhudas repeated the same offers that I have already had the honour of communicating to you, and refused positively to make any advances of cash whatever, unless the rissud of the athavisi was guaranteed to him, until the whole of his debt should be paid off. On this condition he offered to pay immediately 9 lakhs of Rupees for the expenses of the war, or to be applied in any manner that you might think proper. At last, after much argument, he said that he would discharge Sindia's demand of 6 lakhs and 25,000 Rupees and pass his bond to pay on the 5th of October next 5 lakhs on account of our first instalment. The payment to Sindia was to be considered as a fresh loan from the Company to the Gaikwad Government.

As far as regarded the charges of the war, both these offers exceeded considerably any immediate demand that we had against this State, and the last [offer] being upwards of 11 lakhs of Rupees was nearly equal to the full estimate of our expenses. Under either case our claim on the athavisi becomes void at present; and although I judged it inconsistent with the integrity of your policy to withhold that security which Parbhudas desired, I felt a reluctance to exercise a power with which I am not legally invested.

I beg leave, however, with great respect to recommend from the imperious necessity of the case together with the promise which we have made to Daulatrao Sindia that his debt should be honourably discharged, and the strong manner in which you have, Hon'ble Sir, required the Diwan to satisfy the Prince, that the preference may be given to Parbhudas' offer for paying off in the first instance what is due to him. This appears the only means of depriving Sindia of any well-founded plea for entering Gujarat in a hostile manner.

By making Parbhudas the medium of this payment, from his connection with the Sindia Court and the interest which he has in keeping everything quiet, we shall probably have the best chance of settling this matter speedily and amicably.

1802 *Fategarh, 16th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Colonel Collins to Colonel Barry Close.

Excuses Your letters of the 20th, 21st, and 23rd ultimo, arrived here this morning, together with a dispatch from Ganpatrao, my agent at Ujjain, informing me that he had received a kharitah from the Hon'ble Governor Duncan and you to the address of Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia, which had been presented without delay.

As any representation on my part to the Maharaja could not pos-

sibly reach Ujjain in time to prevent the approach of Nagopant to the frontier of Gujarat, and as from the contents of the dispatch forwarded by you of the 20th of last month to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General I have every reason to expect that I shall shortly receive instructions from His Excellency for the guidance of my conduct in this delicate business, I am of opinion that my writing to Sindia on the subject of Nagopant's expedition would at any rate be of no avail and might not possibly be approved of by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Since, were the Maharaja to suspect that I knew of an alliance being formed between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Raja, and had concealed so important an event from him, it might tend considerably to lessen that confidence which he at present avows to have in my friendly disposition towards him, and which may eventually be productive of some advantage to the public interest.

Baroda, 16th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoba, dated the 31st ultimo. *Letters forwarded*

As I mentioned in my address of the 9th ultimo, from the impression which Yadav Bhaskar's first letter made on Raoba that it was written in the style of confidence and friendship, I thought it fair to question the Diwan on this subject, since a contrary opinion of the tendency of that letter is entertained. Raoba observed that it was no doubt capable of two interpretations, according to the sentiments and situations of those who should read it, but that he conceived it written with a friendly view, and that he formed this conclusion from long habits of correspondence and intimacy with the writer.

I have also the honour to enclose copy of a letter from another correspondent at Ujjain, and one from Bariya, dated the 10th instant from the person charged with Raoba's dispatches to Sindia's Darbar.

No. 1. Letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, dated 30th August, 1802, and received at Bombay the 7th October.

Previous to this, I had the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters per express jasus or kasid; and since that period I have not heard from you. *Bhaskar's appeal*

Your letter to Nagopant Baba in the army, he sent here for our perusal. It was on the subject of the displeasures of this sarkar and the Bhau for non payment of the 5 lakhs of Rupees, being the balance due from you to this sarkar on account of the varat or assignment, in part of which you have, you say, procured 2 lakhs; and for the other 2½ lakhs of Rupees you have, as you write, caused Parbhudas to be brought from Broach, so that in a short time you will complete the payment of 5 lakhs of Rupees in full at the house of Khushalchand, promising to forward his acknowledgement for the same.

Shrimant Anandrao Pawar wrote you threatening letters respecting the payment of 2 years' russud of Ahmadabad; to which you replied that, as soon as Govindrao arrived from Poona, you would also attend to that.

You have promised in your several letters everything, but have as yet done nothing, notwithstanding you have asked repeatedly for weeks and fortnights, in which from year to year has elapsed, but still it is as the first day. How much I have been watchful not to let His Highness's displeasure fall on you, I hope you will steadfastly preserve in your memory; but His Highness now at all times reproaches me, saying that on your account I have suffered this delay in the payments from the Gaikwad; and what can I answer to this? There are numerous evil-disposed people to instil adverse sentiments in His Highness, but my prudent contrivance keeps in bounds His Highness and [is] good witness of my trouble on this head.

The delay in payment caused this sarkar to dispatch troops; giving them varats or assignments on the respective mahals, such as Durgapur and Banswara, etc., also to punish the rebellious people from the territories of Pavagarh. It will be better, therefore, previous to the troops' approach, that the money be paid in full, otherwise they will not fail to molest you. Nagopant Baba is accompanying these troops. Pay the money into the house of Khushalchand, and send his receipt for the same as soon as possible. I have written you on this subject twice or thrice, and hereby do the same again. It is understood here that you yourself are very much engaged at present in endeavouring to [bring] off this business; which is indeed a good thing for you to perform. During the rainy season, the troops will not be able to reach to you; but as soon as the fair season opens, and the rivers and nullahs dry up, they will prosecute their way towards you.

Whatever the balance is on account of the varat together with interest, exchange, and Darbar kharch must be paid into the house of Khushalchand; and his acknowledgment is to be sent at all events; for, although what you mention in your letter is but too true, yet until the certificate in question is received, nothing will be believed as true in this sarkar.

I hear there are some persons of consequence arrived with the Shrimant Anandrao Bapu Pawar; but upon what errand, is as yet unknown. As soon as I know it, I shall immediately advise you. Should Anandrao write you in harsh language, I am not a party to it. However he is the grandson of your late Master, and much have you exerted your influence in his favour when at Poona, and also mentioned him in every one of your letters; all which obligations he seems to have forgotten. Rangarao Appa [Odhekar] proved to be of similar conduct; but in view to the tie of friendship to the deceased, my Master promoted them; of which you must have heard ere this.

You say that, as soon as Govindrao arrives from Poona, you will engage to pay the Ahmadabad rissud money; which is approved. But then why don't you pay the old balance, and send the Seth a receipt for it? Indeed by doing this speedily you will render good to the State.

You must think that, while I am here, it is the same as you were here.

There are no differences of reckoning up to this day between your and this sarkar; in view to which this long delay has been admitted; and my thoughts are occupied how to promote your interests.

Do not be angry for my having written so long a letter, having done so with the view of being fully distinct and explicit. What can I write more ?

No. 2. Letter from Bapuji Mahasuk Deshpande to Raoba, dated Ujjain, 30th August, 1802.

I am at present perfectly well, and you will oblige me by ordering some person to write me of your welfare. You forwarded a letter by a pair of kasids to my Master, and by the same opportunity I was favoured by an affectionate letter from you. Upon receiving this I was overjoyed. Agreeably to your direction I made Bhau Saheb (Yadav Bhaskar) acquainted, and it appeared to me that there is no difference between you. Your bodies are distinct, but your souls are united, and I know not why you should write in so desponding a manner. The Bhau's agreeable answer and my petition were sent a long time ago ; at present you have written to Nagopant, and the letter he has forwarded to this place. You say that you have paid some part of the money, and desire to discharge the balance. Such are the contents of your letter to Nagopant ; and it is very well ; On observing this the Bhau Saheb has written you a private letter, and from that you will understand everything. I am here on the spot ; and the Bhau, I can assure you, has the greatest regard for you. Therefore you should not imagine that there are any who are not your well-wishers at this Darbar.

Friendly

You will, I hope, write me always and honour me with all your commands.

No. 3. Letter from Govind Ram Ambaidas to Raoba, dated 10th September, 1802.

Until this day I am in the enjoyment of perfect health and anxious to hear also of your welfare. After leaving you, the first place I halted at was Godhra, and yesterday I arrived at Bariya. From this I intend to set out to-morrow for Dohad ; and I understand that Nagopant with his army is chiefly about Petlawad. I shall take care, on meeting with this person, to deliver both your message and letters. I shall forward in the same manner his answer. There is a letter now from Ujjain to your address, which I have the pleasure to send ; and I should wish an acknowledgement from you, informing me when this letter is received.

Ambaidas' assistance

On my arrival at Ujjain I shall deliver your letters to the sarkar and forward their answers. I shall likewise report exactly your verbal messages to the Darbar and inform you of their reply. You may be assured that I shall not fail in performing every particular of your instructions, and I beg you will lose no opportunity of writing me.

I hope to preserve your esteem. What can I write more ?

I present my respects to Madhavrao Tatya and request that he will read what is above written.

Baroda, 19th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to the Diwan, dated the 5th instant.

Letter from Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, dated 5th September, 1802.

Bhaskar's appeal Your letters of the 17th August, 1802, to Nagopant Baba and to us duly reached; and after observing their contents they were answered and dispatched under the 30th August, by a pair of jasus or couriers from Khushalchand Ambaidas. There is no doubt of their reaching you safe. Since which, one of the same date from you has been received on the 4th September in reply to our previous one, wherein you say that in part of the balance, paid on account of the varats or assignments of five lakhs of Rupees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs have already been paid into the House of Khushalchand Seth, and that for the remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs having caused Parbhudas to be brought here from Broach, the full acknowledgement for all 5 lakhs of Rupees shall be sent after duly settling with him as soon as possible. Parbhudas wrote one letter to the same purport to Balkarsandas Mukundas.

You say that the sum payable on account of Ahmadabad to Shrimant Baba Saheb (Daulatrao Sindia) together with Darbar charges will be remitted.

You enclosed copies of those threatening letters to you and your Master, written by Shrimant Anandrao Bapu Pawar, accompanied with professions of your exertion in concert with all to do good to the State and approving of the mulukgiri business, directed to Nagopant Baba.

Haribhoy of Vyara has also noticed to us the circumstance of the Pindaris molesting the Surat athavisi and of your pursuit of them for their punishment; which is highly approved.

But Balkarsandas Mukundas having received a letter from Parbhudas, not a word is therein mentioned in corroboration to what you have written concerning the payment made and of the future one intended. How then can the same be credited by this Government I have myself confidence in what you have said that it shall be executed by you without fail. Consequently before the arrival of troops into the territories of Pavagarh, if the 5 lakhs Rupees be paid, there is nothing to fear from them, interest and percentage together with the sarkar's Darbar charges to be included, whereby a thousand difficulties will be set aside, and you will accordingly attend to this business of paying in full into the house of Khushalchand and sending his acknowledgement for the same.

Pawar ungrateful Shrimant Anandrao Bapu Pawar without acquainting us wrote you threatening letters. He is forgetful of all the favours conferred on him from this sarkar through your influence, pluming himself on his quality of grandson of the Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur. However your principal object at present is to prevent subsisting animosity.

Pindaris What you have said in respect to the expelling of the Pindaris from Surat athavisi is very just.

Sickness Uneasy as we are in regard of your indisposition, we strongly recommend to you to apply to a skilful physician and make us easy and happy by noticing that you are restored to your former health.

Sindia's resentment Yesterday I fully explained and read word for word before Shrimant, my Master, all the letters you sent to him and me; but at the same time letters arrived from the English vakil at Poona and from the

Governor of Bombay, which astonished the Shrimant, our Master, observing how different were your writings and acts. I have also answered to him on this as required. The purport of the English letter is not to let the troops enter into Gujarat, and that the money shall be paid, and many other friendly histories. Orders have been issued to answer those letters.

But I have been reproached for that you seem to have forgotten what assistance you have received from this side, you pointing out to me how the management of Ahmadabad and many other businesses executed through Shrimant and at his recommendation, and yet that for the discharge of the varat money from year to year has elapsed; and at present you are sending English letters. I have answered him on all this as I judged proper; but it was not consistent in you to send English letters.

Pray at all events attend to discharge the claim of this sarkar, by which you will be greatly benefitted.

The aswari is proceeded on hunting; as soon as it has returned, answer shall be dispatched; be easy yourself on this score.

Baroda, 24th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

A harkara arrived last night from Sindia's army, which he left on the 6th at Thandla, and mentions that it was to march the next day for Banswara; he understood that they levied a contribution at Thandla of 51,000 Rupees.

I am informed by Parbhudas that he has letters dated the same day this messenger left Thandla, containing advice that Nagopant would proceed from Banswara to Dungarpur.

Baroda, 30th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

From Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose two papers of information containing the latest accounts of Sindia's forces and of circumstances connected with their operation, or that relate to the parties disaffected to this government.

No. 1. Letter from Mulba to Raoji Appaji, dated Ahmadabad, 25th September, 1802.

Anandrao Pawar brought to Petlawad the following troops: six bandi, cavalry, 2 battalion of sepoys, and from 100 to 150 Europeans, making altogether from twelve to fourteen thousand men, and 24 guns, and 4 sardars who are entitled to ride on elephants; Nagopant is the manager of these forces.

It seems to me to be their intention to proceed to Banswara, Sagwara and Chooknay, and after settling at these places to return by Bariya. At present their camp is at Petlawad on the north side of the Mahi river. Grain is very dear in their camp, 16 seers bajri for a Rupee, and 20 seers math. They are complete in warlike stores, and have no want of money. Dhar and Ujjain are each 50 kos distance from thence.

Ganpatrao Gaikwad, Murarrao Gaikwad, Sadashiv Marnay, and Nowji Gowli are in Sindia's camp at Ujjain, also two khidmatgars belonging to Kanhoji are in the camp with Pawar.

Petlawad is 90 or 100 kos distance from Ahmadabad. This intelligence I received from a kasid, whom I dispatched from this, and the same I have written to you. What can I write more?

N.B.—The kasid is supposed to have left Petlawad about the 10th instant.

No. 2. Information of Bawa Narayan, Gosain.

Dispatched from Baroda on the 10th September.

*Sindia's
plans*

He took up his quarters near the tent of one Rudju Rajput, who enquired of him for what purpose he came; he answered that he came to find his apprentice. On the 19th he walked through the camp. He imagines that it contains about 12,000 cavalry, including Pindaris, etc., besides one brigade consisting of seven battalions. Some of these last troops are clothed with regimental coats, but others are not. He counted fifty guns large and small and four elephants. There are three bazars in the camp. Grain is very dear; wheat flour selling at 5 pice a seer, jagri at 8 pice per seer; the exchange is 48 pice for a Rupee.

It was understood in the camp that the troops would go against Banswara, and after destroying it proceed to Gujarat against Kadi. He was also informed that a sarsubah was appointed for Ahmadabad, who was in the camp.

Humantrao, the brother of Malharrao, he heard, was also there; but this was a report, the truth of which he had no opportunity of ascertaining.

No. 3. Letter from Balkarsandas Mukundas of Ujjain, the son of the deceased Mukundas, head partner of the house of Khushalchand Karsandas, to Raoji Appaji, dated Ujjain, 11th September.

Debis

Your letter of the 21st Rabial-akhir reached me safe, and the enclosed to Shrimant Yadavrao Bhau was delivered to him. I assure you he is your friend; but the great want of money has induced Alijah Bahadur to press upon the Bhau, and order the force under Nagopant to demand payment of the balance of the Peshwa's varat and Darbar charges. The Bhau and I request you will settle with Parbhudas and send his receipt for the same. Let this be done without loss of time; and as you send the receipt, advise Nagopant that you have done so. The Bhau is your friend, and you may rely on my friendship and that of our House.

Remark in the Diary.

Copies of the preceding advices were on the 7th instant ordered to be prepared for transmission to Bengal with the following letter.

Letter to Marquis of Wellesley.

We have the honour to forward for the information of Your Excellency copies of several recent communications from the Resident at Baroda.

1802 Baroda, 6th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 123)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Raoja's
letters*

On the 1st instant I received a note from Raoji Appaji, giving cover to the enclosed open letter to your address on the subject of his payment due to the Company and to Daulatrao Sindia.

As his proposals did not differ materially from the first, which have been forwarded for your consideration, I intended to have awaited your sentiments on them; but, in consequence of the accompanying letter from Raoba to me of yesterday's date, I have judged it proper to lose no time in submitting to you these more favourable propositions of Parbhudas.

The agent of this person has tendered payment of five lakhs on *Parbhudas'* account of the first instalment. On this occasion Parmanandas observed on the part of his master that this was his first transaction with the Company's Government, and he wished therefore to enter into no positive engagement, which he was not perfectly certain of performing. It was for this reason that he requested as a favour to delay the recovery of the second instalment until October next, although he would do his endeavour, and perhaps succeed in discharging it in January.

No. 1 Note from Raoji Appaji to Major Walker, dated 30th September, 1802.

The agreement between me and Rajasri Parbhudas Seth has at last taken place, of which I have particularly written to the Hon'ble the Governor. This letter is sent for your perusal, and you will understand from it the case; you are well acquainted with our situation at this place. I beg you will accordingly be so kind as to write an account of it to His Excellency, and bring to his notice both of Parbhudas' proposals, so that a settlement may be made, as I have mentioned in my letter. What can I say more?

No. 2. Parbhudas' proposals.

Proposal of Parbhudas to pay the Hon'ble Company's expenses in the late war according to the agreement of Raoji Appaji with the Hon'ble the Governor at Cambay at two instalments, *Proposals* viz.
 The first on the 5th of October, 1802, being Rs. 5,00,000
 The second on the 5th of January 1803, if possible; but engaging absolutely to discharge it on the 5th of October, estimating it at Rs. 7,00,000
 Rs. 12,00,000

In the next place, should it be acceptable to the Governor, he is willing to pay the first instalment of the Company's debt immediately estimating at . . Rs. 5,75,000
 and to discharge the Gaikwad debt to Sindia, being . . Rs. 6,25,000
 Rs. 12,00,000

No. 3 Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 30th September, 1802.

When we had come to the resolution of soliciting Your Honour's aid and assistance in carrying war against Kadi, it was agreed among ourselves that the expense should be defrayed by us. *Agreement with Parbhudas*

Previous to this, when I went to Poona on business, I borrowed there 20 lakhs of Rupees from Parbhudas Seth, and assigned to him

in lieu thereof the districts of the Surat athavisi ; which sum had been nearly reimbursed, there remaining only about 5 or 5½ lakhs of Rupees unpaid ; in which view it was again determined and signified to the said Seth or banker that he should advance the 6 or 7 lakhs of the expenses in question ; but that expense has become since much increased, so as, inclusive of the amount borrowed by Babaji of Rupees 80 thousand, not (as I hear) to fall short of from 10 to 12 lakhs of Rupees ; in view to which having caused Parbhudas to be brought here, I solicited of him by the most earnest entreaty to agree to the following terms.

5,00,000 Rs. by the 2nd October, 1802.

7,00,000 Rs. by the 29th December, 1802, being the probable amount due to Your Honour on account of the 2nd instalment.

12,00,000 Rs.

But the Seth declined to undertake for all this in so short a time. With the utmost solicitation on my part it has been settled to pay the last seven lakhs on the 2nd October 1802.

Thus it was adjusted with the said Seth to assign over to him the districts of the Surat athavisi.

But there is a balance due from the Government to the Shrimant Alijah Bahadur for the varat or assignment on account of the districts of Ahmadabad to the amount, including the Darbar kharch, of Rupees 6½ lakhs ; and his troops are arrived in our vicinity ; and although he cannot effect anything, yet he will ravage all the districts and country, which will occasion great loss ; and there remains not a single farthing in the territories under my charge according as I fully explained to Your Honour at Cambay.

In consideration to these circumstances Your Honour will be pleased to receive by 2 instalments at the dates above mentioned 12 lakhs of Rupees ; and after the account is made up, if more shall appear due, it shall be honourably discharged ; and in like manner, if less be due, I will receive the same. But now Your Honour will be so good as to furnish the 6½ lakhs of Rupees to be paid to Alijah Bahadur. I have not failed to lay before and explain to you all the circumstances of this State ; in consideration to which I make bold to beseech that you will be pleased kindly to provide for the 6,25,000 Rupees payable to Daulatrao Sindia, for the repayment of which I will next year assign the taluka of Kadi.

Another proposal is made, stipulating as follows :

5,00,000 To be paid to Your Honour on the 2nd October, 1802.

6,25,000 To Alijah Bahadur, as under :—

500,000 for Surat

100,000 his (Daulatrao) own Darbar's kharch.

25,000 Yadavrao Bhaskar's Darbar's kharch.

—6,25,000
11,25,000 Rupees.

In this case, for the balance remaining to be paid to Your Honour, viz. 7 lakhs of Rupees for the next instalment becoming due on 29th

of December, 1802, Your Honour well knows our inabilities for the current year, but in the next year I will discharge it by the assignment of Kadi.

Thus have these two means of adjustment been with the greatest difficulty and importunity hit upon, and the Seth in question has from his regard to me agreed thereto, and the same is now written with a view to represent the same to you. Before this I wrote to you the particulars of ten lakhs of Rupees, but now with the greatest ardency of solicitation these two modes have been agreed to by Parbhudas ; and all the further particulars will be laid before you in Major Walker's correspondence.

Note by the President

In this place it may be noticed that in the revenue concerns and accounts in Gujarat the Fusli era is generally quoted in Arabic words ; of which the current one is 1203. This use of Arabic words in Marathi characters in fixing the year is derived and appears to have been continued down from the subversion of the Bijapur Muhammadan Government. *A mistake*

Thus in the Marathi part of the treaty of the 15th of March, 1802, it is for instance stipulated that the 1st and 2nd instalment for the expenses of the war shall become respectively due on the 5th of Asvin Sudh and the 5th of Pansh Sudh Sun Thulath or third year (1203) ; and of which the English correspondent dates have been therein cited as answering to the 5th of October, 1802, and the 5th of January, 1803, whereas the true English dates are the 2nd of October and 29th of December, 1802 ; and we thereby erroneously postponed according to the English part of this engagement the dates of reimbursement a few days beyond what Raoba himself understands them ; as is proved by his accurate quotation of the 2nd of these dates, both as to month and year in his above translated letter.

Bombay, 8th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 12th September, 1802.

1802

The dispatches from the Governor-in-Council of Bombay to the Governor General-in-Council under dates the 18th and 19th ultimo were received at this Presidency at a late hour last night. *Policy approved*

With a view to communicate to you the sentiments and instructions of this Government on the subject of the dispatches at the earliest practicable period of time, I have deemed it to be advisable to transmit an immediate reply to them in the form of a separate and official dispatch.

You have already received from the Governor-General-in-Council a confirmation in general terms of the engagements which you have concluded with the Government of the Gaikwad. I am satisfied under the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai we possess the right to conclude those engagements with the State of Gaikwad, and I am equally convinced that the nature of the connection subsisting between the Peshwa and the Gaikwad cannot be considered to prevent the latter from the privilege of concluding a defensive alliance with the British Government, provided a just security be afforded to the Peshwa for the pre-

servation of his rights over the Gaikwad and for the ultimate satisfaction of his just claims on that State.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in resolving to fulfil the obligation of the engagements which we have contracted with the State of the Gaikwad by defending it from the aggression, with which it is menaced by the Pindaris under the authority of Holkar and by the officers of Sindia's Government under the orders of that Chieftain.

Letter to Sindia I shall dispatch a letter to Daulatrao Sindia without delay, stating to him that the nature of our engagements with the State of Gaikwad will compel us to aid that Government in resisting any hostile measures which may be adopted on his part for enforcing the satisfaction of his demands; and desiring him to desist from the hostile intentions which he has manifested against the State of Gaikwad, and to rely on the security, which the influence of the British Government will afford, for the satisfaction of all his just claims on the Government of the Gaikwad at the earliest practicable period of time. I shall likewise intimate to Sindia my resolution to enforce this remonstrance by proper precautions on the north-western frontier of Oudh. I shall accordingly issue orders for holding a detachment of troops in readiness at Fatehgarh for the express purpose of checking Sindia's operations.

I trust that you will have addressed a letter to Daulatrao Sindia in the terms suggested by the Resident at Poona, and I am disposed to hope that an intimation from you to that effect will suffice to deter Sindia from the prosecution of his hostile designs.

Protecting Baroda I desire that you will issue instructions to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, to afford to Anandrao Gaikwad every assurance of support from the British Government in the protection of his dominions, and to encourage the Government of the Gaikwad to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of its possessions both against the predatory incursions of the Pindaris and the menaced invasion of Sindia's troops, and directing the Resident to make such a disposition of the subsidiary force, stationed in Gujarat, as may appear to be best calculated for the aid and support of troops of the Gaikwad in the protection of his dominions.

Letter to Holkar I desire also that you will make such arrangements as may be in your power for the effectual support of the troops in Gujarat.

It will be advisable for you to address a letter to Holkar also, informing him that he must be responsible for any losses and injuries which may be sustained by the incursion of Pindaris under his authority into the territory of the Gaikwad.

Letter to Pawar It will further be advisable to signify to Anandrao Pawar that the British Government is determined to employ its military power for the defence of the territory of the Gaikwad against the menaced invasion of it by the troops of Sindia, in conformity to the defensive engagements concluded between the British Government and the State of Gaikwad, and that the satisfaction of Sindia's just demand upon the Government of the Gaikwad will be best secured by amicable negotiation.

Raoba You will at the same time urge the minister, Raoba, to adopt measures for an equitable adjustment of the claims preferred by Sindia either on his own part or (under due authority) on the part of the Pesh-

wa, and to make the necessary arrangements for their early liquidation ; and you will employ the mediation of the British Government to effect a final and equitable settlement of those demands, according to the spirit of our engagements, with the State of Gaikwad.

You will hereafter be furnished with copies of my instructions to the Resident with Daulatrao Sindia and of my letter to Sindia upon this subject.

Remark in the Diary.

The Governor reports that on the day of the receipt of the above letter he transmitted a copy of it to the Resident at Baroda for his information and guidance.

The following Minute from the President, having been circulated for the perusal of the Members of the Board, is here recorded with the several papers therein referred to from No. 1 to 5 inclusively.

President's Minute.

According to the articles of convention concluded with Raoji Ap-^{Duncan's} paji, the minister of the Gaikwad, under date the 15th of March, 1802, ^{proposals} it is stipulated that the expense of the late campaign in Gujarat consisting of the pay allowances and transportation of the troops, expenditure and transportation of stores, ammunition, etc. shall be accounted for and paid with interest at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per month of thirty days, in 2 instalments ; the first to become due on or before the 5th of October next, and the 2nd on or before the 5th of January, 1803 ; for the security of which the Gaikwad's share of the district of athavisi near Surat was assigned and mortgaged in such manner that on failure of the 1st instalment the English are to take possession of the said country and to retain the same under their own collection and management until the whole be fully cleared and made good to the Hon'ble Company with interest.

This assignment originated in the original propositions of the Gaikwad Government, which purported that the Hon'ble Company's expenses in the campaign should be paid after twelve months from the first collection of the revenue of the Surat athavisi, Raoba, the minister, wishing no doubt to make this postponement in the payment, in view to his knowledge of the residuary incumbrances that the parganas in question must still for some time longer remain under, as hereafter more fully adverted to. Notwithstanding which, when the Gaikwad vakils (Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao) arrived here in the month of December, 1801, they in like manner professed to intend to provide for our reimbursement by assignments on the districts in question, as believing that the local situation would render them the most acceptable to us ; and perhaps also because they had no great latitude of choice left from most of the Gujarat being already incumbered with loans and debts, of the extent of which I could not then be expected to possess any accurate knowledge ; and it being soon determined that I should myself repair to the northward, nothing conclusive on this part of the subject was fixed on, till sometime after my being joined by Raoba at Cambay, when, as noticed in my address to the Government-General of the 11th of April, the first articles of convention were

concluded ; and although bearing date the 15th of March, were not in fact finally executed till the 10th of April ; by which our security became thus fixed on a district lying in the nearest vicinity to Surat, that (as I noticed to the Government-General in my letter above-cited) was still competent to a productive jama of 4 lakhs of Rupees per annum ; from which deducting the pargana of Chikhli thereafter ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the treaty of the 6th of June, 1802, the productive part of the remaining districts of the athavisi would on the preceding estimate be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees ; although by the account transmitted under my subsequent letter to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council of the 4th of June the athavisi might be expected to yield, after deducting Chikhli and the transit customs, rather more than five lakhs and thirty thousand Rupees ; and the difference of upwards of one lakh and a half of Rupees is (as I have lately understood) to be ascribed to the variety of local charges and deductions to be defrayed and allowed for in pursuance of grants from Baroda ; in so much that every account I have since procured shows the net revenue of the athavisi, as still in the hands of the Gaikwad, not to exceed three lakhs and seventy-five thousand Rupees per annum at the utmost.

Meanwhile it still continues bound for a residue of about 3 lakhs of Rupees in part of a much larger loan made some years ago to the late Raja Govindrao by the banking house of Khushalchand, of which firm the present representative, Parbhudas, is also the farmer and manager of Broach under Daulatrao Sindia ; and as this previous loan could not therefore be liquidated before the close of the current revenue year ending in June, 1803, Raoba proposed to extend the assignment to Parbhudas for 2 or 3 years longer under the Hon'ble Company's guarantee, on condition of that banker taking on himself the discharge of the Hon'ble Company's claim for the expenses of the war in the terms of the treaty of the 15th of March ; and when I passed through Broach in the month of June last, this shroff (who bears the most respectable of characters as well in his political as his mercantile capacity) appeared to be aware of Raoba's having eventually superseded the remaining claim he had on the district of athavisi by his more positive and formal mortgage of it to us, as well as to feel disposed (the best understanding evidently existing between the parties) to come at the proper period to such an arrangement as should suit all interests by taking on himself the payment to the Company ; though this he certainly did not then fully or explicitly declare or promise ; nor was it my business to urge him to be more positive or particular regarding it, conceiving that the Company possessed under any circumstances a sufficient indemnity under the treaty of the 15th of March.

In the month of August Parbhudas repaired from Broach to Baroda for the adjustment of this business ; which would probably have met with no difficulty but for the supervening urgency of the claim of Daulatrao Sindia for his 5 lakhs, as will appear in the accompanying letter to me from Raoji Appaji, the Diwan, dated the 9th of last month ; where, in terms and under feelings of great anxiety, he beseeches that out of the ten lakhs, which Parbhudas has engaged to pay to the Hon'ble Company, five may be accepted on account of the first instalment,

and that the remainder of the amount, that may turn out to be due for the indemnification of the expenses of the war, may be postponed for one year beyond the period now fixed for its discharge, and then received with interest ; so as to admit of Raja Anandrao's remitting through Parbhudas five of the intended payment to the Company of ten lakhs to Daulatrao Sindia, and thereby to prevent Gujarat being invaded ; which he otherwise thinks Daulatrao will not fail to attempt ; whilst on the other hand Parbhudas will (Raoba adds) be, on the condition of the Company's guaranteeing to him the receipt of the next year's revenue from the Surat athavisi, ready to assist in discharging the remaining half or more (to whatever amount the accounts may show it to extend) of the principal and interest of the expenses incurred by the Hon'ble Company on account of the late campaign, provided that one year's postponement in the payment be conceded, and the whole transaction sanctioned by the Resident's affixing the Hon'ble Company's seal to the terms of the compromise thus solicited ; or that otherwise, if we absolutely require it, he will let the Company have all the 10 lakhs he has provided, but must in that case surrender himself as a hostage to Sindia to prevent his ravaging his Master, Raja Anandrao's dominion.

All my private accounts concur in conveying a like picture, as the one above delineated by himself, of the distress, in which under this concurrence of circumstances Raoba finds himself involved ; his relief from which depends on our agreeing to extend the period of payment of the 2nd instalment for the expenses of the war till the 5th of January, 1804, for the security of which he would be in that case ready to bind the Gaikwad revenue in general, which will from June next be every year gradually emerging from its present state of incumbrance, in so much as to afford for the next ensuing year an additional fund of about 20 lakhs as far as can here be estimated, in view to the figured statement annexed to my address to the Most Noble the Governor-General of the 17th of May. But it must not be pronounced that all this will be immediately available to the discharge of the Company's war-expenses, there being, for instance the biennial account of pay to be settled with the Arabs, as noticed in Major Walker's already recorded letter of the 30th of July, and the Peshwa's claim for the revenue of his lands in the Gujarat ; both which will probably do more than absorb any retrieved resources of this kind, which the next year can render available ; while more than half of this fund will afterwards continue chargeable with the Hon'ble Company's and the merchants' joint loan of between 17 and 18 lakhs towards the reduction now making in the Arab and other sibandi. But on the other hand the resources of that Government may be expected to be still further improving, as soon as the proposed reduction of the silahdars, and the other ameliorations, stipulated between the Raja and the Resident, shall have taken place, as originally proposed in the accompaniment to my letter to the Supreme Government of the 4th of June, and afterwards further adverted to, and reduced into articles by the Resident, as alluded to in Major Walker's address of the 29th of July last, intimating a further reduction of the public expense arising out of a reform in the silahdar corps and through the other means therein proposed to be pursued, that should produce an ultimate saving of twenty-five lakhs per annum ;

out of which sixteen, arising from retrenchments under the head of fortifications and household charges and charities, seem more immediately attainable, as not depending on the payment of arrears to the troops to be disbanded.

Under this general view of the subject, I beg leave next to refer to the accompanying report from the Resident at Baroda of the 12th of September, stating in substance that Parbhudas is willing to defray the whole expense of the war, or its first instalment and the debt due to Sindia, the Resident at the same time certifying that without the assistance of the Company's credit it does not appear that the Diwan (*i.e.* Raoji) possesses any means of satisfying Sindia; whilst the merchants, now that we have taken the lead in the administration, will not make advances but under our security.

In a conference on the 11th of September between the Resident and Raoba the latter observed that the payment of Sindia's debt was indispensable, as the advance of that Prince's troops to Gujarat would be attended with its certain despoliation; adding that he had but two means to propose to prevent this misfortune. The first [*was*] to discharge that debt from Parbhudas present loan, which would also provide for the payment of the 1st instalment of our demand in October; expressing thereon a hope that Government would be pleased to extend the period of the payment of the 2nd instalment, to ensure which, with interest, he (Raoba) offered to pledge generally the entire revenues of the Gaikwad State, which (as Major Walker adds) after June next will be free of all incumbrances, excepting the russuds of the parganas that have been mortgaged for the repayment of the advances to discharge the sibandi. Raoba's second proposal was that, if the first should not be agreeable, the expenses of the war would be paid off at the periods stipulated in the treaty by the agency of Parbhudas, and the debt due to Sindia left for a future provision. To settle the affair in this case, he would (according to the terms used in Major Walker's letter) be compelled to repair to Ujjain himself; the Resident concluding that the amount of Sindia's fair claim now appears to be 6 lakhs and 25,000 Rupees, *viz.* five lakhs on account of the Peshwa's varat, a lakh to Daulatrao, which was promised as a present by Govindrao, and 25,000 Rupees that Raoji engaged to pay to the subaltern agents, which lakh and a quarter comprehends the Darbar charges alluded to in the correspondence on this subject.

By neither of these propositions does Raoba appear in the least inclined to admit of our entering into the possession of the athavisi; rather than which, he seems ready to pay us our ten lakhs and submit himself to Sindia's mercy, a repugnance which is perhaps sufficiently accounted for in the accompanying private letter from Mr. DeSouza of the 21st of August, upon principles rather selfish in Raoba (as proceeding from his unbounded affection towards his own family) than substantially unfriendly to us, which I am persuaded he is far from entertaining sentiments of any tendency to.

Since, however, he has from whatever motives taken this ground, and has thus got Parbhudas to agree to pay what is now claimable and become already due on account of the estimated expenses of the late campaign, on condition that we secure to him the russud of these

parganas, it may not be easy for us to negative and reject the terms thus held out, so as thereby to obtain possession of the athavisi, were it even certain that such a temporary hold of it, as is stipulated by the treaty of the 15th of March, would under all the present circumstances in point of available funds prove to us of material advantage—which may perhaps admit of some doubt—or at most whether the assuming possession of it against Raoba's real wishes might not, in the present still recent state of our connection with Gujarat, operate more adversely to our general objects than could be compensated by the fleeting tenure of what is after all but a disjointed territory, intersected in many parts by that of the Peshwa, and yielding certainly not 4 lakhs of Rupees in net revenue per annum; especially when, in lieu of this circumscribed territorial security, we are for the first time offered a general one on all the Gaikwad dominions in Gujarat at only the relative disadvantage (if it really be one) of postponing the payment of our 2nd instalment for one year, on which we are at the same time to receive the due interest.

Considering indeed that our force in Gujarat and the objects we are in the daily course of attaining may, as I believe, be considered to afford the Hon'ble Company ample ultimate security for whatever we may have occasion to lay out in their attainment or rather to advance in our progress, it may be said that the increasing of our outlay to a sufficient magnitude is calculated to operate as one of the most speedy, efficient, and unobjectionable, and the least resistible or obnoxious means of our securing the most effectual hold of the country; in which point of view there may perhaps be less occasion in true policy for the very restrictive instructions we have issued to the Resident on the 16th of last month in answer to his letter of the 30th of July; at the same time that, without a formal communication on this part of this general subject from the Supreme Government I have not ventured to hold out in our correspondence with Baroda any further hopes of its deriving an extension of pecuniary aid from the Hon'ble Company; for which I had also this additional reason that any intimation of a contrary purport might tend to relax Raoba's own exertions in respect to which he seems already sufficiently listless.

In the present instance also, by making Parbhudas the paymaster to Sindia we shall be less likely to excite the jealousy of the Maratha States; and it seems that the matter may through this channel be sooner settled than if we ourselves were to undertake it; especially as by a further report from Major Walker under date the 13th of September the shroff in question undertakes in that case to make his advance equal to the 6½ lakhs due to Sindia besides the five lakhs to us; by receiving which in one sum we shall more sensibly feel the effect of it than by the slow and less perceptible manner in which we might expect in a course of certainly not less than 2 years to realise it, were we now to insist on entering on the temporary management of the athavisi; the nature and extent of our present claim on which is not perhaps desirably calculated to afford a fair opportunity of evincing to the natives of that part of India an improved system of administration, such as might render them very solicitous to pass under our rule, in other cases; for, as our tenure must be professedly of short duration,

our management must probably continue exposed to the evils of latent counteraction and reluctant obedience from those who would expect so soon to revert to their native government ; nor might we under such circumstances have time to effect a reasonable trial even of our own rules ; whereas under the general assignment we are now offered of the whole country of the Gaikwad, we may be expected to be able to make under every advantage our own future selection, as well in view to the subsidy as for the residue of the present claim, on such terms as the plain necessity of the case must not only fully justify to the world, but cordially reconcile to the minds of the governing and the governed in Gujarat ; whereas neither of these concomitants would probably attend our immediate assumption of the athavisi in the present instance, when it may be promulgated that reasonable terms of accommodating our claims were held out to us ; such as, in the spirit at least of our subsisting intimate connection with the State of the Gaikwad, we might be expected to accede to ; since the alteration only consists in the postponement of payment of about one moiety of our present claim, but with our security for its ultimate realisation rather improved than diminished.

On this subject I subjoin a letter from Poona giving a picture of the Peshwa's sentiments, and of the fears he himself has imbibed, and has been striving to inspire the Gaikwad agents at the place with, respecting our apprehended encroachments.

Bombay, 8th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)
Bombay Orders.

Seton recalled Major Walker was advised under date the 7th instant that, in consequence of the restoration of quiet to the athavisi, Captain Seton had been recalled to the Presidency.

1802 Bombay, 8th October, 1802, (1802, S. & P. D. 127)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Financial policy explained We have the honour to forward to Your Lordship, the copy of a minute from our President, under date the 8th instant, with its several enclosures, on the general subject of the debt due by the Baroda Government to Daulatrao Sindia, and of the pecuniary engagements of that State to the Hon'ble Company on account of the late campaign in Gujarat.

By neither of the propositions brought forward in the Diwan Raoba's letter to our President of the 9th, nor in those from the Resident at Baroda of the 12th and 13th ultimo, does the Diwan appear inclined to admit of our entering upon the possession of the athavisi ; rather than which, he seems to deem it preferable to pay to us the sum of ten lakhs, and to trust to events, or if necessary to deliver himself up (as without meaning it he professes) as a hostage, to Sindia with a view to avert the effects of his ravaging Gujarat.

Since, however, he has from whatever motives taken this ground, and got Parbhudas to agree to pay what is now claimable and become already due on account of the estimated expenses of the late war, on condition that we secure to the latter the rissud of these parganas, the terms thus held out appear to us certainly to merit consideration ;

the more especially as it may be doubtful whether such a temporary hold of the athavisi, as is stipulated by the treaty of the 15th of March, would under all the present circumstances in point of available funds prove to us of material advantage; at the same time that our assuming possession of it against Raoba's real wishes might in the present still recent state of our connection with Gujarat operate more adversely to our general objects than could be compensated by the fleeting tenure of what is, after all, but a disjointed territory, intersected in many parts by that of the Peshwa, and yielding according to our best information not 4 lakhs of Rupees in net revenue per annum; especially when in lieu of this circumscribed territorial security, we are for the first time offered, as noticed in Major Walkers letter of the 12th ultimo, a general one on all the Gaikwad dominions in Gujarat, at only the relative disadvantage of postponing the payment of our 2nd instalment for one year, receiving at the same time due interest.

Considering indeed that our force in Gujarat, and the objects we are in the daily course of attaining may, we believe, be considered to afford the Hon'ble Company ample ultimate security for what may be laid out in their attainment, it may perhaps be said that the increasing of the Gaikwad debt to a sufficient magnitude is calculated to operate as one of the most speedy, efficient and unobjectionable, and the least resistible, or obnoxious means of our securing the most effectual claim on the country; in which point of view may perhaps be less occasion in true policy for the restrictive instructions issued to Major Walker on the 16th ultimo, as forwarded to Your Excellency under the same date; especially when the great advantages of [perfecting] the reduction of the Arab force is considered. But, till we are favoured with Your Excellency's further instructions, we have not ventured to encourage in the Resident or the minister any hope of being aided by further pecuniary supplies or any greater extension of our credit although there be little or no doubt but we could here easily raise on loan on the Hon'ble Company's guarantee, as large an amount as would prove requisite to free the State of Anandrao from all its embarrassments.

In as far as regards the present, it has appeared that by making Parbhudas the paymaster to Sindia we shall be less likely to excite the jealousy of the Maratha States; and it seems the matter may through this channel be sooner settled, then if we ourselves were to undertake it especially as by the Resident at Baroda's report of the 13th ultimo the shroff in question in that case undertakes to make his advance equal the 6 1/4 lakhs due to Sindia, besides the five lakhs to us, by receiving which in one sum we shall more sensibly feel the effect of it than by the slow and less perceptible manner in which we might expect in a course of certainly not less than 2 years to realise it. Were we even now to insist on entering on the temporary management of the athavisi, the nature and extent of our present claim of which is not perhaps desirably calculated to afford a fair opportunity of evincing to the natives of that part of India an improved system of administration, such as might render them very solicitous to pass under our rule in other cases; for as our tenure must be professedly of short duration, our management must probably continue exposed to the evils

of latent counteraction and reluctant obedience from those who would so soon expect to revert to their native Government ; nor might we under such circumstances have time to effect a reasonable trial even of our own rules ; whereas, under the general assignment now offered of the whole country of the Gaikwad, we may be expected to be able to make under every advantage our own future selection, as well in view to the subsidy as for the residue of the present claim, on such terms as the plain necessity of the case must not only fully justify to the world, but cordially reconcile to the minds of the governing and the governed in Gujarat ; whereas neither of these concomitants would probably attend our immediate assumption of the athavisi in the present instance, when it may be understood or inferred that reasonable terms of accommodating our claims were held out to us, such as, in the spirit at least of our subsisting intimate connection with the State of the Gaikwad, we might be expected to accede to ; since the alteration consists only in the postponement of payment of about a moiety of our present claim, but with our security for its ultimate realisation rather improved than diminished.

Under the circumstances above stated combined with the arguments adduced in the letter now before us, we have authorized the acceptance of the offer from Parbhudas to pay immediately, in discharge of the debt due by the Baroda Government to Sindia, 6 lakhs of Rupees, and 5 lakhs to the Hon'ble Company as so much on account of the first instalment payable by the Gaikwad towards the reimbursement of the expenses of the expedition against Kadi, which becomes due on the 5th instant ; consenting thereon to sanction the Resident's satisfying Parbhudas in respect to our guaranteeing his receipt of the rissud of the athavisi, till he shall be reimbursed as well for the balance of his former lien on it, which we understand to be within five lakhs, as for his present further advance and for any that circumstances may hereafter induce his making, with Major Walker's privity, towards either the discharge of our second instalment (as intimated in Raoba's letter to the Governor) or the general aid and support of the Government of Raja Anandrao, now becoming the near and intimate connection and ally of the British Power in India ; in marked consideration to which and as the strongest manifestation of the wish we very sincerely entertain to afford as well to the Raja as to Raoji Appaji, his minister, the most effective proofs of our good will, we have acquiesced, under the pledge offered to the Resident by Raoba of the amplest security to the Hon'ble Company on the entire revenues of the Gaikwad State, to postpone the demand on account of the second instalment of the war expences, to whatever sum it may amount, from the 5th of January 1803, when it becomes due, to the 5th of January, 1804 ; interest being allowed for such extended period at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

1802 *Bombay, 8th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Parbhudas' offer accepted We have received your letters of the 12th and 13th ultimo, inclusive of that referred to in the former from the Diwan, Raoba, on the general subject of the debt due by the Baroda Government to Daulat-

rao Sindia and of the pecuniary engagements of that State to the Hon'ble Company on account of the late campaign in Gujarat.

By neither of the propositions brought forward in these papers does Raoba appear in the least inclined to admit of our entering upon the possession of the athavisi, rather than which, as noted in his own letter of the 9th and in that from you of 12th ultimo he seems to deem it preferable to pay to us the sum of ten lakhs and to trust to events, or if necessary to deliver himself up (as he professes) as a hostage to Sindia, with a view to avert the effects of his ravaging Gujarat.

Since, however, he has from whatever motives, taken this ground and got Parbhudas to pay what is now claimable and become already due on account of the estimated expenses of the late campaign on condition that we secure to him the russud of these parganas, the terms, thus held out, certainly merit consideration, the more especially as it may be doubtful whether such a temporary hold of the athavisi, as is stipulated by the treaty of the 15th of March, would under all the present circumstances in point of available funds prove to us of material advantage; at the same time that our assuming possession of it against Raoba's real wishes might in the present still recent state of our connection with Gujarat operate more adversely to our general objects than could be compensated by the fleeting tenure of what is after all but a disjointed territory, intersected in many parts by that of the Peshwa, and yielding, according to our best information, not four lakhs of Rupees in net revenue per annum; especially when in lieu of this circumscribed territorial security, we are for the first time offered, as noticed in your letter of the 12th ultimo, a general one on all the Gaikwad dominions in Gujarat, at only the relative disadvantage of postponing the payment of our second instalment for one year, receiving at the same time due interest.

In the present instance also, by making Parbhudas the paymaster to Sindia, we shall be less likely to excite the jealousy of the Maratha States; and it seems that the matter may through this channel be sooner settled than if we ourselves were to undertake it, especially as by your report of the 13th ultimo the shroff in question in that case engages to make his advance equal to the $6\frac{1}{4}$ due to Sindia, besides the five lakhs to us.

Under the circumstances above stated, combined with the arguments adduced in your letter now before us, we authorise the acceptance of the offer from Parbhudas to pay immediately, in discharge of debt due by the Baroda Government to Sindia, $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees, and 5 lakhs to the Hon'ble Company as so much on account of the first instalment payable by the Gaikwad towards the reimbursement of the expenses of the expedition against Kadi, which becomes due on the 5th instant; consenting thereon to sanction your satisfying Parbhudas in respect to our guaranteeing his receipt of the russud of the athavisi, till he shall be reimbursed as well for the balance of his former lien on it, which we understand to be about five lakhs, as for his present farther advance and for any that circumstances may after induce his making, with Major Walker's privity, towards either the discharge of our 2nd instalment (as intimated in Raoba's letter to the Governor,) or the general aid and support of the Government of Raja Anand-

rao, now become the near and intimate connection and ally of the British Power in India; in marked consideration to which and as the strongest manifestation of the wish we very sincerely entertain to afford as well to the Raja as to Raoji Appaji, his minister, the most effective proofs of our goodwill, we acquiesce under the pledge offered to you by Raoba of the amplest security to the Hon'ble Company on the entire revenue of the Gaikwad State, (to which effect you will be careful to receive from the Raja a formal written deed) to postpone the demand on account of the second instalment of the war expenses, to whatever sum it may amount, from the 5th of January, 1803, when it becomes due, to the 5th of January, 1804, interest being allowed for such extended period at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

1802 *Bombay, 9th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

The Governor of Bombay to Raoji Appaji.

English I received in due course your letter dated the 11th Jamadi-al-awal
protection and have understood its contents.

My not writing you oftener has proceeded principally from the very little leisure I have had since my return to the Presidency; but, besides the instance you allude to, in the mission of Captain Seton to Navsari and in the advance of our troops at the pressing instances of Sakharam Bapu for the protection of the athavisi I, have afforded you too many substantial proofs of my sincere regard for your welfare, for the matter of a greater or fewer number of letters between us proving the occasion of any uneasiness, the more especially when you must be sensible that there are very few days in which I do not write to Major Walker on the means of promoting the advantage of the Gaikwad interests, which, as I have often verbally urged to you, require only for their consolidation that you should cordially listen to, and be guided by, the advice of the English, who under the blessing of divine Providence can alone carry you through your complicated difficulties and establish your own character and the welfare of your family together with that of the State, of which you hold the management, on a substantial and solid foundation.

Bombay On account of the non-receipt of accurate and full returns from
bill Cambay of the expenditure of stores in the war with Malhar, the statement of what is due on this head to the Hon'ble Company from the Gaikwad sarkar according to the Cambay treaty of the 10th of Zilkadah is not yet entirely complete; but there is no doubt that it will fully amount to, and even be above, ten lakhs of Rupees, which the items already ascertained do indeed exceed.

Of this amount it appears to be the natural course that you should have either discharged the half when the first instalment became due, or have recurred to the alternative specified in the treaty by transferring the athavisi to the Company's management until the recoverance of the debt thus due to them; instead of which you propose a modification whereby only half of the Hon'ble Company's estimated claim is to be at present made good, and the payment of the other moiety required to be postponed for a twelve months beyond the period, when by the treaty in question it is stipulated to fall due.

Duncan As far as my memory now enables me to form a judgement, I rather
agrees think that, at the period of the treaty of the 10th of Zilkad being con-

cluded at Cambay, no explanation was introduced by you respecting the claim that Parbhudas had on the athavisi for the current year; but I admit that I became aware of this before we parted, and from the uniform desire I have had to promote the success of your affairs, acquiesced on the means by which you proposed to fulfil the terms of the treaty by continuing the said Parbhudas in possession for one or two or as many more years as might be necessary, on condition of his discharging the Company's instalments for the expenses of the war; and as you say that from the little I said to Parbhudas on the day I passed through Broach he was satisfied, there may thence seem the less occasion for any deviation in the terms of our agreements. Besides that, from the just respect I entertain for Parbhudas' character I should have thought it consistent with the honour and generosity of the British Government to have shown an equitable consideration (without being bound to do so by treaty) to any remaining claim of arrears, which so good a man might have on the russod of the athavisi; and I deem it probable that under that assurance he would have felt little or no objection to such an arrangement; under which view of the matter it may perhaps appear to yourself that the better expedient would have been to adhere to the letter of the treaty, by which the reputation of you and of your Master would have been best consulted in a literal execution of your engagements; but under present circumstances, when the Gaikwad country is threatened with invasion, I cannot wish to add to your difficulties by insisting in the present instance on what is undoubtedly the Hon'ble Company's right.

I therefore refer you to Major Walker for the conditions on which this Government has acquiesced in allowing him to wave, on the foundation of the discussions that have passed between you and him, the Hon'ble Company's entering in the present instance on the possession of the athavisi. Com-
pany's
measures

You will have learnt through Major Walker the measures we have pursued here and from Poona, and even (as we have lately learnt) that have been so by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in respect to the invasion of Jaswantrao Holkar and that threatened by Daulatrao Sindia; and you may repose on the continuance of my best endeavours to ensure the safety of Gujarat; the dangers that now affect which will not, provided you proceed in conformity to the advice of the English Government, prove (God willing) to be insurmountable by the power of the Hon'ble Company assisted by the cordial exertion of their ally, your Master, and the co-operative endeavours of yourself and of the different members of your family, among whom you will send my compliments to Babaji and to Sitaram and Sakharam Bapu and to Gopalrao, whom I expect to see here, as he some time ago signified, on the business of his jagir in Salsette.

For the rest, considering me as sincerely interested in your welfare, you will not fail to keep me advised of the state of your health.

Baroda, 9th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter for your information Nagopant from Nagopant to Raoji Appaji, dated the 27th ultimo.

Letter from Nagopant to Raoji Appaji, dated Kushalgarh, 27 September, 1802.

Debts Previous to this, having received one or two letters from you, they were answered per harkara, which must have reached you.

As to the revenue from the districts of Ahmadabad together with Darbar charges, interest and exchange, what is due to us, is well known to you, in part of which sum you have before sent Parbhudas Seth's receipt for 5 lakhs of Rupees. You will send another now from the same for the balance.

No difference has entered into the heart of Shrimant Bhau Saheb (Yadavrao) respecting you, although on account of his forbearance in respect to these demands he and the other civil officers here have often incurred the displeasure of Daulatrao Sindia; yet to this day he has restrained the Darbar from proceeding further. He regards you more than he does his brother Daji and Anyaba, and patiently suffers impeachment from the Darbar. You will, therefore, before my arrival there, cause Parbhudas' acknowledgement to be sent to Bhawoo Saheb, since many days will not now elapse before my coming towards you. The matter has been postponed only upon the receipt of your one or two letters announcing that you would send as soon as possible the requisite receipt.

At present I have prosecuted my march towards Banswara; because, had I proceeded directly towards you, and that delay had ensued in the receipt of the acknowledgement for the funds in demand, I should certainly be blamed by my Master. I have written this on purpose to apprise you.

Your said letters saying that previous to my arrival at Pavagarh you will send the certificate in question, I have (making as plea of rainy days) allowed three months to elapse; but as yet no answer from you has reached about it. Principally the regard of Bhawoo prevents me from coming to you, and to avoid which I have proceeded to Banswara.

Pray, secure this advantageous time and send Sethji's receipt with your letter. Baba, depend upon it there is nothing so dear as is your friendship to Bhau Saheb; and I believe you know this from the beginning; but there have at the same time been many who have thought otherwise, to which my eyes have been witness; but upon my interview with the Bhau (Yadav Bhaskar) he appeared to remain unimpressed with such ideas. They even said that you were proud of being a Europeans' companion; but no one knows the good consequence that can flow from it. However we esteem you and wish to increase your regard daily.

By the providence of God Almighty, hoping the prosperity of both States, and to preserve the same constant amity as at present, it is not necessary to write much to a sensible man. I therefore conclude.

1802 *Bombay, 11th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Orders
obeyed*

I had the honour to receive in due course Your Excellency's separate letter No. 2. under date the 12th of September, which I lost no time in communicating to the Resident at Baroda, as the Supreme Govern-

ment will be fully advised by a letter from the Governor-in-Council here, under date the 8th instant, conveying also sentiments on a letter addressed to me under his present difficulties by Raoji Appaji, of my answer to which I have now the honour to transmit a translation ; which, added to the report from this Government above alluded to, will, I trust, convey to Your Excellency all requisite information on the subject.

Bombay, 12th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)
Jonathan Duncan's Minute.

1802

In a letter I have lately received from General Jones that officer states from Surat that it has been communicated to him from almost unquestionable authority that Sindia's intentions are more extensive than the recovery of the debt due to him by the Gaikwad Government, and that one of that Chieftain's present objects is to throw into Broach a considerable reinforcement of at least 4 or 5 thousand troops under the command of one of his European officers ; in view to which it may be necessary for the Board to consider and determine whether under such circumstances it be not our duty to instruct General Jones to oppose in due time such reinforcement by marching from Surat with such a force as can be spared from that garrison, and in conjunction with the contingent at Baroda, or such part thereof as the Resident might deem it safe to be detached upon this service, to endeavour to frustrate Sindia's object, which must in its nature, be inimical to us, and ought in my opinion to be considered as equivalent to a declaration of war on his part, especially under our knowledge of the sentiments and decided line of conduct adopted by the Supreme Government.

Warlike plans

On the other hand, from the accounts that have this day been received from Poona of the Peshwa's army having sustained a signal defeat from that of Holkar, who is also stated to have nearly surrounded a detachment of Sindia's army not far from Poona, there may be reason to hope that the latter will have occasion for all his force to support his interest in that quarter, without having any to detach into Gujarat ; at the same time that this uncertain and very distracted course of affairs in the vicinity of the Peshwa's capital constitutes a new motive for this Government to be prepared as far possible for active measures ; in which view it becomes our duty to strengthen our disposable force as far as circumstances admit ; and therefore, as the 1st battalion of the 3rd Regiment of native infantry is now at Goa without any object of utility whatsoever, I think we may venture to instruct the commanding officer of the forces to send for it to the Presidency, leaving only one company, should Lieutenant Dellon, acting on the part of the British envoy there, deem it necessary in view to the security of any public stores that may still be remaining ; or otherwise to dispatch the entire corps, baggage and followers, on such boats as General Nicholson may be able to cause to be provided for their conveyance.

If these propositions meet with the Board's concurrence, the Secretary will issue the necessary orders, preparing also letters to the Madras Government and to the Captain-General and Governor of Goa

with a view to engage the concurrence of their respective Governments in this measure of emergency.

Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley, dated 14th September.

Wellesley's approval The receipt of your dispatches dated the 18th and 19th August was acknowledged, and the sentiments and resolutions of this Government on the subject of those dispatches were communicated to the Hon'ble the Governor in an official and separate letter from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General under date the 12th instant.

The Governor-General-in-Council now confirms the sentiments and instructions communicated in that letter, and has the honour to transmit, enclosed, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, copies of the instructions which have been issued under the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council to the Resident with Daulatrao Sindia, and of a letter which His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General has addressed to that Chieftain on the subject of his projected invasion of the province of Gujarat.

The Governor-General-in-Council has had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 20th ultimo, containing further details with respect to the menaced invasion of Gujarat and communicating the measures which you have adopted for the defence of the dominions of the Gaikwad.

The Governor-General-in-Council is happy to observe that you have anticipated His Excellency's determination to fulfil the obligation of the engagements concluded between the British Government and the State of the Gaikwad by affording the full protection of the British arms to the dominions of that State against the unjust violence and aggression of Holkar and Sindia.

The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the measures which you have adopted for that purpose and the instruction which you have issued to the Resident at Baroda and to the commanding officer at Surat.

Holkar The Governor-General in-Council has deemed expedient to address a letter to Jaswantrao Holkar, requiring him to restrain his Pindaris from the prosecution of their predatory designs. A copy of that letter will hereafter be transmitted to you for your information.

Hopes His Excellency-in-Council entertains a confident hope that the active measures, which you have adopted for the defence of the Gaikwad's possessions, will deter both Sindia and Holkar from the prosecution of their hostile intention against that State.

But, if these measures should fail, the British Government possess ample means of obtaining retribution from Sindia on the north-west frontier of Oudh.

Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)

Copy of letter from Edmonstone (Secretary to Government) to Colonel Collins, Resident with Sindia, dated Fort William, 13th September.

Wellesley's policy I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch

from the Government of Bombay under date the 19th of August, containing the detail of the intelligence, already substantially communicated to you by the Resident at Poona, of a projected invasion of the territory of Anandrao Gaikwad by a force detached under the orders of Daulatrao Sindia for the purport of enforcing the payment of certain pecuniary demands preferred by Sindia against the State of the Gaikwad.

The negotiations and transactions in Gujarat, which succeeded the decease of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, having terminated in the conclusion of defensive and subsidiary engagements between the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan on the part of the Governor-General-in-Council and the State of the Gaikwad, and His Excellency-in-Council being satisfied of the right of the British Government under the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai to conclude those engagements, His Excellency-in-Council considers it to be his duty to fulfill the obligation of them by employing the power of the British Government in the defence of the territories of the Gaikwad against the menaced invasion of them by the troops of Sindia. At the same time His Excellency-in-Council admits that those engagements involve an obligation on the British Government to require the Government of the Gaikwad to satisfy all the just and equitable demands of the Peshwa and Daulatrao Sindia upon that State at the earliest practicable period of time.

Upon these principles His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General has issued to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay the instructions of which a copy is enclosed for your information.

His Excellency has also addressed a letter on this occasion to Daulatrao Sindia, which will be transmitted to you, together with copies for your information from the Persian department by the present dispatch for the purpose of being forwarded by you to that Chieftain.

These documents will afford you full information with respect to the course of measures which His Excellency-in-Council has determined to adopt on this occasion.

You will hereafter receive instructions and information with regard to the eventual employment of the detachment which His Excellency-in-Council will direct to be holden in readiness at Fatehgarh or at some other station in the ceded provinces for the purpose of checking the hostile designs of Daulatrao Sindia against the territory of the Gaikwad.

I am further directed to desire that you will accompany the transmission of His Excellency's letter to Sindia with such representations on your own part, in addition to those which you may already have dispatched to Daulatrao Sindia in consequence of the communication to you from the Resident at Poona, as may appear to you to be advisable in the spirit of the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor-General-in-Council.

You will immediately transmit a copy of this dispatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of the ceded provinces, and you will regularly apprise him of the result of your communications with Sindia.

Letter to Daulat Sindia, dated Fort William, 13th September, 1802.

You cannot be ignorant that on the application of Anandrao Gaikwad, the legal heir and successor of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, the

*Baroda
Bombay
alliance*

British Government, agreeably to obligations of treaty, dispatched a force for the purpose of supporting the legal government of the Gaikwad against the efforts which were made to subvert it.

When this object had been successfully accomplished by the defeat of the rebels, Anandrao Gaikwad, with a view to afford to the British Government the most effectual means of fulfilling the existing obligations of treaty in future, concluded engagements with the British Government for subsidising a force of British troops to be permanently stationed within the territories of the Gaikwad, and assigned a suitable jaidad for the charges of those troops. Those engagements have been concluded with due reference to the just rights and established claims of His Highness the Peshwa, which, far from being in any degree impaired, are more effectually secured by the late arrangement. The tendency of that arrangement necessarily is to maintain the tranquillity and to promote the prosperity of the country of the Gaikwad and consequently to afford to that Government additional means of fulfilling its pecuniary engagements to other States.

Gaikwad debts Under these circumstances the officers of the British Government have considered it to be a duty incumbent on them to inculcate to the Government of the Gaikwad the necessity of providing for the satisfaction of all unliquidated demands and for the future regular payment of the established tribute and territorial revenue to His Highness the Peshwa; and I am informed that the officers of the Gaikwad's Government are actually employed in providing for the liquidation of those demands as speedily as may be practicable under the pressure of the pecuniary difficulties, which have been occasioned by the necessity of applying the resources of the State to the defence of the Gaikwad's dominions.

Sindia's threat I have now received intelligence that, with a view to enforce the immediate payment of certain pecuniary demands on the State of the Gaikwad, you have detached a considerable force under Nagopant to the frontier of Gujarat for the prosecution of hostile measures against that State. When you are apprised of the circumstances stated in this letter, it will be evident to you that this measure is wholly unnecessary, and can have no other effect than that of exerting disturbance and producing disagreement.

Advice Under the circumstances, which I have stated in this dispatch, it must be obvious to you that the adjustment and satisfaction of your just demands on the State of Gaikwad will be best secured by amicable negotiation, and that the prosecution of extreme and violent measures against that State must compel the British Government, under the obligation of its engagements, to employ the means, which it possesses, for the protection of the dominions and for the support of the right of the Gaikwad by every practicable exertion.

I confidently trust, therefore, that you will countermand your orders to the officer, whom you have appointed to command the detachment, and that you will recall the troops destined for the expedition against Gujarat.

For further particulars I refer you to Colonel Collins's communications.

Bombay, 13th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

In a letter received from General Jones, who now commands at Surat, that officer states that it has been communicated to him from almost unquestionable authority that Sindia's intentions are more extensive than the recovery of the debt due to him by the Gaikwad Government, and that one of that Chieftain's present objects is to throw into Broach a considerable reinforcement of at least 4 or 5 thousand troops under the command of one of his European officers; in view to which it is our intention, under our knowledge of the sentiments and decided line of conduct adopted by Your Excellency, to be prepared as far as possible to oppose such reinforcement by detaching in due time from Surat such a force as can be spared from that garrison, which in conjunction with the contingent at Baroda, or such part thereof as the Resident may be able to spare from that capital, may be destined to intercept such succours in their march between the boundary of Gujarat and the fort in question.

On the other hand, from accounts yesterday received of the Peshwa's army having sustained a signal defeat from that of Holkar, who is also stated to have nearly surrounded a detachment of Sindia's army, there may be reason to hope that the latter will have occasion for all his force to support his own immediate interests, without having any to detach into Guzerat; at the same time that this uncertain and very distracted course of affairs in the vicinity of the Peshwa's capital will, we doubt not, appear to Your Lordship to constitute an additional motive for this Government to be prepared as far as possible for active measures; in which view we have considered it our duty to strengthen our disposable force as far as circumstances admit; and therefore, as the 1st battalion of the 3rd Regiment of native infantry is now at Goa without any apparent object of utility, we have ventured to instruct the commanding officer of the forces to send for it to the Presidency, leaving only one company, should Lieutenant Dillon, still acting there on the part of the British Envoy, deem it necessary in view to the security of any public stores that may yet be remaining; or otherwise to dispatch the entire corps, baggage and followers, on such boats as may be provided from this place for their conveyance.

The Government of Fort St. George and the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley have been duly apprised of the measure thus intended to be adopted, and such motives assigned for it as may, we trust, ensure their concurrence.

Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)
At a Consultation.

The Secretary is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the preceding letter of the 6th of October from Major Walker and to advise him that, upon consideration thereof, and of the letter to which it gave cover from Raoji Appaji, the minister, the Board conceive that their instructions of the 8th instant will nearly apply to the subjects of both, and leave him at little or no loss how to act, in view to the more detailed propositions now brought forward. But, in the event of nothing having been concluded prior to his receipt of this, that we prefer the 2nd

*Bombay's
choice*

of the two propositions stated in the memorandum accompanying his letter, viz. for the Company to receive immediately from Parbhudas the sum of 5,75,000 Rupees, thereby enabling that Seth to discharge the Gaikwad's debt to Sindia to the amount of 6,25,000 Rupees, he (the Resident) taking thereon an engagement from the Raja, binding his country in general, (which, on several accounts we prefer to the single district of Kadi) for the liquidation of the principal and interest of an amount equivalent to the residue of the 12 lakhs in question, estimated to be due to the Company on account of the campaign, or to such an amount thereof as the accounts, when made up, shall show to be payable by the Gaikwad Government.

1802 *Bombay, 15th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 128)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Letters In continuance of the subject of our letter to Your Excellency of the 8th instant we have the honour to forward the copy of one from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 6th of the present month, with its enclosures, inclusive of a transcript of a letter from Raoba, the Baroda minister, to our President, which is referred to in the address from Major Walker.

To these papers we beg leave to annex the copy of a letter from Mr. DeSouza, under date the 6th instant, containing much interesting information.

Bombay's choice Upon consideration of the preceding advices, it has appeared to us that our instructions to Major Walker of the 8th instant, as fully reported to Your Excellency in our letter of the same date, will nearly apply to the subject of the letters now enclosed from the Resident and from the minister, and thus leave the former at no loss as to the line of conduct to be pursued in view to the more detailed propositions now brought forward; but, in the event of nothing having been concluded prior to the Resident's receipt of the instructions now to be transmitted to him, it has been intimated that we prefer the 2nd of the two propositions stated in the memorandum accompanying his letter, by which the Hon'ble Company will receive immediately from Parbhudas the sum of 5,75,000 Rs. and thereby enable that Seth to discharge the Gaikwad's debt to Sindia to the amount of 6,25,000 Rupees, the Resident standing instructed thereon to take an engagement from the Raja, binding his country in general, (which on several accounts we prefer to the single district of Kadi) for the liquidation of the principal and interest of an amount equivalent to the residue of the 12 lakhs now estimated to be due on account of the late campaign, or to such amount thereof as the accounts, when made up, shall show to be payable by the Gaikwad Government.

Bombay, 16th October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 128)

Correspondence with Baroda.

Letters Recorded the following letters written and dispatched by the Hon'ble the Governor on the 16th instant, as addressed to Raoji Appaji, Diwan, and to Parbhudas Seth at Baroda.

Bombay's choice No. 1. *Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji, minister of the Gaikwad.*
Since writing to you on the 9th instant I have received your fur-

ther letter of the 2nd of Jamadi-al-akhir, to the subject of which my preceeding answer will sufficiently apply ; and I shall, therefore, only add on the points discussed in it that, provided there be yet time on the receipt of this to settle the business in this way, I shall prefer the last of two modes you have pointed out, *viz.* to receive at present 5,75,000 Rupees on account of the Company and to let the very respectable Parbhudas pay or give a receipt for 6,25,000 Rupees on account of the claim of Daulatrao Sindia Allijah Bahadur.

It must give you and your Master, Maharaja Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur, the greatest satisfaction to have learned that, the moment His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General heard of the threats of Daulatrao Sindia, he wrote to that Chieftain in such terms as must probably have put an end to all his hostile intentions against Gujarat ; or if he shall at all risks choose to enter it, be assured our allied States will not be the losers ; for there is nothing the English Government as well at Bengal as everywhere else in India is more resolved on than fully to act up to the letter and spirit of the engagements concluded between you and me at Cambay ; which leads happily to cement the strictest and most durable alliance between the two States.

The Most Noble the Governor-General does, however, no doubt expect that on your part there will be no deviation from the requisites of the cordial friendship and union now so firmly established, under which you and your family may flourish, if it please God, for ages to come ; and that such are also my own sincere wishes, you will not doubt. Every person views with an eye of partiality the fabric he has been earnest in raising or the undertaking he has been projecting. I feel, therefore, particularly interested that the present may be durable, and that the consequences should redound to both our good names long after either of us shall be able to take an active part in the foundation we have thus laid. Write me oftener than you have hitherto done ; and now that I have got through much heavy business that awaited here my return from Cambay and Surat, you may expect that I will prove also a better and more regular correspondent.

I heartily rejoice in your recovery from your late illness. You should take care of your health, on which depends so much of the good to be expected from our intimate alliance and friendship.

For further particulars I refer to the Major and to my letter of the 9th instant.

No. 2. Jonathan Duncan to Parbhudas.

Although I have not heard from yourself of your journey to Baroda, yet the intelligence of it has reached me from the letters of Raoji Appaji, Major Walker and Mr. DeSouza, containing at the same time the amplest testimonies of their good opinion of you and of their sense of the merits of your character ; which I was already impressed with the most favourable sentiments of, and satisfied that in forwarding the business of the Governments of Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur and of the Hon'ble English Company, which are now so closely united in their objects, there would never occur any failure on your part. True it is that your high respectability is everywhere the theme of praise, and

*In praise
of Par-
bhudas*

it is evident that your practice is conformable to the sentiment which I well remember your expressing to me at Broach that a good name is the only sure property a man has, and what alone accompanies him to the grave. In the conviction, therefore, which I thus entertain of your probity and rectitude, you may be assured that in every transaction that occurs due attention shall be paid to your accommodation and to justice being done to you. Let me also hear from time to time of your welfare.

1802 *Bombay, 20th October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)*

Letter to the Court of Directors.

Gaikwad alliance Your Hon'ble Committee have been already apprised of the the series of events which, under the immediate direction and local superintendence of our President, terminated in the conclusion of a defensive alliance with the Gaikwad Government and in the establishment of the influence and interests of the British Government in Gujarat. These proceedings have since obtained the entire and cordial approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, communicated in a letter dated the 20th of June last, as per copy enclosed, and may, we trust, be ultimately honoured by the sanction and confirmation of Your Hon'ble Committee.

Holkar & Sindia After the transactions above alluded to had been brought to a close, we received in the month of August last accounts from our Resident at Baroda of a menaced invasion of Gujarat on the part of the Maratha Chiefs, Jaswantrao Holkar and Daulatrao Sindia. These reports derived some countenance from the actual appearance in one of the districts of that province of a considerable body of marauders, said to belong to the army of Holkar.

Under these circumstances we lost no time in communicating the intelligence, that has thus reached us, to the Resident at Poona, requesting the intervention of his influence and good offices in averting the danger with which the Gaikwad State was threatened. We at the same time apprised the Supreme Government of what had then taken place, inclusive of our proceedings in consequence.

Not long after these references had been made, we received through Colonel Close (who had addressed Holkar on the subject of the irruption made into the athavisi in the vicinity of Surat) an entire disavowal of all knowledge of the predatory incursion in question, accompanied by an assurance that the recurrence of similar irregularities on the part of his dependants would thenceforth be guarded against. This intimation was shortly afterwards followed by a letter from the same Chief to the address of our President, conveying equally friendly professions.

And accordingly the marauders abovementioned retired beyond the limits of Gujarat, after having committed pretty extensive depredations in the country; nor have we since that period heard any thing further respecting them.

Sindia While this degree of explanation had taken place with Jaswantrao Holkar, a division of Sindia's army was advancing towards the frontier of Gujarat. The immediate object of this movement was to realise certain balances due to Sindia from the more independent Chieftains

within his own frontier in that quarter of India, and thereafter the recovery of a debt due by the Baroda Government to that Chief; but reports have ascribed to this ultimate object more extensive views than the mere adjustment of that debt. Whatever the designs of that Chief might finally prove, we judged it to be our indispensable duty to press on the attention of our Resident at Baroda the necessity of urging the Gaikwad Administration to make the best arrangement that circumstances could admit of for the speedy liquidation of the amount acknowledged to be due to Sindia; and measures have in consequence been taken, such as will, we trust, shortly leave Sindia without the colour of any just plea for passing beyond the frontier of Gujarat.

It remains next to be noticed, that immediately on receipt in Bengal of the advices on this subject, representations were made by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to Daulatrao Sindia and to Jaswantrao Holkar, in which His Excellency, after explaining to those Chiefs the close and intimate alliance formed by the British Government with the Gaikwad State, strongly urged them to desist from the prosecution of all hostile views against Gujarat; pointing out at the same time to Sindia that the adjustment and satisfaction of his just demands on the Baroda Government would be best secured by amicable negotiation, and that the prosecution of a different course would compel the British Government to adopt measures for the protection of the dominions of the Gaikwad; the Governor-General-in-Council thereon apprising us that, if these explanations should not be attended with the desired effect, the British Government possessed ample means of obtaining retribution from that Chief on the north-west frontier of Oudh.

Although Sindia has not yet replied, either to the friendly communication made to him by the Resident at Poona on the first report of the approach of his army towards Gujarat, or to a subsequent one from our President, yet considering the state of warfare in which his troops are at present engaged with those of Jaswantrao Holkar in the vicinity of Poona, we deem it far from probable that, more especially after receipt of the letter from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, which has been already noticed, he will venture to provoke hostilities by any act of aggression against the Gaikwad State. But we are nevertheless preparing in view to events, as is also the Supreme Government on the side of Oudh, deeming it at the same time in the highest degree improbable that war can under existing circumstances prove the consequence.

Bombay, 21st October, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 129)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

We have the honour to transmit for the information of Your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 9th instant, with its enclosure being the transcript of one from Nagopant under date the 27th ultimo to the address of Raoji Appaji, the Diwan.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)
Letter from Raoji Appaji to Major Walker, dated the 9th October, 1802.

Yadvavrao Bhaskar and his other four brothers have been servants of the Gaikwad family from a remote period, having been fifty or sixty

Bhaskar's services

years in the service. During five or six years of this period Yadavrao Bhaskar was diwan to Fatesingrao Gaikwad. By this means they became children to this Darbar. But some time afterwards they were confined by Manaji Bawa, and released by my Master, Govindrao Gaikwad. They are all men of active minds, not despairing of fortune. Yadavrao Bhaskar established himself in the service of Alijah Bahadur, and obtaining his Diwangiry became possessed of all the power of Sindia's sarkar. In this situation he conferred great favours on me, when I was last at Poona. He allowed us 15 lakhs of Rupees abatement from an account with his Master, Alijah Bahadur, and he obtained the release of a pargana named Gayeeba mahal, belonging to this sarkar, which the late Nana Fadnavis had seized on account of Darbar charges, and which Alijah Bahadur possessed himself of, when Nana was confined by him. But this, Yadavrao Bhaskar got restored to us by using his interest with his Master.

1802 *Baroda, 31st October, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 129)*

Letter from Lakshman Bhaskar, brother of Yadavrao Bhaskar, to Raoji Appaji, dated 14th September.

Athavisi The report from Holkar's camp is that, if Sindia's force should defeat him, then he intends to proceed to Gujarat. Therefore you ought to fix a proper arrangement for the Surat athavisi. Should he put this intention in execution, we shall give Rajasri Diwanji timely notice. This intelligence we received from the spies that we keep in Holkar's camp, but I cannot answer for the truth of the news.

Bombay, 14th November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 130A)

Letter from Yadav Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, dated the 4th November, 1802.

Debt paid You mentioned in your letter to me that you have effected the means of discharging our sarkar's balance on account of the Ahmadabad amount, having assigned the districts or mahals of the Surat athavisi to Parbhudas and also given the Hon'ble English Company's guarantee for the performance thereof, and that you will forward us a receipt from Parbhudas for the sum of five lakhs and twenty-five thousand of Rupees, the five lakhs for our sarkar's principal sum, and the twenty-five thousands for my own Darbar charge; and that the other Darbar charges shall also be paid and settled in a certain space of time.

You have thus effected the discharge of our sarkar's debt and have satisfied Parbhudas, and his receipt shall be forwarded by you; which is all very good. You might have made more dispatch in sending the receipt.

Respecting the liquidation of the Darbar charges you have mentioned that a certain space of time is required; to which I say that you never mentioned anything of this kind before to me; but, if it is so, we must conform to your pleasure.

You should send the receipt of the sarkar's amount, including interest and premium or manoti, from Parbhudas.

You informed me in your said letter that you would send undoubtedly the receipt from Parbhudas, and that I should prevent Rajasri Nagopant Baba from proceeding farther than Dungarpur, Banswara.

I lost no time on the receipt of your satisfactory letter in writing to him; and after that again I wrote him one or two letters, directing that he should not proceed farther than the said place. It is possible that the commanding officer of the brigade may desire to proceed on account of the varats or drafts that have been given him for moneys, but Baba Nagopant will not permit him. But I could not have answered for this, had not you procured these receipts. I hope you will send them without delay.

You may be assured that my desire to serve your Master's State has not diminished. In the letter that I have so often referred to [*it is said*] that I expected a Darbar charge for myself; to which I reply that I do want that you should first pay the sarkar's Darbar charge, and for those other (karbaris) agreeably hereafter to your promise; on their receiving that I shall be satisfied.

I cannot explain to you in writing the trouble that I have taken to maintain a good understanding between my Master's State and yours.

You may conceive this, however, in your heart.

My Master (Daulatrao Sindia) has prepared to proceed to Poona in order to defeat Holkar, as we have heard that he has made a disturbance there and by the grace of God we shall soon punish Holkar. I write this for your notice.

Bombay, 28th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 131)
At a Consultation.

1802

Recorded the following letter from the Resident at Poona accompanied by a translation of the letter from Daulatrao Sindia, which is *Poona letter* therein referred to.

Poona letter, dated 25th November, 1802.

I have the pleasure to forward a kharitah to your address, this moment arrived from Sindia's Darbar.

No. 1. Letter from Daulatrao Sindia to the Governor of Bombay, received on 27th of November, 1802.

Your communication respecting sundry doubts and circumstances, *Friends with Baroda* contrary to all truth, implying a difference between my sarkar and that of Anandrao Gaikwad on account of the dispatch of Nagopant towards Banswara, etc. together with other particulars suitable to friendship having been received, I have been extremely astonished and amazed by its perusal; for the said Rao is one of the ancient associates and officers of the sarkar of His Highness the Peshwa; neither between my family and the Rao's in question has there during a long lapse of period intervened the slightest cause of umbrage or misunderstanding, nor does any such exist; but, on the contrary, it is matter of public notoriety how, after the death of Manaji Gaikwad, the late Maharaja, whose abode is now in kailas, I exerted myself with the Peshwa at the cantonment at Poona so as to raise the late Govindrao Gaikwad to the seat of authority of that State, and I feel the same friendly inclination towards, and take the like interest in, the permanency of the present Gaikwad Government; under which circumstances there can be no

foundation for doubts of a different tendency. The expedition of Nagopant with a body of troops to that quarter was merely to exact the tribute and revenue due from Banswara and sundry adjoining districts ; and as a considerable amount of peshkash accruing to His Highness the Peshwa was in arrear and due from Anandrao Gaikwad, which His Highness's ministers had granted me assignments on for several years past, and had even taken credit in account with me for the same, whilst the officers of the Gaikwad have for a long time past put off and evaded the discharge thereof, when, therefore, Nagopant took his departure, several of the commandants of the corps composing his detachment had orders in their favour in part of their pay and allowances upon the funds which were thus to be received by my Government ; but, as the ministers of the Gaikwad have recently made repeated professions of their being heartily disposed and busily occupied in the means of speedily making good these payments, it has accordingly been signified to the said Nagopant to cause satisfaction to the minds of the aforesaid assignees, and after settling the revenue concerns of Banswara, etc. to return himself from that quarter to my presence. Whatever is the state of the case I have fully made this friendly communication of to you, the business of both sarkars is one, without there being the least difference between them. Nor can the foundation of friendship and unity be affected by the representations of self-interested people. Considering my friendly heart as interested in accounts of your welfare, keep me always rejoiced by the news and intelligence of it.

Maratha signature, despatched the 14th of November, 1802.

1802 *Baroda, 28th December, 1802 (1802, P. D. 43/49)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sindia
paid I have the honour to inform you that the debt due by the Gaikwad Government to Daulatrao Sindia has been discharged on the general principle of your commands of the 8th and 15th of October, and conformably to the particular instruction contained in the last dated dispatch.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a bond executed in favour of Parbhudas assigning under the Company's guarantee the rissud of the athavisi and of the district of Padra for the repayment of the money advanced by this shroff to the Gaikwad, Government. I have also enclosed a translation of Parbhudas' correspondence with a branch of his house at Ujjain on this subject ; comprising first an order for the payment of five lakhs of Rupees to Daulatrao Sindia, secondly an order for the payment of twenty five thousand Rupees to Yadavrao Bhaskar, and lastly an order for the payment of a lakh of Rupees to the mutasaddis of the Darbar. But this payment is delayed for six months and made eventually to depend on an acquittance from Sindia, or the delivery of the Peshwa's sanad and varat, which are still in Daulatrao's possession. Until these deeds are surrendered, Raoba judged imprudent to retain this sum at his own order and has directed Parbhudas to write accordingly to his house at Ujjain. Whenever these terms are complied with and Yadav Bhaskar relinquishes his claim for interest and manuti, which he has hitherto hinted in his letters to be

due, the amount of one lakh remains a deposit with Parbhudas for the immediate discharge of the Darbar charges.

I have likewise the honour to enclose the bond of Anandrao Gaikwad (which has been so long delayed on account of the late disturbance) in favour of the Hon'ble Company for the sum of six lakhs and twenty-five thousand Rupees or whatever may be the balance of the expense of the late war. The Raja engages to pay this balance by January 1804, and in failure assigns his country in general for the liquidation of principal and interest. Gaikwad's bond

It appeared to Raoba unnecessary to inform Nagopant of the conclusion of this transaction, but at the Diwan's request I wrote the accompanying letter to Daulatrao Sindia and his minister.

P.S.—I have judged it necessary for the sake of security to keep the original of Anandrao's bond here, but shall immediately transmit it to the Presidency should you think this proper.

No. 1. Translation of a bond executed by Sarkar Rajasri Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samshar Bahadur to Khushalchand Ambaidas Parekh.

To discharge my debt to the Hon'ble English Company, arising from the expense of the war against Kadi and the said Company's advance to Babaji Appaji for the same purpose, the account whereof not being yet settled, I have borrowed from you the sum of twelve lakhs and one Rupee, as follows. Bond

Ordered to be paid to the Hon'ble Company Bahadur			
from you on account of their debt, on the Asvin			
Sudh 5th, 1st October 1802	..	..	Rs. 12,00,001
Manuty or premium at 2½ per hundred	..	..	30,000
Present for Sethji	..	..	4,000
Present for his gumashtas	..	..	1,000
			5,000
			Rupees 12,35,001

Interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, the account of which shall be settled as you receive payment from the parganas. The revenue of the districts and villages of the Surat athavisi from the year 1860 or 1803, whether the russud or the remains of the revenue at the end of the year, shall be appropriated for the payment of the above sum, its interest and premium. The particulars of the districts and villages assigned for this purpose are as following.

1 Balesar pargana	1 Maroli pargana
1 Vasrai "	1 Walvade "
1 Kadod "	1 Tapti customs or duty northside
1 Kasba Navsari	1 Vyara pargana russud
1 Anaval pargana	1 Antepore and Rangambay "
1 Kamrej "	1 Bunder Billimora
1 Mahuva "	1 Rungar Ghat
1 Temba "	1 Gandevi pargana
1 Kasba Variav	1 Teladi "

18	Rs.	11,10,001
The thana of Padra ditto	„	1,25,000
	Rupees	12,35,001

To pay what I owe the Hon'ble English Company for the expense of the war against Kadi as well as for their advance to Babaji Appaji for the same purpose, amounting more or less to twelve lakhs of Rupees, I have borrowed the said sum from you, which with premium and present amounts to Rs. 12,35,001, agreeable to the above statement; for the payment of which, after deducting the expense of the sarsubah and vera sukdi, the whole of the Surat athavisi and Padra russud is assigned over, and shall be paid to the said Khushalchand Ambaidas, until the principal interest and premium shall be fully discharged. The account to be made and settled every twelve months, and two and half per cent. to be added to the balance every year until the whole debt is discharged.

Should it be agreeable to you to take all the parganas in a farm in order to settle this debt sooner, it shall be given you from next year, and for duly performing the conditions of this bond I have given you, the guarantee of the English Company. Dated Baroda, 17th October, 1802.

No. 2. Translation of a receipt from Khushalchand Ambaidas from Baroda to Khushalchand Ambaidas at Daulatrao Sindia's Court, dated 15th November, 1802.

Receipt I inform you that I have received from Raoji Appaji the sum of five lakhs of Rupees, current money of Baroda, being the amount of a draft or varat drawn by Shrimant Pant Pradhan on Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, on account of the russud of Ahmadabad in favour of Alijah Bahadur, and I transmit this receipt to you. You will therefore receive that draft or varat from Alijah Bahadur and pay him five lakhs of Rupees on the Asvin Sudh 5th, 1858, 2nd October, 1802.

No. 3. Translation of a receipt from Khushalchand Ambaidas from Baroda to Khushalchand Ambaidas at Daulatrao Sindia's Court, dated 15th November, 1802.

Receipt I inform you that Rajasri Raoji Appaji has paid twenty-five thousand Rupees into our House here, you will therefore pay this amount to Shrimant Rajasri Yadavrao Bhau, on the Asvin Sudh 5th, 2nd October 1802.

No. 4. Translation of a letter from Khushalchand Ambaidas from Baroda to Khushalchand Ambaidas at Daulatrao Sindia's Court, dated 15th November, 1802.

Receipt I inform you that Shrimant Senakhaskhel Sahib, owing a lakh of Rupees on account of Ahmadabad mamlat Darbar charges to the mutasiddis of Daulatrao Sindia Sarkar, and the hundi or premium on twelve lakhs of Rupees, bills, etc., which sums Raoba proposes to pay after six months when he shall pay me this, I shall inform you therewith, and then you should pay it; tell this to Yadavrao Bhau.

No. 5. Translation of the Minute of the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur and his bond, to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, on account of the Hon'ble Company.

On account of my debt to the Hon'ble English Company for the expense of the war against Kadi and the amount advanced by the Company to Babaji Appaji for the same purpose, amounting more or less to the sum of twelve lakhs of Rupees, which is to be settled and accounted for by each party hereafter, which twelve lakhs of Rupees or such sum as the above expense may amount to was agreed to be paid on the fifth of Asvin Sudh and fifth of Pausi Sudh of this present year; and therefore in order to fulfil this engagement my several districts of the athavisi were given in mortgage to Khushalchand Ambaidas, under the guarantee of the Company, and the said sum of 12 lakhs was thereby in readiness to pay to the Company as agreed upon; but in the meanwhile a demand from Alijah Bahadur Daulatrao Sindia, having been made, on account of an order or varat from Shrimant Peshwa and Darbar charges, etc. owing by me, and the said Alijah Bahadur having with a view of recovering the same sent a detachment of horse and foot, by this means from the sum of 12 lakhs, borrowed originally from Khushalchand to pay the Company, only five lakhs and three quarters have been paid to them by the said Khushalchand under the 5th of Asvin, and the remainder six lakhs and a quarter with your consent and approbation has been paid to Alijah Bahadur; which sum of six lakhs and a quarter becoming a new debt to the Company, with interest of three quarter per cent. per month, I do now promise to pay on or before 5th of Pausi Sudh of the year 1860, or this sum is to be paid from the general revenues of my country; and for the payment of the same with interest the whole revenue of the country and the several districts of it are thereby mortgaged and assigned over to the Company.

No. 6. Translation of a letter to Daulatrao Sindia, dated the 16th November, 1802.

The Hon'ble the Governor Duncan having written to you some time ago that he would interpose and obtain an honourable payment of the debt due to you by the Raja, Anandrao Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, on account of the Peshwa's varat, and having at the same time directed me to see this done, I often represented to the Raja Anandrao, and to his Diwan, Raoji Appaji, the necessity of liquidating this debt; but the pressing demands on the State, arising from the expense of the late war, and other causes put it out of the power of the Minister to raise money for satisfying Your Highness' claim; wherefore the Hon'ble English Company, generously forbearing the recoverance of their own debts, guaranteed under the 5th of Asvin Sudh an arrangement with Khushalchand, for discharging what is due to you. This shroff's receipt has accordingly been taken for the amount and forwarded to you by Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

There is no difference between the Company's affairs and Senakhaskhel's, and their wishes for his welfare are unmeasurable. Your Highness's debt being thus paid, you will no doubt see the justice and

necessity of ordering the sanad and varats of His Highness the Peshwa, which are in your possession, to be delivered to this sarkar. Besides wishing that the friendship between the two States may be perpetual, what can I write more?

No. 7. Translation of a letter to Yadhavrao Bhaskar, dated the 16th November, 1802.

Debts There was a sum of money due from the sarkar of Senakhaskhel
paid Samsher Bahadur to Alijah Bahadur, on account of Shrimant Peshwa's order or varat ; the balance of that account, owing by this sarkar, has been paid to the House of Parbhudas Seth, and the said Parbhudas has sent you his receipt for the same. Therefore whatever order, varat and other papers you may have relative to this demand, I request you will send them to him. I have written to Alijah Bahadur concerning this business, and from my letter to His Highness you will understand the particulars. I shall always be happy to receive your letters with an account of your health and welfare. What can I say more?

Section C: Maratha restlessness

The documents give an account of the attempts made by Holkar and Sindia to gain possession of Gujarat. Holkar was the more dangerous foe, as may be gathered from his attack on Songarh, which constitutes the most important military feature of the invasion. A good deal of interest centres round the person of Fatesingrao, a prisoner in Holkar's hands. The documents also show the discussions among the various Maratha leaders and their consequent weakness.

DOCUMENTS

Songarh, 3rd February, 1803, (1803, P. D. 50)
Ramchandra Baburao to Raoji Appaji.

1803

A letter received from Krishnaji Pant mentions that there is a report that the soucars (bankers) of Poona have written to the soucars of Surat that twenty-five thousand troops and ten thousand Pindaris have been appointed to proceed to Gujarat, and that they would be dispatched from Poona in the course of this month. Shrimant Rajasri Fatesingrao Gaikwad is to be sent with those troops; and it is intended to seize in Gujarat what belongs to the Peshwa and to the Gaikwad.

A letter, received from Haribhoy Mehta from Vyara, mentions that Gopalrao Bhawoo, belonging to Sindia, had collected a body of Pindaris at Ranalah, and that he intends to come to this side. We have not enough of troops at Songarh; and as in the last rains the Pindaris arrived there, I am sure that there is no doubt of their coming now that the season is fair. I have heard that Nimbaji, Pant Dadaji [Bhaskar] and Baloji Kunjar are landed at Olpad, and that they intend to proceed to Broach by the way of Chowkey. What can I write more?

Baroda, 7th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker's memorandum of a conversation with Raoba on the 7th April, 1803.

Raoba observed that he had seen a letter from His Highness the Peshwa to Baloji Kunjar, mentioning that he must proceed without loss of time to Burhanpur, notwithstanding Nimbaji Bhaskar still remained at Broach, and Baloji had gone no farther than Anklesvar. Raoba said that he thought it was their intention to wait the return of Yadhav Bhaskar, who had gone to Nagpur. The Diwan remarked further that it was his opinion that Yadavrao Bhaskar had been dispatched to Nagpur to prevail on Bhonsla to enter into engagements to oppose the Peshwa's agreement with the Hon'ble Company. When Bajirao was at Poona, and sitting upon the masnad, Raoba mentioned that he wrote a letter to Govindrao Bundhuj (the Gaikwad's

vakil), desiring him to recommend to His Highness to obtain succour from the English; that the vakil accordingly showed the letter to the Peshwa; but his reply was: 'The vakil of Bhonsla is against it;' and had observed, when the subject was discussing, that his Master, Bhonsla, lived in Hindustan without the aid of Europeans, and had not even an English person living in his country (literally meaning that he did not admit an English resident at his Darbar). At last, after a good deal of conversation the Shrimant said to Govindrao: "When I am reduced to the last extremity, I shall apply to the Company for succour."

This vakil of Bhonsla is since returned to Nasik, and on the whole Raoba said it was his opinion that Sindia and Bhonsla would unite on the present occasion.

All Sindia's measures, he observed, had an unfavourable appearance to the Peshwa and indicated a disposition even to reconcile himself to Holkar; and Inglia, the Diwan of the late Holkar, had been appointed in the same capacity to Kashirao Holkar now in Sindia's camp, and had written letters to the sardars of the Holkar family at different places, inviting them to repair to him; and it seemed likely that Jaswantrao Holkar himself would join his brother.

Wherefore Raoba asked: "For what purpose has Sindia appointed Inglia to the charge of Broach of his western territory, but because Parbhudas is a Banya unfit for war and is suspected to favour the English as well as the Gaikwad sarkar?"

Information was received last night that twelve thousand troops belonging to Sindia had arrived within ten kos of Songarh, ostensibly to receive Nimbaji Bhaskar and Balaji Kunjar, but they were to be suspected of other designs.

The desai of Navsari and Songarh had sent this information and added that the inhabitants of the Surat athavisi, recollecting the loss they suffered last year, were on the approach of these troops greatly alarmed. Raoba has written letters on this subject to Nimbaji Bhaskar, and desired him to prevent the advance of Sindia's troops into Gujarat, since they have no right to enter by the way of the athavisi.

But the reason of their coming Raoba suspected to be to possess the Peshwa's districts in Gujarat, on pretence that they were in the interest of Amrutrao, a measure which Sindia has already adopted in Khandesh, having at the Peshwa's own desire seized Amrutrao's possessions in that quarter.

Raoba said that he was led also to this suspicion from having seen a sanad from the Peshwa, directing Sindia to take possession of Parchol, Cautargom [*Satragam*], Phulpara and Coomarea, assigning as a reason that these districts were affected to Amrutrao; all these circumstances, Raoba added, led him to think that the two thousand troops had been sent by Sindia for this purpose.

1803 *Songarh, 8th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Baghwanbhai, commander of Songarh, to Balaji Lakshman, commander of Navsari.

Enemy There was some time ago a dispute between Kalla Khan and Saj-
inroads jen Khan; but they have now become friends, and they have taken

Dahivel and the thana of Varse. Sajjen Khan by the way of Bari, and Kalla Khan by Selbari proceeded against and took the city of Mulher. They have plundered it and made converts of the women. They have erected batteries against the fort, and commenced an attack on it. I believe they will soon be in possession of the fort, as they have a large force. Should they conquer the fort, it is certain that they will come here. Wherefore you must be careful. You will send to Baroda for a reinforcement, and you will also write to the English at Surat for the same purpose, and dispatch assistance to this place.

You will likewise order the zamindars of the Surat athavisi to entertain and send 50 men from each thana to Songarh.

Baroda, 8th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Information from Raoji Appaji.

The informant proceeded to relate that Krishna Dhabade had arrived at Poona from Sindia, being sent to Amrutrao and Holkar to tell them that Bajirao had ceded countries in Gujarat and the Carnatic to the Hon'ble Company, and subsisted the English battalions. Wherefore it was necessary that they should all unite to punish the English and Bajirao.

*Maratha
dissen-
sions*

Ambaji Inglia has undertaken to settle the dispute between Kashirao Holkar and Jaswantrao Holkar, and to administer the government as formerly.

The Nawab, Nizam Ali Khan, sent privately a letter to Amrutrao to dispatch to him Bapu Phadkia, the son of Haripant Phadkia, in order to consult secretly with him, and who has already reached Hyderabad.

Patwardhan of Miraj had sent his karkun to Amrutrao to ask him what is the reason that Bajirao has ceded the countries in the Carnatic. Amrutrao returned a message by the same karkun that all the affluence of the estate of the Peshwa is passing into the house of the English; therefore you and all the sardars must consider on this head. Patwardhan has answered that Bajirao acted very improperly, wherefore he would not join with him, and Amrutrao sent Moroba Fadnavis to consult with him.

Yadvavrao Bhaskar, the Diwan of Daulatrao Sindia, has proceeded to Nagpur for the same purpose as is here mentioned.

Raoba after the above recital remarked that he did not conceive how the Nawab could send such a letter to Amrutrao, while Raghunathrao faithfully managed the affairs of Nizam Ali Khan and was known to be the intimate friend of the English.

Baroda, 8th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter from Nimbaji Bhaskar and of another from the kamavisdar of Palsana, conveying information of the entrance into Gujarat by the way of Songarh of a body of Sindia's cavalry. They have been dispatched ostensibly to escort Baloji Kunjar and Nimbaji Bhaskar to Burhanpur, but apparently those persons have no real intention of proceeding thither at present, nor was it necessary for the escort to have advanced, for this purpose merely, so into Gujarat, and it would have been more con-

*Sindia's
troops*

venient for all parties to have met on the frontiers of the province according to the declaration which Baloji Kunjar made before he left Baroda. The Diwan addressed himself to Nimbaji Bhaskar, whose son is in command of Sindia's forces, to restrain their movement and to prevent them passing Songarh, but without any effect; nor does it appear to have been unusual for the troops of these two neighbouring States to pass through each other's territories as often as their temporary purposes required it. Although there is little danger to be apprehended from the number of Sindia's forces that have at present entered Gujarat, it is probable that they have other views, besides the protection of Baloji Kunjar; and their arrival may be connected with more extensive objects.

No. 1. Extract of a letter from Nimbaji Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, dated Anklesvar, 5th April, 1803.

Sindia's troops I have left Broach and arrived at this place. Shrimant, my Master, has dispatched Govindrao Aba, my son, with troops to me. He arrived at Songarh on the 3rd of April, and wrote me letter from thence that he would march further this way. I think in a day or two he will join me. I and Baloji Kunjar have determined to set out to-morrow from hence, and will proceed soon to Sindia's camp.

We shall proceed there, and in the meantime Yadavrao Bhawoo will have returned from Nagpur.

My master must soon proceed to Desh (Poona).

No. 2. Letter from Ramchandra Baburao, the kamavisdar of Palsana near Surat, to Raoba, dated 5th April, 1803.

Sindia's troops Govindrao Aba, the son of Nimbaji Bhaskar, arrived at Bardoli with 1,500 horse and one elephant. They intend to proceed to Kimkathodra, and Govindrao receives 50 Rupees from each village that he passes through.

1803 Nausari, 10th April 1803, (1803, P. D. 50)

Balaji Lakshman, kamavisdar, to Raoji Appaji.

Enemy invades I have informed you in my last that Kalla Khan and the Pathans had taken the thanas of Varse and Dahivel. Yesterday I received a letter from Songarh, mentioning that the same Pathans had plundered the city of Mulher, and ravished or made Muhammadans of the women of that place. They have also erected batteries against the fort. After taking the fort, they are to descend the pass this way, wherefore the killadar of Songarh desired me to furnish him with some saranjam.

Baloji Kunjar and Nimbaji Bhaskar are to proceed to Jalalpur in the course of 3 to 4 days.

The above Pathans were coming against Baloji Kunjar and Nimbaji Bhaskar by the way of Kondaibari.

Bombay, 21st April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Information received from Baroda.

Ambaji Inglia Hanmantrao, a silahdar of Domas, arrived to-day from the army of Ambaji Inglia, which he left 9 or 10 days ago, and gives the following information.

Ambaji Inglia marched with 15,000 troops and halted at the village of Babulgaom on the Godavari. Jaswantrao Holkar's army encamped at Sooney Bhomanie 12 kos distant.

In this situation of the two armies the informant saw Ambaji Inglia with 500 horse proceed to Holkar's camp and after paying him a friendly visit return to his own.

A report prevailed in the bazar that Ambaji Inglia is to deliver up the son of Malharrao Holkar to Jaswantrao Holkar and to reconcile him to Kashirao as well as to Daulatrao Sindia.

Songarh, 11th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Bhagwanbhai to Raoji Appaji.

I have written you before that Sajjen Khan of Pimpalner has plundered the country and sustained his chauki at Navapur. At present Kalla Khan has plundered one or two villages, and taken possession of the city of Nandurbar, and he has erected batteries against the fort of that place, which he will no doubt take. I hear that, after he has taken the fort, he will certainly return to this place. He has 5 or 6,000 forces along with him. *Songarh threatened*

Your letter to the sardar of Surat, respecting sending assistance from thence to the place, agreeably to your direction, was on its receipt forwarded by a karkun, attended by 10 men, to Surat, but I have yet received no answer.

From Surat some forces have arrived at Palsana, but a report prevails here that they are to proceed to Bassein; and another says that they will go to this place. I am of course ignorant on this head; but I think it is prudent to distrust the Pathan. I cannot be answerable for what may happen, but we are yet safe under your auspices; yet, if any misfortune happens in future, you will not blame me.

Surat, 24th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Information sent by Trimbak Khanderao, kamavisdar of Songarh, to Bajirao, the Gaikwad's vakil.

Himmat, a sardar belonging to Jaswantrao Holkar, is encamped at Sakri with five thousand troops, Tegh Khan of Sani is joined with him. Five hundred horse of Holkar's are come from Sakri to Kondalbari, who are cleaning the roads; thereof a man from this side of Kondalbari came express in the night to Songarh to give this information. *Danger*

Adilabad, 25th May, 1803 (1803 P. D. 50)

Ramchandra Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji.

I have received your letter of the 30th of April last and observed the contents thereof. Nimbaji Bhaskar and Baloji Kunjar, after taking leave of you, arrived safely at Burhanpur, and have since paid their respects to Sindia. My elder brother, Yadav Bhaskar, was gone to Nagpur and has united Bhonsla in the same councils with us. Both (Bhonsla and Sindia) are now bound in friendship. Yadav Bhaskar has prevailed on Sena Saheb to set out from Nagpur, and is arrived with him within about 50 kos of this place. In the course of 8 or 10 days he will visit Sindia; and after they have had an interview, they *Prospect of peace.*

will proceed together to the banks of the Godavari. Sindia having some-time ago left Burhanpur is at present about 5 or 6 days' journey from the Ghat. Shrimant the Peshwa arrived at Poona on the 13th of May. I believe you will have heard of this. Ambaji Inglia has been appointed kamavisdar of Pavagarh. His son will be dispatched with some forces to take charge of it. After his arrival they cannot remain there, because Inglia and myself are intimate friends.

Respecting Holkar, by the means of Sena Saheb it is determined to give up Khanderao Holkar to Jaswantrao Holkar and to restore the territories which have been taken by both parties, so that things will remain as they were in time of Tukoji Holkar. Sindia has informed the Shrimant Peshwa of this arrangement, and I will apprise you of the Peshwa's answer as soon as it is received.

1803 *Adilabad, 25th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Nagopant to Raoji Appaji.

Peace in sight Yadav Bhaskar has set out from Nagpur, and he has proceeded five or six days' journey; in the course of four days more he will not be far from this. After I shall have seen him, I will inform you of all circumstances. Yadav Bhaskar and Sena Saheb with an immense army have arrived about 50 kos distant from this place. In the course of five or seven days they will visit Sindia, afterwards they will march. The principal view is to free and remove all impediments from the Shrimant Peshwa's Government, so that it may be conducted in peace. Bhonsla is very anxious to prevail on Sindia to join with Holkar, and said that at this time you should not think of Holkar's bad conduct, but you must make use of his service, as he is a great sardar and fit for your purposes. I will inform you particularly after Bhonsla has had an interview with Sindia.

Baroda, 29th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

Letter I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from Son-garh.

Letter from Bhagwanbhai to Raoji Appaji, dated 23rd May, 1803.

Himmat One Himmat, sardar of Holkar's, is arrived with ten thousand troops in Khandesh; he has halted at Sakri and dispatched two thousand cavalry to Nandurbar. Kalla Khan, Pathan, having taken the place, has posted his chauki at Nandurbar.

I do not know when Himmat intends to proceed with those troops, but I have already suggested to you the necessity of sending some forces here, yet nobody has arrived.

Fatesing Shrimant Rajasri Fatesingrao Gaikwad is arrived at Sinur, from whence he sent his horsekeeper to me here, requesting that I would make my khidmatgar return with him. I have accordingly dispatched my khidmatgar; and as soon as he returns, I shall inform you of the intelligence he brings.

Money I am very much pressed by the bargirs and kasdars for their arrears of pay. I therefore beg you will be pleased to send the varats for that purpose.

Jaikhedan (Shah Ahmed Khan's Camp), 30th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50) 1803
Pallonji to Hormasji of Sandurvir.

I have dispatched 2 pair of kasids, and have written 2 letters in the Gujarati language. Agreeably to them you will procure the things ^{Supplies} and dispatch them soon. I am with Fatesingrao Gaikwad. I have ^{Fatesing} sent the writing of the Nawab Saferang Daulat Bahadur (Shah Ahmed Khan) ordering that no person shall trouble or molest on the road those who bring things to him; therefore you will send them.

If there are any horsemen or foot that want service, you may engage them and come to me. Here you will send a pair of kasids, one named Rama, and another, and also spies; and dispatch the things immediately. What can I write more?

Adilabad, 30th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Govindrao Ambaidas to Raoji Appaji.

Yadavrao Bhaskar and Sena Saheb (Bhonsla) have arrived at ^{Peace} Umrawati [*Amraoti*], from thence they will come here shortly. Holkar and Sindia have made peace, and the Shrimant Peshwa has arrived at Poona. Holkar has proceeded from the present to Chandor. Yadav Bhaskar will arrive here in the course of 8 days, and after his arrival Sena Saheb and Sindia will have their meeting; after which Holkar is to visit Sindia and Sena Saheb. When these interviews are over, the future operations will be determined on. I shall then have the pleasure of informing you. Sindia's camp is to remain in Khandesh during the monsoon. When Yadav Bhaskar arrives here, I will give you all intelligence that comes to my ears.

Baroda, 30th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

Having been apprised by the Hon'ble the Governor that he has it in contemplation to organise a field-detachment for the rains at Vyara, ^{Vyara} I have lost no time in obtaining from the Gaikwad Government orders to its officers to afford all the assistance in their power for the accommodation of the troops, and to co-operate on every occasion cordially with the commandant of the British forces.

I have enclosed these instructions in order that they may be delivered or forwarded in any way that may appear to you most advisable.

No. 1. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Nana Copaskar and Haribhai at Nadiad, dated 29th May, 1803.

The English forces are coming from Surat to Songarh; and if they arrive at your place or any other, you will supply them with everything ^{Supplies} that they require. Some of these forces will probably remain at Vyara during the rains, and in that case you will supply them with materials and whatever else they want.

No. 2. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Balaji.

From Surat and other places the English forces have arrived to ^{Supplies} assist Songarh. Should they remain at Vyara or any other station

during the rains, you will supply them with everything agreeably to their wish.

Our sarkar's forces have hitherto been at Gola, expecting you ; and you will let me know whether you will join them at Gola, or when they have advanced further.

As soon as you receive this, you will proceed with our forces and join the English. You will act and conduct yours in every respect according to their plans, after a due consultation with them. It is not my wish, nor ought it to be necessary to write to you so frequently on this head. What can I write more ?

1803 *Baroda, 6th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Plan of I have had the honour to receive your commands of the 30th ul-
defence timo. The enclosed letters were received this morning and in Raoba's opinion confirm to a certainty Holkar's intention to invade Gujarat.

With this prospect, after consulting with the Commanding Officer, it was agreed to halt Major Holmes' detachment at Nadiad, and to leave Babaji to act defensively with Malharrao, which the reinforcements, that have already joined him from Kadi and Ahmadabad, it is presumed, may enable him to do.

Notwithstanding the prudential reasons that recommended these measures, it was with the greatest reluctance that Raoba acquiesced in them. His way was to proceed at all events on mulukgiri and to oppose Holkar by calling more forces from Bombay.

The defence of this country, Hon'ble Sir, in the event of an invasion will fall entirely on the English force. The Gaikwad cavalry would contribute very little to its security. The greater part of them are with Babaji, and it is doubtful whether they are sufficient to repel the enemy in that quarter. Besides, they are engaged in a service from which they expect advantages to themselves ; and were they ordered to the general assistance, it is supposed that they would, instead of obedience, seize on the person of Babaji as a security for their arrears.

Of the small body of cavalry (about 1,000) at this place I shall endeavour to send Amin Saheb with his Sindhis to Surat, and the rest must necessarily remain to attend the operations of the contingent.

If from the disparity of our forces and Jaswantrao Holkar's it should be impracticable to meet him in the field, the operations of the contingent must consequently be defensive. Without horse the country must be exposed to be plundered by Holkar's numerous cavalry. In this situation the great object will be to save as much as we can. In this view we may secure the forts, which are generally without the means of sufficient defence, and without troops on whom any defence can be placed.

The extensive city and fort of Ahmadabad will require for its security at least a battalion of infantry and a detail of artillery. The rest of the forts will also require to be assisted with troops and ammunition. On the adoption of this defensive system it would be of great importance to secure the fords of the Narbada ; but, as they are several and at some distance from each other, it will require to be well con-

sidered whether, without a sufficient number of cavalry and, under all the circumstances of our situation, it would be proper to have recourse to this measure.

No. 1. Letter from Hairal Bhaskar to Raoba, dated Hatgarh, 25th May.

By our intelligence Holkar is at Chandor. Shah Ahmed Khan, *Holkar's approach* etc. with their forces are preparing to proceed to your place. This is correct news, therefore you will make a good arrangement at Baroda. I have wrote to my young brother (Yadav Bhaskar) who will assist you. Your enemy, Shivram's nephew, and his karkun came to Holkar and desired him to proceed to Gujarat. A report prevails here that the Davdi people (Fatesingrao) who remained there, are now along with Holkar, and persuaded him to come into Gujarat. As I have heard this news, I write it you. You will be cautious yourself and prepare your forces on the receipt of this letter. You must take care of the roads and the fords of the river Tapti and Narbada. You must collect all the troops, including those under Babaji and those at Ahmadabad.

No. 2. Letter from Ramkrishna Chanderao to Raoba, dated Hatgarh, 25th May.

About seven or 8 days ago Jaswantrao Holkar came to Chandor *Holkar's invasion* and marched from thence yesterday to Dhondboy village. He has from forty to fifty guns and from a 1,000 to 1,200 cavalry. He halted at Egwad. They say that it is his intention to proceed into Gujarat. Fatesingrao Gaikwad is along with him, and Kanhojirao Gaikwad's gumashta is also with him. People talk much respecting Holkar's proceeding into Gujarat. I therefore write you this, and you will be careful on this head. Holkar has abundance of force. Shah Ahmed Khan and Mir Khan appear greatly interested in Fatesingrao Gaikwad. Holkar's guns will be carried into Gujarat by Kondaibair, and he will himself proceed without heavy luggage by the way of Peint or Surgana. This is correct information, but I will write hereafter more particularly.

Shrimant Sindia has halted at Adilabad, and Shrimant Bhosla Sena Sahab is to come there; and after they have had meeting, Sindia will march without baggage against Holkar.

I have received a letter dated 6 days ago on this subject. Amrutrao Sahab is arrived at Nasik. The whole meaning of this is that there is a great disturbance here and depredations committing in this country, and that they are coming to Gujarat.

A report prevails that Shah Ahmed Khan and Mir Khan are proceeding from Werraval into Gujarat separately, they will descend by Kasarbari, and will proceed into Gujarat by Nandurbar and Songarh.

Holkar is proceeding without his heavy baggage by Dharampur, he will march to-day to Vani. We are here all prepared.

No. 3. Letter from Balaji Lakshman Vakankar to Raoji Appaji, dated 4th June, 1803.

I had the pleasure to write you by the kasids, which you will have *Holkar's advance* understood. Holkar after plundering Nasik arrived at Dhondboy

with an intention of descending by the Bansda pass and sending his guns by Kondaibari. This is correct information. The inhabitants of this pargana are flying to Chikhly and Gandevi. All our forces are gone to Vyara. The English have proceeded to Vyara with 5 or 600 Europeans. When they arrived near this, they injured the women of Moattay [*Madhi* ?] and Bardoli and killed several bullocks, etc. In consequence of this, I wrote a complaint to Surat. Jaisingrao Gaikwad's paga is arrived at Vyara. Holkar has taken possession of the fort of Trimbak and arrived at Dhondboy. People speak much of his coming to this place. The forces will be able to combat with 5,000 of Holkar's. He has a vast number of troops, and they are entering by several places. Holkar has kept his thana at Surgana, and the desmukh's brother of that place was killed; another brother fled from there and has arrived at Dharampur. I had written this news to Surat, and they answered from there that they will supply a force to protect the pass of Bansda, but desire me to bring horsemen.

1803 *Baroda, 8th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Fatesing's I request that you will be pleased to lay before the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the enclosed information delivered by a messenger from Fatesingrao Gaikwad and to communicate the same subject to the Surat Committee.

The release of this young man would be of great service to the present Gaikwad Administration, but there is some danger of rendering this object more difficult by testifying too eager an anxiety and by appearing to put a high value on its accomplishment. It is for this reason that so small a sum as 5,000 Rupees is in the first instance only held out to the Pathan. It is besides yet uncertain whether this Pathan has brought Fatesing to the Gaikwad's frontier with a view of bargaining for his ransom, or whether he may not be intended as a political agent to forward the views of Holkar.

No. 1. Letter from Untaji Vitthal and Jadhav Vitthal to Raoji Appaji, dated Songarh, 3rd June, 1803.

Holkar's forces About 4 days ago Belem Belem Khan, karbari of Kalla Khan, with 500 horsemen arrived at Varse, and he gives much trouble to the ryots. Just now I have received intelligence that Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, with 10,000 troops has arrived at Jaikhedan near Mulher on the 30th ultimo; Pallonji Parsi is along with this Pathan, and he wrote a letter on the 30th of May to Hiramji Parsi at Sandurvir. A report prevails here that Shah Ahmed Khan will descend by the way of Kondaibari or Senu into the athavisi. Fatesingrao Gaikwad is along with him. We are of opinion that the Pathan will come this way, and you will make such arrangements as you deem proper in view to this event.

The Pathan has brought Fatesingrao from Davdi by the advice of Pallonji, the Parsi. Pallonji's house and children are at Surat.

Holkar has suffered a defeat at Aurangabad. He is now at Chandor, and Shrimant Rao Saheb (Amrutrao) is at Nasik.

Some days ago Sindia and Bhonsla departed together for Poona. Since Shah Ahmed Khan arrived at Vani, Hatgarh has become en-

tirely waste, and it is his intention to descend by the Bansda pass. But I hear that the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampur have posted people to take care of the pass, and I hope this is correct intelligence.

No. 2. Letter from Bhagwanbhai to Raoji Appaji, dated Songarh, 3rd June.

I have written you before, respecting the dispute between Kalla Khan and the Arabs, which you must have understood. At present on the 30th ultimo Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, with all his forces arrived at Jaikhedan. *Shah Ahmed*

Shrimant Fatesingrao Gaikwad is along with him. Pallonji, the Parsi, has written two letters, one in the Marathi, another in the Gujara language to Hormasji, who has shown them to me. Jaikhedan is only 32 kos distant from this place ; wherefore I write you this. The Pathan's intention is to descend by the way of Selbari and Kondaibari passes.

No. 3. Information about Fatesingrao, received at Baroda on the 7th June. Malhari, khidmatgar of Fatesingrao gives the following intelligence.

I was dispatched on the 30th ultimo with a letter to Raoba by Fatesingrao Gaikwad and his mother from Jaikhedan, a village 30 kos distant from Songarh. I am instructed by Balajirao, the uncle of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, to relate the following circumstances to Raoba. A karbari of Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, named Camdar Khan, is ordered by his master to carry Fatesingrao and his mother to Baroda. Camdar Khan has only 300 cavalry and some guns ; but, before he proceeds, it is his intention to lodge the guns in the fort of Emamgur. This Camdar Khan requested of Fatesingrao Gaikwad to pay him some money to defray some necessary expenses ; accordingly he sold all his gold and silver ornaments and even copper ware, and clothes, the produce of which amounting to 5,000 Rupees, he paid to the Pathan about a month ago. Camdar Khan daily promises to Fatesingrao and his mother that he will conduct them to Baroda as soon as he has deposited the guns in Emamgur, which is only one kos distant from Jaikhedan. *Fatesing's release*

These promises have been so often ineffectually repeated that Fatesingrao requests Raoba, whom he considers as his father, to interfere and to obtain his liberty.

Holkar at the time of the messenger's departure was at Chandor, but he heard from jasus who lately arrived from Chandor with a letter from Shah Ahmed Khan to his karbari, Camdar Khan, that Holkar and Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, with their troops had marched to Nasik. He is unacquainted with the number of Holkar's forces, but Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, not long ago joined his Master at Chandor. He is also unacquainted with Holkar's future movements, but people reported that he intends to descend into the Konkan. *Holkar's plan*

Baroda, 8th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)
Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

1803

I have enclosed the copy of a letter to the officer commanding at Songarh, and I request that you will be pleased to issue corresponding orders ; as also for paying the sum of Rs. 5,000 in the manner that is pointed out, on the release of Fatesingrao Gaikwad. *Ransom*

1803 *Baroda, 8th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to the Officer Commander at Songarh.

Ransom Should application be made to you in the name of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, you will be pleased to permit that person to pass freely into Gujarat and admit also his attendants, should they not exceed 600 cavalry.

I request you will also be pleased to assure the Pathan Chief, or whoever may apply to you on this head, that on the release of Fatesing Gaikwad those who have him now in charge will receive the sum of 5,000 Rupees. This money will be paid at Surat or at Vyara, should it be more acceptable to the Pathan Chief.

Broach, 9th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Lakshman Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji.

Mayatha chieftains The news of this place is thus: that I received a letter from my elder brother, Nimbaji Bhaskar, dated 26th ultimo at Adilabad near camp, in which he mentions that Yadav Bhaskar and Shrimant Sena Saheb (Bhonsla) have set out from Nagpur and arrived on this side of Umrawati two or three days' journey. But my brother, Yadav Bhaskar, will take leave of Sena Saheb and proceed forward to Daulatrao Sindia. Sena Saheb will then come and pay a visit to Sindia; both (Sindia and Bhonsla) will proceed afterwards to the presence of the Shrimant Peshwa. I believe by this time Yadhav Bhaskar may have arrived, and Sena Saheb may have paid his visit to Sindia, but I expect a letter from the camp in the course of two or three days; and as soon as I receive it, I shall have the pleasure of informing you.

Holkar's plans I have heard that Holkar's chief force is at Nasik, but he himself is at Trimbak, and it is his intention to come to this place. Holkar has established his chauki at Surgana, and the desmukh of Surgana was killed in an engagement with his people. From hence I have sent my man to Appa to get intelligence. It seems to me to be Holkar's intention to march this way. He has separated his forces into three or four divisions; some of his detachments are at Kondaibari, Trimbak and Surgana passes, and others have consulted to proceed to your place. I have received a letter from Appa, in which he mentions the above intelligence. I think you have also heard this news. I hope you will let me know what you have proposed to do on this happening.

Ahmed Khan Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan, has kept his chauki at Bahuda, and his forces are arrived at Surgana, and he has erected batteries against the fort of Hatgarh. I am informed of this by a man from that place. Appa is there. I have sent a man to him; and as soon as he returns, I will let you know.

Other items I heard that Fatesingrao Gaikwad is along with Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan. Shivram Dulen (a nephew of Shivram's) is along with him. Shivram is our avowed enemy and looks to excite disturbances. Kanhoji's servant went to Patan, and on his return remained here a night, and said that Holkar will come this way. After I understood this, I sent a man to search for the servant, who escaped however.

In this place a certain person gave shelter to the said servant, but he shall receive the fruits of it. I believe that we shall have hostility. I have heard that Sindia and Holkar would conclude a treaty,

but this has not yet taken place. I have also been told that this would be effected by the means of Bhonsla; whereupon in this case I have wrote a letter to Yadav Bhaskar to send Fatesingrao and his mother to Baroda; but this depends upon the treaty. It seems to me that this treaty will not be concluded soon.

Vyara, 9th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Balaji Lakshman to Sitaram Babu.

1803

I have received intelligence that the force of Shah Ahmed Khan with his guns has arrived on this side of Dahivel, and that it is his intention to descend by Bari and come to this place. Tegh Khan and his brother having proceeded to Bari, an engagement ensued there between him and the Pathan; Tegh Khan's brother being killed, he was obliged to retire back, Shah Ahmed Khan also carried his guns back to Dahivel. I have written to Bhagwanbhai to write to Tegh Khan that he must take care of Bari, and if he requires any assistance, it shall be furnished. Our forces returned to Bardoli, and I think they will remain there.

Shah Ahmed Khan, all his forces, guns and Fatesingrao, continue at Dahivel. Dulen (the nephew of Shivram) is the cause of all this hostility. After Fatesing arrives at Songarh, he has made an agreement to pay a sum of money to the Pathans; this is correct news.

The people of that place (Tegh Khan's) have lost their courage, since they were defeated. Wherefore you will inform this to Raoba and make an arrangement without loss of time.

Sometime ago a report prevailed here that Holkar was to come by the way of Sargana, but at present there is nothing certain on this head.

Baroda, 13th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

Letter from Babaji Krishnan, kamavisdar of Pimpalner, without date.

Belem Khan, belonging to Kalla Khan, halted at Varse and plundered the villages of Dang pargana, and a report prevails that it is his intention to proceed to Songarh; wherefore I have informed you. You must endeavour to punish him. What can I write more?

Baroda, 13th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Hon'ble Letters the Governor-in-Council the following enclosures.

No. 1. Letter from Fatesingrao to Raoji Appaji, dated 2nd June.

I am very well to this day. The late Govindrao will not smile on you if you keep in your heart what people say against me. You will know everything particularly when we meet. I have written you four or five letters and sent verbal messages by two or three persons; but I have not received yet any answer.

Therefore you will please to write by your own hand particularly, and dispatch it to me. What can I write more?

No. 2. Letter from Fatesingrao to Sakharam Chinnaji, dated 2nd June.

I am very well to this day. For six months I have been looking your way. You will not keep in your heart any doubts. The late

Govindrao will not be pleased with neglect to me. You will know particularly after I have seen you. I refer you to the verbal information of Manaji Bawa; and what is in your mind, you will say to Manaji; and you may safely perform your intention. You will send Manaji back soon, and you will not retain him more than 5 days. What can I write more?

No. 3. *Letter from Fatesingrao to Gahenabat.*

Com-plaint Govindrao Budhoji has taken away the chauki from Davdi, and he has deprived the people of their character. You will know this. What can I write more?

No. 4. *Information of Manaji Sathe, a khidmatgar of the late Govindrao, now in the service of Fatesingrao.*

Fatesing's position I left Fatesingrao on the 2nd of June at Jaikhedan, which is about 25 kos distant from Songarh, and was dispatched with letters to Raoba and the Diwanji.

I am instructed by Fatesingrao to represent to Raoba that he should contrive some means to bring him to Baroda.

Fatesingrao is in the state of confinement called nazrband [*i.e. under surveillance*] and in charge of Camdar Khan, Pathan, the karbari of Shah Ahmed Khan, Pathan. This Camdar Khan has about four hundred cavalry and four hundred foot with a considerable number of guns.

Shah Ahmed Khan himself is at Narrabaz 3 kos distant from Camdar Khan's camp, and has about ten thousand troops of all kinds.

A report prevails in Camdar Khan's camp that Shah Ahmed Khan intends to proceed into the Surat athavisi; but I have no correct information on this head.

Fatesingrao is at present in want of subsistence and has not sufficient to maintain himself and his followers.

1803 *Bombay, 22nd June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

James Grant to John Lumsden.

Outlook On the whole there is reason to apprehend that Gujarat will be the scene of Holkar's operations; but how far the monsoon may impede or retard them, remains to be ascertained.

Under these circumstances this Government have pursued and will continue to adopt all the measures of defence in its power, and will likewise keep the Resident at Poona and the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley advised of the motions of Holkar, of what they may receive as information respecting them, either from Baroda or Surat.

Songarh, 25th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

Balaji Lakshman to Raoji Appaji.

Songarh in danger Before this, I wrote you the particulars of a conference with Palonji, the Parsi; but his promises have not been followed truly up. Ahmed Khan, the Pathan, has descended the Kondaibari pass, and came to Sheri. From thence his horse foraged as far as Anantpur. Above the Ghats grain is not to be got, Navapur and Anantpur, they perceived, would furnish their wants, and therefore they are come down. Their

camp is distant from this about twenty kos. Their cavalry range within four kos, and their number is great. I do not know the strength you have sent from Baroda. I have two hundred or two hundred and fifty horse here. The Pathan's horse hover close to us. It is therefore necessary, if preparation is to be made, that it will be done instantly without a moment's delay.

I have written to Surat for troops, and we have none to speak of. These (the enemy's) horse have come within four kos in the pargana of Jimpur and carried off cattle. How then can doubts remain that, as they advance, they will augment, and how can they be stopped? I shall have confidence till the troops, for which I have written to Surat, arrive.

I have men stationed all the way to Jimpur to observe and report their march; but what I have stated above of their arrival, is beyond doubt.

Baroda, 27th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Gaikwad manager at Nadiad, and I have requested the Committee at Surat to extend the credit of the officer in command at Songarh 5,000 Rupees more for the purpose of effecting the release of Fatesing and his mother. *Ransom*

The officer in command at Songarh is directed not to pay any part either of this or of the former sum, until the prisoners are in his possession, and he is assured that they are actually released.

No. 1. Letter from Balaji Lakshman, commander of Songarh, to Raoji Appaji, dated 21st June.

I have received your letter and the draft for a thousand Rupees by Manaji Sathe. It says: forward these letters addressed to Baba and to the Bai (Fatesing and his mother); endeavour to effect the object in view; make a promise as stated in Bhagwanbhai's letter to the extent of ten thousand Rupees; Bhagwanbhai and yourself must concert seriously and successfully this matter; Major Walker has sent a letter of credit to the officer commanding there for 10,000 Rupees; keep the draft by you, and by some means or other forward them for their expenses. Manaji's information must be preserved by you carefully. A letter of the 19th Safar, June, has been sent, which advised that the English had been placed in town. *Fatesing to be released*

As ordered, Manaji was sent off. Having given the order or draft and delivered the letter to the English Gentlemen, he promised 5,000 Rupees. The letter for 5,000 more, you must send. Pallonji, Parsi, came to Sadasvihir. I sent Bhagwanbhai thither, where they had a conference, which Bhagwanbhai has communicated to you. The purport of his letter and Pallonji's, which came, is forwarded to you. Pallonji at parting promised to return with Shrimant and Matuishi (meaning Fatesing and his mother); but I do not trust much to such promise.

Jaswantrao Holkar has crossed his army to the north bank of the Tapti and is himself laying siege to Koparli, belonging to, or commanded by, Bande, who has turned out the inhabitants and still has a garrison of 4,000 men, determined not to give it up to Holkar. As there is

an army pursuing at his back from Poona, Achemsbing is about to throw himself between and let Holkar pass the river to the north; after which Achemsbing also, it is supposed, will follow.

Ahmed Khan carrying our concern (Fatesing and his mother) along with him is above Pimpalner and has shown his standard two kos and a half on this side of it to alarm the inhabitants (of the Gaikwad country); but he cannot remain there, when Holkar, having crossed the Tapti, will flee from the army that is after him from Poona.

Pallonji has gone to Pimpalner, and I will transmit for your information any advices that may be received from him.

Manaji's advices from His Highness (Fatesing) whither he has gone, may soon be expected; and as they desire money for their wants, it will be forwarded.

From the perusal of Baghwanbhai's letter you will know the particulars of what Pallonji promised when he went towards Pimpalner, which I do not put much faith in. Manaji's communications however will exhibit a clear view of things.

The gentleman commanding the English detachment at Songarh has promised five thousand Rupees, and you must obtain without delay a letter for five thousand more and an authority to advance four or five thousand more still, if the urgency of the case requires it.

None of them will remain till the army from Poona comes up with them.

After I sent Bhagwanbhai to Sadavihir, and he brought Pallonji to Vyara, he promised to bring Shrimant and the Bai (Fatesing and his mother), which he could do without difficulty or hindrance from the Pathan; but he said it would be necessary that our army advanced a little, before it could be executed. With matters in this train I set out for Songarh this day. From thence I will dispatch Bhagwanbhai and one or two more with a hundred horse to our frontier and send a message to Pallonji to assist the Bai and Shrimant (mother and son in question) to reach that detachment.

Over the lady's tent there are none of the Pathan's guards, which my emissaries as well as Pallonji's declare.

I sent a man to where the lady mother and son are. He saw them, and during a residence of four days with them learnt the news of the army and their particular situations. I have heard much said by Pallonji, in whom I put little reliance; but the person I sent, and that came along with him, thinks Pallonji possessed the means, and I have therefore ordered Man Singrao Deshmukh and Bhagwanbhai with a hundred horse to hasten on to Sinada, but not to go beyond that; and there agreeably to Pallonji's promises the captives to be put into our power and protection. I myself will take the rest of the troops to Sadavihir.

When the parties are put into our hands, more will be paid. Nothing will be paid beforehand. Such are the terms of agreement.

1803 *Baroda, 27th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)*

Alexander Walker to Lieut. Eamonson.

Ransom

I have to inform you that the Committee at Surat will extend your credit to 5,000 Rupees more, for the purpose of effecting the li-

berty of Fatesing and his mother. You will not however pay any part either of this sum or of the former, until the persons are in your possession, and you are assured that they are actually released; but to obtain this object, you may disburse the whole and even promise 4 or 5000 more rather than lose it.

This I trust with great confidence in your discretion; and as the recovery of Fatesing is of great consequence at this period, you will confer on me a particular favour by directing your best endeavours with those of the killadar to effect his release as well as his mother's.

This letter will probably reach you before the second letter of credit from the Committee; but, if questioned on the subject by any one of the Gaikwad officers, you may assure them that the money will be forthcoming, if they can only produce the parties in question.

Songarh, 27th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

Bhagwanbhai to Raoji Appaji.

Since I addressed you on the 3rd inst. the Pathans, who were at *Ahmed* Nandurbar unexpectedly moved, and to the number of eight thousand *Khan* men with eight guns came to encamp on the 4th instant (i.e. 25th June) at Navapur. Shah Ahmed Khan from Pimpalner has come to Dahivel. Some part of his forces descended by Kondaibari and plundered the place of Tegh Khan, called Sheri, close by which they have taken up their temporary abode. Shah Ahmed Khan and Fatesingrao are at Dahivel. The tidings of their coming down below the bari and their intentions on this town are too true. They have ten or twelve thousand troops and a train of artillery.

Holkar has taken and plundered Koparli. He has himself crossed the Tapti, but has left behind 15,000 Pindaris, who are encamped at Ashta near Nandurbar, and it appears that they are with the intention of entering this country. Enemies threaten from every quarter.

Their force is great. Your troops are at Songarh. The English troops, which were at Bardoli, went two days ago to Surat, wherefore Balaji Pant's letters are going from time to time to Surat, whence if five or six thousand men speedily come to Songarh, the danger which threatens may be averted; but, if there is any delay, the Pathans will soon visit us, as you will know as well as other circumstances through Balaji's communications from Songarh. On account of the coming of the Pathans the inhabitants from both ends of the athavisi have fled to Surat. The country is deserted. The first rains fell sufficiently, but want of them now will enable these troops to come down and distress us. The prospect is gloomy around, but your prayers are heard, and we may be yet preserved. Pallonji, the Parsi, came and went; all that he said seems not to have been sincere. As God sees fit, so will the sequel be.

Songarh, 28th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

1803

Balaji Lakshman to Raoji Appaji.

I have received yet no account of Manaji, whom I sent to see Fatesingrao Baba. Pallonji's promises have passed for nothing.

Baroda, 29th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble Songarh

the Governor-in-Council copy of a letter received to-day from Songarh.

Lieutenant Eamsonson, the commanding officer at the fort, is instructed to report every occurrence as speedily as possible to Surat and to use the utmost exertion in the defence of the place. Should he be in want of ammunition or any other supply, he is desired to apply to that garrison, and he is informed that he will also be supported from thence, should it be necessary or practicable.

*Other
items*

The Gaikwad Government has ordered all the boats on the Tapti within its jurisdiction to be removed to Surat or to be destroyed, a measure which I have suggested to the Committee as advisable to be pursued within the Company's territories.

I have likewise the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from the Yadavrao Bhaskar to Raoba and heads of intelligence received by the kasid.

No. 1. Letter from Balaji Lakshman to Raoji Appaji, dated 28th June.

*Songarh
threatened*

Shah Ahmed Khan has come to Dahivel. Bhungis, a Pathan of Nandurbar, has arrived at Navapur with Pindaris and others to the number of five thousand, and has brought eight or six guns with him, and more are following. Shah Ahmed Khan is on the way, as I have already advised you.

The English troops, which had come to Bardoli, returned to Surat. I have written thither that they may be sent back immediately, as the Pathans are so near.

Upon my reaching this place, I found the fort without any preparations for the provisioning of the garrison, and that the people were in the practice of going below daily and returning after they had fled, as was also the case at Navsari. I accordingly put in store in the fort about forty of fifty pallees (measures) of provisions, &c.

Half of the ammunition, obtained from Surat for the use of this garrison, has reached the fort. The other half is at Vyara, which the killadar there keeps for his use, as I have before now stated, requesting your orders upon it. But no order has yet come, and it will be necessary to state whether half is to be retained there, as I am asked by the person, who supplied it at Surat, for an acknowledgement of the receipt thereof; and he and I, as you determine, may severally have our shares.

Mention is above made of Bunghis the Pathan's arrival with, 500 troops, &c. at Navapur. Yesterday morning I detached Govind Mamma's troops to reconnoitre. They fell in near Lakadakota with four or five hundred of their (of the enemies) horse, and an engagement ensued. Bapuji Pant commanded Govind's troop. He sent me intelligence of the rencontre, and I hastened to help him with a reinforcement, which however could not reach him in less time than four gurrees, during which Bapuji nobly sustained the fight, wounded several on the other side, and was retreating in order, when I came up with all our force and renewed the fight, which lasted five or six hours longer, when they at last left the field and fled; but a greater contest is near at hand, now that hostilities have commenced with the Khan, who has himself descended from Kondaibari and blocked Sheri.

Though twice or thrice I have written pressingly to Surat about troops, they have not yet arrived, and never were they more needed. There is an opening (an absence) of rain at present, embrace the opportunity to send on three or four loads of rockets. It is necessary to establish a dawk between this direct and Baroda. The country is already in confusion; the cause is that the Khan has come.

Holkar is at Koparli, which he has taken. Harinath has laid siege *Holkar's* to Kukarmunda. In a day or two that business will be done, and *plan* then it is understood that Harinath and Holkar's self will both set out from Vajpur, cross the Tapti, and so come down to Mandevi; against all which you must make preparations.

The host of Shah Ahmed Khan will be immense and hard. Will *Ahmed's* it be for us to hold out against him? Were two or three thousand *force* troops to advance between this and them, they might not attempt the fort. Surat is the object they wish to see. Yesterday our Master's fortune favoured us and gave the victory over 5 or 600 men; but, should they come to-day in double numbers, we shall not be able to stand. Shah Ahmed Khan with everything else has brought a train of artillery along with him. Her Highness and son Fatesingrao Baba are at Dahivel under the care of Kalla Khan and others with two or three thousand troops. The rest, to the amount of ten or twelve thousand, are below the Ghat and arrived at Navapur. Should they come on, it will be difficult to maintain the town. If we stay inside, they will assuredly surround us; but, if we go out into the field, Songarh will fall, and then the misfortune of my Master will be sounded throughout the three worlds; wherefore I am determined to defend my post to the last. When they shall have come, our communicating by letter will be closed; a cutting thought like that of parting with life.

The battalions deceived us in the season that their services were *Despair* in demand. It requires four or five days for troops to arrive here from Surat, and the events of the next two hours are hid from human knowledge. This letter is decisive (in detailing circumstances and sentiments) perhaps the last I may address to you or that may reach your hands. Yet, if aid from Surat speedily shows itself, we may survive or shun the danger, that now impends, to save our fame. I have written to Surat all that is necessary to be told or known there about our critical situations here.

No. 2. Information from Eman Khan, jamadar of Godhra.

The whole of the province of Malwa is assigned to Ambaji Inglia by *Sindia's* Daulatrao Sindia. The chaudhari of the son of Ambaji Inglia is arrived *army* at the village of Jowray [*Juari*?], having been dispatched by his master from Burhanpur, in order to make an arrangement of the territory. The village of Jowray is 30 kos distant from Dohad, and it is supposed to be his intention to halt at Dohad, probably until the violence of the monsoon abates. The chaudhari has along with him the undermentioned troops, viz. 4 battalions of regular troops, 500 foot-rawats or cavalry. Trimbak Pant Baba, another karkun of Ambaji Inglia has already arrived at Godhra.

No. 3. Letter from Yadav Bhaskar to Raoji Appaji, dated 14th June. Peace
By my Master's orders I went to Nagpur and waited upon His *in sight*

Highness Sena Saheb, with whom I returned to our camp on the 22nd of May. Their Highnesses met; and having considered the disturbance of Holkar as destructive to all the nations, they determined to be at peace with him, and by the grace of God the state of His Highness Pant Pradhan's (the Peshwa) affairs will soon be set to right. In six of eight days Sindia and Holkar will have a meeting.

I heard of your indisposition before the receipt of your letter, which gave me some uneasiness.

1803 *Baroda, 29th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

Information from two harkaras in Raoba's service.

Sindia & Bhonsla That they arrived last night, bringing a letter from Sindia's minister to their Master from Sindia's army, which they left in motion thirteen days ago about fifteen kos south of Burhanpur, and which was said to be on its march to Poona with their Chief at its head. That the Nagpur Raja was at some distance, they were told. That they did not see or hear of any of Sindia's troops returning to Malwa, although they were in his camp two nights and part of two days.

Holkar That they travelled through the rear of Holkar's army for two days, and parted company seven days ago, and came on with the bazar people to Nandurbar, who were thence to follow Holkar, he having himself crossed the Tapti the day before, according to the accounts they received, and directing his course to Malwa.

That, while they were eating some victuals at Navapur, a party of ten or twelve lutis came and carried away from that village eight bullocks.

Further they believe from their conversation with many of the people composing Holkar's host that they are really going northwards without an intention of entering Gujarat, and that the party which came to Navapur were mere disorderly Pindaris, or lutis, or licensed thieves mounted and armed.

Finally they are of opinion, from the swollen state of the Tapti river (in which it was reported a hundred or more of Holkar's people had been drowned) and the number of Holkar's army, that a halt of several days would be inevitable, before the rear and followers could be ferried across.

1803 *Baroda, 2nd July, 1803 (1803 P. D. 51)*

Raoji Appaji to Balaji Pant at Songarh.

Courage Major Walker has written to Messrs. Galley and Crow at Surat to give you assistance, and you must act according to the order you may receive from these Gentlemen without any hesitation.

There is no doubt but by the favour of God these hostilities will soon be made to cease. Strong-armed Shambu (Shankar or Siva of the Hindu mythology who possesses the power of punishing) is on our side. Be firm in that faith and vigilant on your part, paying that regard to the directions of the Gentlemen aforesaid, which you would to your life. Don't wait my order, obey thus.

Baroda, 2nd July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Letter? I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble

the Governor-in-Council the translation of a letter from Fatesing and a copy of the intelligence received from the kasid.

It is the general opinion that the letter does not contain the free sentiments of Fatesing, and that it is fabricated by those who have him in charge ; for there is no part of the letter in his own handwriting, which he never fails to make use of in his correspondence with Raoba, and the latter remarked that the invitation of the Gaikwad troops to ascend the Ghats could have no other view than to entice them into the hands of their enemies.

I have the honour also to enclose copy of a letter to Col. Collins, which was dispatched in cipher.

No. 1. Letter from Fatesing, dated 26th June, 1803.

I am now at Dahivel in good health. Your letter reached me *Request* and rejoiced me ; but here is nobody to intercede for me. The person you entrusted made promises before your face, but here performs nothing. Think of this. I have nothing to eat. The Nawab Shah Ahmed Khan says, "I will accompany you down below." My mother replies, "It would ruin our country ; if you will give us four or five horses, we will go and find the way to our own home. Why should you seek to come ?"

None of your troops or people come up the Ghat, although four times I have sent to call them. This I write for your information.

You wrote me fully, I am aware of that. Do not let your conduct excite the great king who is now in Elysium (Fatesing's late father) to laugh you to scorn. Believe me that, as it did in his, affection for you dwells in my breast. But here, remember, I am destitute. Ah ! very well ! whatever is to be, must be for the best. While you remain, Raoba, does it seem to you right that I should wander thus ?

Send Bapurao Mama, quickly to me, and receive Balajirao Mama's ram-ram (or compliments).

No. 2. Information from Pilaji, harkara, who brought Fatesing's letter.

Pilaji, being asked what view Shah Ahmed Khan had in keeping *Ransom* Fatesing and his mother captives, or rather what would obtain their release, replied that he believed six or seven thousand Rupees, politely offered to the Khan, would gain his consent to let them come away quickly to their own country.

This informant confirms the account, we have had here before, *Holkar's army* of a number of Holkar's horse and men being carried down the stream, crossing the Tapti. He speaks also of the skirmishing between the Gaikwad troops and Holkar's lutis beyond Songarh, and of the former's success. He is firmly of opinion that the want of forage above the Ghats brought these Pindaris below, and without orders from Holkar, who, he says, was, when they left Dahivel, at Koparli.

Pilaji positively declares that, after Holkar had advanced from Koparli toward Burhanpur, with a view to hold a friendly conference with Daulatrao Sindia, as it had been for some time circulated in the camp and through the country, one day's march, he drew back his army and took up the same ground at Koparli the next night, to the astonishment of those who were ignorant of the cause.

1803 *Baroda, 3rd July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

Alexander Walker to Colonel John Collins.

Fatesing I am induced to address you on the bare possibility that Sindia and the Berar Raja accede to the proposals of the Most Noble the Governor-General, or that Holkar may conclude a peace with the British Government.

Should either of these events happen, the Gaikwad Government is extremely anxious to obtain the liberty of Fatesing, who is at present a prisoner in the hands of Shah Ahmed Khan, one of Holkar's principal officers.

Fatesing together with his mother were by the last accounts at Dahivel under the care of Kalla Khan, but some of the patrols of Holkar's army had on the 27th ultimo advanced and skirmished within the Gaikwad territories.

It is in compliance with the wish of the Gaikwad Government that I have mentioned the situation of Fatesing, but my real object is to obtain a few lines from you on the present state of affairs. Should peace be the fruit of your labour, Holkar's troops will of course cease hostilities against this province.

Baroda, 6th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Ahmed's advance I have the honour to enclose copies of information from the southward, stating the progress of the Pathans, the retreat of the Gaikwad cavalry to Vyara, and the critical state of Songarh. Although the Gentlemen at Surat must have earlier information of these proceedings, I have notwithstanding transmitted the same account to them.

No. 1. Letter from Balaji Lakshman to Raoji Appaji, dated Vyara, 3rd July.

Lakshman flees The day after our encounter with the Pathans a wakil came, when Parvat Khan, havildar, and his attendants were sent from Songarh to confer with him. The wakil spoke the wishes of the Pathan, but nothing was settled, although six days passed in interviews and conversations.

The English troops are not come. I wrote to Surat for them. At Sarbhon there is Colonel Anderson in command of some troops. I wrote to him, having received advices that he would come. The European officer at Songarh also wrote to Col. Anderson to come quickly. He (Col. Anderson) returned for answer that no order from Surat had reached him; that, when it did, he would come. Parvat Khan said that the Pathan's army consisted of 17 pieces of ordnance, 6,000 good cavalry, 3,000 regular infantry, and 1,000 irregulars. As many more are following down the Ghats. There is not sufficient provision stored in the fort. For eight days I prayed Bhagwanbhai to lay in provisions, but without effect. Some small quantity of grain, that was in the pettah, was secured for the use of English in the fort.

There was no forage or grain for the horses; 3 or 400 of these animals were likely to be starved. These circumstances made us all consent to quit Songarh and come here. By this step we have gained no renown. The aid of troops should be speedily afforded. To-day they (the Pathans) are coming to Songarh, surrounding the sarkar

(state) ; such were our conceptions ; and considering that the fort was committed to the care of the English, we bodily withdrew from it to Vyara. The people of the athavisi have fled ; not a light is set up on this side of Surat. These deserters and this disgrace are to be attributed to the troops from Surat not arriving in time. Holkar in person is undoubtedly about to descend by the Mandvi to this country.

Memorandum upon a separate piece of paper, accompanying the above.

The Pathan demanded five lakhs of Rupees. He was requested to allow a respite of ten days that an answer might arrive from our Master. He insisted in that case to be paid 20,000 Rupees on the same day, or other measures to be resorted to ; but he was candidly informed that we had no money. *Ahmed's request*

The Pathan with 20,000 men is now below the Ghat and is accompanied by Fatesingrao.

If 5 or 6 battalions speedily arrive, we may stand our ground. Without these, this destructive force will desolate all the lands from the southern bank of the river (Narbada).

I have seen the killadar of Vajpur, where is nothing in store.

No. 2. Letter from Bajirao Gopal, to Raoji Appaji, dated Surat, 5th July.

I have received a letter from Balaji Pant (Lakshman), written from Bardoli. The Pathans had appeared before Songarh in force. Wherefore Balaji withdrew his horse from thence and has arrived at Bardoli. To-day he will be in the neighbourhood of Surat. The Pathan's force is great, Balaji got not the expected assistance from the English ; so what could he do ? *Lakshman*

No. 3. Translate of a letter from Balaji Lakshman to Bajirao Gopal, without date.

I received your letter. The Pathans came by surprise, ten thousand strong. I left Songarh, and to-day I have come to Bardoli. The Pathans have taken possession of the pettah of Songarh. In a day or two they will take the fort, and will go on to Vyara. Bajirao, you and the English have thrown away both these forts by your delay, *Lakshman*

Ten thousand effective troops appeared. What were three hundred to effect against them ? While my advices told this terror before, you let the country be cast away. This is to ask if I am to come, and put my trust at Surat, or to go elsewhere ; and let me know this same night at Bardoli. At Bardoli my men cannot get meat. We are of necessity fasting. Nowhere is there a light in sight. Sound the sentiments of the English, and tell me what they intend at Surat. My people cannot obtain provisions. Send me speedily a letter. I set out towards you in the morning.

No. 4. Letter from Balaji Lakshman to Raoji Appaji, dated Mota, 5th July.

Yesterday ten thousand of the Pathan's troops and twelve guns came to Songarh, The Pathans and our Sindhis with Fazl, Jamadar fought till the third hour. Some part of the lower or outer wall, where our Pathans were firing from, was knocked down by the enemy's cannon ; and they entered, killing every man of a hundred that was therein ; *Lakshman*

the Sindhis alone escaped. The village was completely ransacked. A battery was now erected. The English and Bhagwanbhai are up in the fort. The English have neglected the time. What will Vyara be when Songarh falls? Ten thousand more are following the troops now there. If anything is planned from Baroda, it must be done without delay. Two English officers and a hundred soldiers, the killadar and Mir Sarfaraz Ali with 150 sibandi sepoys are up in Songarh.

The batteries of the Pathans are upon a ground, where and if they are raised more upon the west side, the fort cannot long hold out against their cannonading. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, when all our horse retreated from Songarh, ashamed thereat, went up into the fort and remained with the English. Of that I was ignorant till I had got 2 kos of this side of Songarh. When I arrived at Vyara, I found there were but a hundred men in the fort and outworks, and none to work the guns. This garrison promised no hope of defence against 10,000 after the scene at Songarh.

There what could 2 or 300 horse to do distress 10,000? Yesterday I came to Mota from Vyara.

From Vyara I wrote to Col. Anderson at Sarbhon, begging he would bring his detachment to join mine at Vyara to the relief of Songarh. On the receipt of that letter Colonel Anderson set out for Surat. As I came by Bardoli, two three hundred Europeans marched out of 4 or 500 that were there, and the rest are on the move. Powerful is the host of the Pathans, and if the English change their ground or break, the inhabitants will abandon their homes south of the Reva. The rain or rather the want of it is on their side. The sun shines now as bright as in October. If at such a time the English do not step out, bad fame and future will be brought forth.

The battalions were to go. Songarh cannot now be saved. God spare the lives of the brave few in it.

I hear that Nana and Kunbhai have gone from Vyara to Mandvi and left the fort empty.

The English expect an attack at Surat and are preparing. The Europeans that were at Bandoogane are called in to Surat.

The ryots of this country look thitherwards for the safety of their lives. Already those of the athavisi have gone to that town. I know not how the English can preserve the place.

Now that the Pathan's progress commenced in this direction, Harinath (who is besieging Kukarmunda) and others will pursue his steps.

1803 *Baroda, 8th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant

Songarh I have requested the Committee to assist an agent with an advance of Rs. 2,000, whom I have dispatched to them, and who has undertaken to supply Songarh with provisions by private pathways.

I have however also requested of their not to rely so much on the exertions of this agent as to omit any exertion on their part likely to accomplish the same object.

Baroda, 8th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to Colonel Woodington

1803

In order to check the progress and the confidence of Holkar's troops *Troops advance* I would recommend an immediate movement forwards of such part of the European and native forces as can be spared from the duties of the station. A station may be taken up on the banks of the Narbada or between that river and the Tapti, which would greatly embarrass the enemy and probably make them relinquish their present designs. It would also be an assurance of protection to the inhabitants and encourage them to return to their villages, which are at present deserted.

To accompany the service I have asked the Gaikwad Government to send with the detachment 5 or 600 cavalry.

The troops should be directed to occupy the most imposing position, but at the same time to maintain a situation which will put in their power to fall back readily to Baroda.

Baroda, 11th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the following system of internal defence is proposed *Plan of campaign* by the Gaikwad Government; and if it can be promptly carried into execution, it seems well calculated either to maintain the peace of the country, or by checking the progress of any sudden incursion to afford time for more effectual preparations.

It is expected to secure these objects by placing Govind Pant Mama in charge of the athavisi with about 1,000 cavalry, and by ordering Kakaji and Amin Saheb to post themselves on the banks of the Mahi with such force as they can collect to watch Kanhoji, and to forward the last part of the design, Babaji has offered to send his brother-in-law to join them with one thousand horse. Babaji himself has undertaken to ward off any attempt of Malharrao and to keep his forces at the same time in readiness to meet any other urgent service.

The difficulty is to get the parties in motion and to prevail on them at this season to take the field, but the members of the Administration are anxious of the plan being carried into execution. I shall do everything in my power to promote its success.

Baroda, 11th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant *Holkar's retreat* and enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council copy of information from the killedar of Songarh.

The Committee at Surat will no doubt take immediate advantage of this retreat of the enemy to reinforce the station of Songarh with a respectable number of troops, and to furnish the fort with supplies and stores to enable it to sustain any future siege.

In view to the arrangements which the Committee will therefore have in contemplation for the security of this fort, I have forwarded to them a letter from the Gaikwad Government to the killedar and another to the recently appointed sarsubah. The intention of these letters is to provide quarters in the penth or the pettah for such a dis-

posable part of their European and native forces as they may send to Songarh. The public buildings and the deserted houses of the inhabitants will be applied to the accommodation of the troops, which on the appearance of a superior force can easily retire into the fortress.

I have also recommended the security (of) the fort of Vyara to the attention of the Gentlemen, provided it is in a defensive state.

In consequence of the misconduct of the present acting sarsubah of the athavisi, I judged it proper to represent to this Government the necessity of recalling him. He is accordingly desired to repair to Baroda and will be succeeded by Govind Pant Mama, a man of experience and reputation. The new sarsubah leaves this [place] to-morrow and carries with him a considerable reinforcement.

In pursuance of my intimation under the 8th instant Captain Richardson has marched with 2 field-pieces, 250 Europeans rank and file, and 200 of the same description of native infantry. Instead of recalling this detachment, I have thought it preferable to allow it to proceed for the following reasons. It is yet uncertain whether the enemy have retired for good or for some purpose of temporary convenience.

By appearing at this time in the field the Gaikwad troops are encouraged to assemble and to complete the system of defence which I have communicated in a separate letter under this date.

No. 1. Letter from Bhagwanbhat to Raoji Appaji, dated Songarh, 5th July, 1803.

*Ahmed's
retreat*

On being advised of the route of Shah Ahmed Khan towards this quarter you sent some huzur cavalry and English troops; but through fear without waiting to fight, did he first get up and go away.

On the day after the Pathan's horse came on, he kept a fight till evening, in the end entering the garhi, and plundering and burning some houses in the village.

Next day they returned and erected batteries against the fort, from which they fired furiously, till it began to grow dark. During that time they had ten or twenty men killed. On our side five or ten were wounded. By that time they became tired of it, and retired back.

The huzur cavalry behaved very ill in running off, the moment they heard what was about to arrive. My paga or troop kept them company. Following their example, too, the kamavisdar of Vyara and others betook themselves to flight. Thither I have sent people to preserve the place. I have no great hopes that we should save Songarh, but I did my best to throw in some supplies of provisions, and it still is preserved.

It was extremely fortunate that the English came. They are with us in the fort. There are ten good men of Mir Saheb's with us. The hundred Pathans, lately taken into the service, performed their part very well. In a word the place is in our possession, and that is so far good.

Fatesing

A letter received from Fatesingrao runs thus: "Send some horse, and I will come." This was shown to Balaji Pant, and it was proposed to him to take some horse, and go and bring him; but, instead of attending to this, they ran away.

Shah Ahmed Khan treats him in a very unusual way at Songarh ; he forcibly seized him by the hand, and put him weeping into the palanquin. As Ravana bore away Sita, so did he bear off Fatesing, whose followers to a man have now forsaken him. Much does he suffer, which I cannot write at length in a letter.

N.B. I wish Mir Saheb to be informed that Mir Sarfaraz Ali, who is in the fort with us, has behaved in a gallant manner.

No. 2. *Letter from Bhagwanbhai to Raoji Appaji, dated Vyara, 6th July. Plunder*

Balaji Pant plundered the ryots from Vyara to the athavisi. The poor people fell into a state of despair therefrom. The natural consequence of appointing a person to protect the people, that is capable of robbing them, will be a reflection that does no honour to his Master.

No. 3. *Translate of a circular to the native officers in Songarh.*

The Hon'ble Company's troops will come from Surat to Songarh. *Troops* You will show them the quarters of the sarkar and others, and give them up for their residence and use ; at any time be attentive to the comforts of the Hon'ble Company's troops. Attend hereto.

Baroda, 14th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the pleasure to enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant *Letter* Eamonson, detailing the force under Shah Ahmed Khan and the result of his late attempt on Songarh.

Letter from Lieutenant Eamonson, dated Songarh, 7th July.

I have the honour to acquaint you that about 10 o'clock on the 2nd instant a part of Shah Ahmed Khan's army, consisting of about *Ahmed* 1,000 to 1,200 cavalry, approached before this place. They remained *retires* till 5 o'clock in the evening without attempting anything, when they were joined by 4 or 500 foot soldiers with 4 guns. They then plundered the pura and attacked the fort, but were repulsed by a very warm fire from our muskets and matchlocks ; after which they retired and passed the night without attempting anything further. On the morning of the 3rd they brought their 4 guns opposite the gate of the fort and kept up a very quick fire till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they retired to their camp. The next morning about 10 o'clock they struck their tents and marched away by the road they came. On the 5th instant a part of the enemy's cavalry passed this place on the return from Behara. We had three of our men slightly hurt by one of our guns. The enemy, I believe, had about 15 killed and wounded. One of their jamadars was killed as he was advancing up the hill with the colours. I have not heard where Shah Ahmed Khan's army have marched to, but the killadar says that it is at the distance of 30 kos from this place. The enemy took away the 5 rowtis belonging to my detachment, being in the lower fort.

Bombay, 16th July, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)

Bombay to the Company.

Jaswantrao Holkar some time ago commenced hostilities on the *Songarh* eastern side of Gujarat by attacking first a party of our ally the Gaik- *safe*

wad's troops, and afterwards sending a division of his army against the fort of Songarh, which lies about 80 miles to the eastward of Gujarat and commands the pass leading to the low country in that vicinity. The jamadars, however, after laying siege to the place for nearly two days, are said to have all at once withdrawn themselves, a conduct ascribed to orders from their Chief; but, whatever may have led to this step, there can be little doubt (judging from the terror and dismay occasioned by the approach of the enemy even to the walls of Surat) that Songarh owes its safety to the exertions at that moment of a British detachment stationed there for its security.

1803 *Bombay, 21st July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)*

James Grant to John Lumsden.

*Summary
of events*

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to enclose to you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council the accompanying copies of two dispatches from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 11th instant, relative to the general defence of the Gaikwad dominions in Gujarat and the reinforcement of Songarh, and advising also of the removal of Balaji Pant, the late acting sarsubah of the athavisi, on the ground of misconduct in his late precipitate retreat to Surat, and of the appointment of Govind Pant Mama to be his successor, and who is described as a man of experience and reputation.

The Governor-in-Council has caused his entire approbation to be signified to the Resident at Baroda of the measures adverted to in those dispatches, and instructed Major Walker to exert himself in getting the several parts of the system of defence carried into effect as fully and promptly as possible.

With respect to the proposed reinforcement of Songarh the Committee at Surat have been furnished with the copy of a letter and memorandum from Lieut. Colonel Reynolds, the Surveyor General on this establishment, and have been instructed to pursue, on the grounds therein suggested, the necessary measures, as soon as the present service at Parneira will admit for stationing a force of not less than 250 Europeans rank and file with an equal number of native troops, inclusive of those now there, provided quarters and provisions can be secured for such a number; or otherwise they are to detach only as many as can thus be adequately accommodated in the fort and penth, from which last, in case of an attack from superior enemy, the troops could retire into the fortress.

The Governor-in-Council attaches the great consequence to the providing of the fullest security for that frontier garrison, since its maintenance in a respectable state must tend powerfully to deter Holkar or his confederates from entering the athavisi, leaving (as they must in such case do) such a force behind them; besides which, the safety of Songarh appears to this Government to be, of all the parts to the southward of the Tapti, the next in consequence to that of Surat; and orders have accordingly been issued for its being thus strengthened and supplied with ordnance, ammunition and provisions to the extent that may prove necessary.

No. 7 POONA GRIEVANCES

The documents deal with the strained political relation between the Baroda State and the Poona Darbar. They stress the Peshwa's misgivings because of the Bombay Government's policy of territorial encroachment upon the Gaikwad dominions, and they set forth the Peshwa's measures to counteract the Bombay designs: his demand for the arrears due to him and to Sindia by the Gaikwad state, his refusal to allow Fatesingrao to proceed to Baroda, and his threat to deprive Anandrao of Ahmedabad that had been leased to the Baroda State.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 3rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

I enclose for your information the copy of a letter from the Resident at Poona and wish you to impress on Raoba's mind the entire expediency of his vakil at that Darbar being fully communicative to, and frequently attendant on, Colonel Close as affording the best means of promoting the interests of the Gaikwad State. *Poona letter*

Copy of a letter from Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan, dated Poona, 28th January.

Considering the stage to which your measures in relation to the Gaikwad State have advanced, and the very important objects at which they aim, I have great pleasure in noticing that as yet there is no cause to apprehend that any part of your proceedings will be obstructed by this Government. Your success in obtaining the cession of Chorasi and the Gaikwad chauth at Surat was certainly very unpleasing to the Peshwa. A moderate conduct, however, he has doubtless found most consistent with the situation of his own affairs; and I think we may rely that his views will now be confined to obtaining as large a nazar as possible in return for his act of confirmation in favour of the reigning Prince. Indeed I am informed that on this plan he will use measures to detain Fatesing in this quarter, till the object of the nazar shall be adjusted to his satisfaction. The Gaikwad vakil has lately returned hither from a visit to Fatesing, but is prevented from calling on me by indisposition; and I find that he is averse to communicate with me by message. I shall doubtless receive a visit from him when the state of his health shall permit; and, if I learn anything material from him, it shall be immediately communicated to you. *Peshwa amenable*

Poona, 3rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the honour of addressing you on the 28th ultimo, intimating that I expected to have a meeting soon with the Gaikwad vakil, *Gaikwad vakil*

who informed me that he was confined to his house by indisposition. From circumstances, which shortly afterwards came to my knowledge, I had reason to suppose that the cause of his declining to come abroad was of a political kind, and it is this morning only that I have had the pleasure of a visit from him.

During the period of his late visit to Fatesing a report was circulated at Poona that he was preparing to convey the prince clandestinely to Baroda; and although the grounds of the rumour might have been readily ascertained, the Peshwa, without taking any steps to that effect, dispatched a party of horse and foot, ostensibly for the purpose of seizing some freebooters, but with orders to occupy the avenues leading to Fatesing's residence and eventually prevent him from moving. The arrival of the troops was soon reported to the vakil, who, on ascertaining the purpose they were employed on, returned hither; and as he conceived he had been treated unbecomingly by the Peshwa, who, he thought, could not be justified in acting so hastily on a rumour the falsity of which might have been readily detected, he judged it proper to manifest his dissatisfaction by not quitting his house for a time after his return and thus avoid visiting the Darbar. The motive of his confinement was soon discovered by the Peshwa, who sent repeated messages, expressing a desire to see him, insinuating at length that he should be obliged to visit the vakil, should the latter persist in declining an interview. This condescension from His Highness induced the vakil to acquiesce. On taking his seat at the Darbar, the Peshwa expressed some surprise at his having so long avoided to visit, to which he replied that, as His Highness had evidently withdrawn his confidence from him, it appeared to him only proper that his visits to the Darbar should cease. The Peshwa then endeavoured to repel the force of this observation, went into a review of Raoji's conduct, and then remonstrated on his having proceeded to the extreme of calling in the aid of the English. Here, the vakil vindicated the conduct of the minister, showed that, while Anyaba was menaced and attacked by surrounding enemies, the dangers he had experienced had been passively regarded by the Poona Government, and that it was not till he had cause to despair of succour from other quarters that Raoji had taken effectual measures to support the rightful heir of the Gaikwad and deliver his possessions from the miseries occasioned by vain pretenders.

*Peshwa's
intervention*

Although the Peshwa said little in reply to these observations, the vakil is of opinion that he has felt much solicitude, since it was confirmed to him that the British troops were destined for Baroda. That he will now prevent Fatesing from returning to his friends is evident; but it is not improbable that his intentions in this respect as well as his remonstrance with the vakil may be directed to the object of exacting a considerable nazar from Anyaba as the price of the sanction of this Government to his accession.

The vakil has requested that a confidential person on my part may be directed to visit him occasionally as well for the benefit of appearances as to afford him a secure mode of communicating with me on any material subject that may occur.

Poona, 8th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Yesterday morning while perusing your dispatch of the 30th ultimo, I had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the Gaikwad vakil. He came to inform me that two days before Gopalrao had received an explanatory letter from Raoji, which he had considered of so pleasing a kind that he presented it for perusal to the Peshwa, to whom it had given much satisfaction; that in consequence of the dispatch he (the vakil) had by appointment visited the Peshwa, who received him very graciously and from his manner indicated that he was now reconciled to Raoji's proceedings respecting the cessions at Surat and the measure of his soliciting the aid of the English. *Peshwa satisfied*

Having noticed a paragraph in Colonel Palmer's correspondence (of which a copy is enclosed) relating to a transaction which took place some time since between the Peshwa and the Gaikwad State, by which the latter bound itself to pay Sindia on account of the former a sum equal to ten lakhs of Rupees, and apprehending that the solicitude lately shown by the Peshwa to detain Fatesing might have some reference to this agreement, which, it would appear, has not yet been completely fulfilled by the Gaikwad Government, I thought it proper to question the vakil on the subject. He admitted that the transaction had taken place, that a part of the stipulation remained to be adjusted, and that the Peshwa probably felt some uneasiness on the subject; but expressed his confidential hope that the Minister would now have no difficulty in settling every matter with His Highness, who, he also trusted, would be soon prevailed on to permit Fatesing to go to Baroda, an event which was anxiously desired by his brother, Anyaba. *Money due to Sindia*

From this report of the Gaikwad vakil I trust that Raoji will proceed with confidence in the conduct of his future negotiations with you and succeed ere long in the object of receiving Fatesing and associating him in the government. *Raoji's duty*

Extract of a letter from Col. Palmer to the Governor-General, dated 21st November, 1800, and alluded to in preceding letter.

Seraji Ghodake sent for Mir Fakhur-ud-din on the 19th, to whom he observed that, adverting to the security provided by the treaty of Salbai for the rights and possessions of the Gaikwad family, he wished to apprise me that Daulatrao had received from the Peshwa in the lifetime of Raja Govindrao a tankha or assignment on the revenue of Ahmadabad for ten lakhs of Rupees, that various applications for payment had been made both before and since the death of Govindrao without effect, and that he was apprehensive coercion would be necessary to obtain it. The sending a few troops for this purpose to Ahmadabad, Godhake remarked, could not in any shape affect the independence or property guaranteed to the Gaikwad family by the Company, as this district is a recent acquisition by Raja Govindrao from the Peshwa, and the tankha in question is part of the consideration money. *Sindia's claim*

Surat, 9th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

Raoji Appaji, having in a private conference with Major Walker expressed his wishes in concurrence with those of the most respectable *Letter to Fatesing*

people at Baroda that Fatesing Gaikwad might be induced to repair thither to enter on that share of the administration of the Principality which his birth gives him pretensions to, and requesting that I would write him a letter of encouragement to that effect, I have now the pleasure to enclose this communication, accompanied with its translate, requesting you will be pleased to cause it to be delivered at such time and in such way as you may deem most advisable, or altogether to withhold it if you think it preferable.

Governor of Bombay to Fatesingrao Gaikwad at Poona.

*Inviting
Fatesing*

You will have heard that, in consequence of the ill-advised disturbances and insurrection raised by Malharrao, a part of the Company's forces from Bombay have at the earnest intercession of Raja Anandrao Gaikwad and of Raoji Appaji, his Diwan, repaired to Cambay, where joining the army under Babaji they will immediately proceed to restore quiet to that quarter and to punish the refractory; nor shall anything be wanting on my part to afford proofs of the Hon'ble Company's established regard for the prosperity of the Gaikwad Principality; in view to which it appears to me that your repairing as soon as possible to Baroda would have the best effects, in like manner as the Diwan, Raoji, has, I understand, already written to you, and it seems to me highly advisable that you should comply with the suggestions to you to this effect.

1802 *Surat, 11th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

Letter

I have the pleasure to forward for your notice a letter from the son of Muncherji Desai.

Letter from Rustomji to his father Muncherji.

Peshwa

Letters have been received from Poona, testifying the Peshwa's greatest satisfaction of the Hon'ble Company's having granted their aid to punish the enemy of the Gaikwad State and of Raoba, and desiring that the sarsubah, who had been lately sent at the recommendation of Amrutrao, should not be allowed possession, but the former sarsubah, and advising that Amrutrao had fled to Nasik.

The Peshwa has on this occasion also withdrawn the people he had sent to urge Raoba for the money due from him, and also those that had been commissioned to procure the release of Shelukar, who is a prisoner ever since the capture of Ahmadabad in May or June, 1800, when in the capacity of the Peshwa's officer he defended that fortress against Govindrao Gaikwad.

Poona, 23rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Peshwa
satisfied*

I have been favoured with your dispatches and enclosures and have communicated a short abstract of the contents to His Excellency the Governor-General.

It gave me great pleasure to find that the events of the Minister's success in having conciliated the Peshwa had been fully confirmed to you by the former.

The Gaikwad vakil, having yesterday returned from a visit to *Peshwa* Fatesing, waited upon me this morning. He told me that the mother *and Fatesing* of the young man has long been desirous that he should pay his devotions at Pandharpur, and that, as the most satisfactory footing now subsists between Raoji and this Darbar, he (the vakil) had lately solicited the Peshwa through Gopalrao that Fatesing might be permitted accordingly; but that he could perceive that Bajirao would endeavour to evade complying with this request. I then enquired whether the Peshwa had yet been prevailed on to signify his assent to the return of Fatesing to Baroda. In reply the vakil said that he had taken measures to that effect, that the Peshwa had not yet assented, that to attain this point would require some management, that he would pursue the object with all diligence and keep me acquainted with the progress of his endeavours. Being further interrogated respecting the probable cause of the Peshwa's reluctance to grant the permission desired, he hinted that His Highness might think that his acquiescence on the occasion ought not to be gratuitous.

I now showed the vakil the letter which you forwarded for Fatesing and asked him whether it was really the wish of the young man to return to Baroda on the terms proposed by the Minister. Finding that he replied in the affirmative, and adverting to the circumstances of the Peshwa's consent to the departure of Fatesing being yet unobtained, I proposed that your letter for the latter should remain with me for the present; in which he entirely acquiesced. The Minister's letter for the vakil, I have judged it unnecessary to deliver, as the conceived inattention of the latter, to which it alludes, was, it seems, subsequently cleared up. A report has circulated here that the Arabs at Baroda have lately been very irregular in their behaviour towards the Minister; but I trust it is entirely void of foundation. *Various items*

I beg you will be assured that I shall not omit to advise you of all such occurrences at this Court as may relate in any respect to the object you have at present in view.

Poona, 26th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

On the 24th instant I received a memorandum from the Peshwa, *Peshwa's claim* setting forth that, as the Poona sarkar always collected a chauth in Chorasi, and as this mahal has now been transferred to the Hon'ble Company's Government, it was only proper that His Highness should be allowed to continue to collect the chauth agreeable to ancient usage. In reply I intimated only that I should keep the subject of the memorandum in mind. The possibility of the Peshwa having any claim to chauth from any part of the Hon'ble Company's dominions, I could not but consider as very uncomfortable, and at all events I determined to address you on the subject, [before] I should have an opportunity of consulting the Gaikwad vakil here, as to the validity of the claim and the denomination under which the collection may have been realised.

This morning, when I was about to convey my wish to the vakil *Vakil's arrival* for the pleasure of seeing him, he opportunely paid me a visit. The purpose of his waiting upon was principally to intimate this: he had

lately received the honour of additional rank from his Master, Anand-rao, accompanied by the distinction of a palanquin, and that the dispatches, when they brought him this flattering intelligence, also supplied him with a copy of the letter for Fatesing, which I formerly received and acknowledged in my last dispatch.

Peshwa and Fatesing Here I adverted to the considerations which led us to agree that the original should remain with me for a time, and then inquired whether any favourable circumstances had occurred in the interval to warrant any change in that intention. He said that Fatesing was anxious to return to Baroda, but that the Peshwa still declined to grant him permission for the purpose, and that it was now but too evident that His Highness's plan was to detain the young prince, till the assent of this Court to his departure should be purchased by a nazar and other considerations relating to a final adjustment of accounts between the two Governments. The vakil added however that, although His Highness unexpectedly adhered to this unaccommodating disposition, he thought there could be no impropriety in communicating to Fatesing the substance of the copy of your letter for that prince, a step that would undoubtedly be pleasing to him. In answer I observed that I should of course detain the original for the reasons formerly agreed on, but that, as he thought the communication of the copy was desirable, I should not object to the measure.

Peshwa's claim I subsequently adverted to the memorandum which I have received from the Peshwa, and after some inquiries learnt from the vakil that there are twenty eight mahals which connect with Surat, of which fourteen belong to the Poona sarkar and fourteen to the Gaikwad, Chorasi excepted, now transferred from the latter sarkar to the Hon'ble Company, that each of the two sarkars collected customs in the fourteen mahals of the other, and that on this ground it would appear that the Peshwa had a claim to entertain customs from Chorasi; that he did not know the usual amount of those customs; that they were collected by the Peshwa's chaukidars on the transit trade of the mahal, and were denominated chaukirat and not chauth as the memorandum mentioned; that he was concerned he could not furnish me with more particular information, but had no doubt that the extent and nature of the claim could be satisfactorily ascertained by a slight investigation at Surat.

I shall avoid giving any reply to the memorandum till I shall receive the honour of your reply to this dispatch; and if His Highness makes inquiries on the subject, I shall say that I have taken measures to have it considered.

1802 *Cambay, 5th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

I take this opportunity to forward the copy of a report, made to me this day, of a late event at Poona.

Report of Poona incident.

False rumour On the 5th March Gopalrao reported that Raoba had desired him to represent that lately, in consequence of a report spread at Poona by some persons in the interest of Kanhoji purporting that Govindrao,

the Gaikwad's vakil, had carried off Fatesing from the village of Davdi to Bombay, the Peshwa had suddenly ordered a thousand horsemen, who, arriving in the night at Davdi with a number of lights, had created a great alarm, and on finding that the surmise on which they had proceeded was false, they pretended they had been sent to look after, and bring intelligence of, Holkar's army, although that was at an indefinite though certainly too remote a distance to give even the colour of probability to their pretexts. Wherefore Govindrao, the Gaikwad's vakil, returning from Davdi to Poona, had on plea of indisposition declined to visit either munshi Gopalrao or at the Peshwa's until repeatedly pressed and entreated; and that this affair had ended in Govindrao's warmly remonstrating on the disgrace imposed on this young Gaikwad and himself, and in the fullest apologies to the said agent as well from that munshi as from the Peshwa himself, who acknowledged that he had been imposed upon by a false rumour, and desired that the business might be no more thought of.

Poona, 14th March, 1802 (1802 G. T. 313)

1802

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

At my request the Gaikwad vakil paid me a visit this morning. *Peshwa's policy*
The Peshwa still declines assenting to the departure of Fatesing, and a few days since a person, named Balvantrao Dingankar and nearly related to Gopalrao, munshi, was dispatched from this Darbar as agent on the part of the Peshwa at Baroda. He takes the route of Nasik, where he is to pay his devotions, so that his journey will probably be much protracted.

Shortly after his departure Gopalrao sent a message to the Gaikwad vakil, intimating the despatch of the agent, and requesting that he would grant letters of introduction for him to Raja Anandrao and his Minister. The vakil however judged it proper to avoid compliance, observing that he was himself the regular channel of communication between this Government and the Raja, his Master, that he was ever ready to receive intimation of His Highness's wishes or overtures, and that he could not with propriety take any concern in the mission in question, especially as he was ignorant of the object of it, and the agent had been appointed and dispatched even without his knowledge.

The vakil is about to visit Fatesing on account of the present festival, so that I shall probably not have an opportunity of seeing him again for some time.

Cambay, 19th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

Having conferred with Raoba, the Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad, *Chorasi chauth*
on the subject of the Peshwa's alleged chauth on Chorasi, I am assured that no right of this description exists; but it is explained by Raoba the Peshwa's officers collect according to former custom certain duties on all goods that pass to the southward of the Tapti River, whether in their transit through Chorasi or any of the Gaikwad's parganas in that quarter, in like manner as the latter collects in the Peshwa's parganas to the northward of that river. On this principle Raoba thinks we must acquiesce in accepting of the district with this unavoidable

encumbrance on it; but a better way appears to me to be that the Peshwa should receive from the Gaikwad Government (or if he insists on this mode) from the Hon'ble Company by way of additional payment to his chauthia at Surat the annual medium of the last ten years net collections from this source, which, I hope, you will be able to negotiate accordingly; in which case there can be little difficulty in ascertaining the amount by a comparison of the accounts thereof that you, Sir, may obtain from the Peshwa's daftar at Poona, compared with the pargana accounts which I can procure at Surat.

*Fatesing's
future*

Raoba admits that he transmitted to the Gaikwad wakil at Poona a transcript of my letter to Fatesing, taken from the copy I forwarded to him from Surat. That Minister also wishes the original letter to be delivered through Govindrao; but this appears to me a point that had better rest in your discretion, since the mere delivery of the original letter cannot, I presume, be anywise conducive to the procuring permission for Fatesing to repair to Baroda, an event which Raoba is however very earnest to see effected, as he thinks his presence would tend greatly to confer additional respectability on the subsisting Administration at Baroda. He is therefore very desirous that you should procure His Highness's assent to Fatesing's departure, declaring himself in that case most willing and desirous to settle with the Peshwa for all arrears, including the nazrana on the accession of the Prince Anandrao, within as short a period as the late untoward events in this quarter will admit of; and as I can rely on Raoba's sincerity in his wish to place the Gaikwad Government as much as possible under our protection, it may be promotive of that object that you should (if from local circumstances you deem it advisable) endeavour to render acceptable to the Administration at Poona your good offices for a reasonable adjustment of all their concerns with the sarkar of Anandrao. But, should this be likely to alarm their jealousy, it may of course be preferable not to act upon the suggestion I thus offer to your consideration.

I beg leave to refer to my dispatch of the 16th instant to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General for an explanation of the train of circumstances that led to the convention or articles lately signed by Malharrao, which would, I had every reason to flatter myself, have satisfactorily terminated the interior troubles of Gujarat without actual hostility on our part; but the wavering and deceitful conduct of this Chieftain in respect to the execution of the agreement thus concluded has led to a threatened renewal of offensive operations, which, I am sure, will be averted by Major Walker, if that can be effected by the utmost moderation on our part.

1802 Poona, 29th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Vakil
pleased*

On the 24th instant I had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Govindrao, the Gaikwad wakil. He had recently returned from the residence of Fatesing, whom he left in good health, and had paid his respects to Gopalrao, but had not procured an opportunity of waiting on the Peshwa. He had late advices (he told me) from the Minister of a favourable kind, and in the course of conversation he avowed him-

self pleased with the idea that Malharrao having acted perfidiously had brought matters to an extreme issue, in which, he observed, he had exhibited his true character.

Govindrao then expressed much regret that Fatesing should still be debarred of the happiness of returning to his brother at Baroda, inquired with some earnestness, whether by an application to the Peshwa I would not facilitate Fatesing's enlargement from his present irksome situation, to which I answered that this object was certainly very desirable, but that I thought the present juncture unfavourable for any exertion which could be made for its attainment; that the reinforcements about to march from Cambay would soon give a decided turn to the state of ^{affairs} in Gujarat; and that, the Raja's enemies being subdued and Government regulated, we should be able to negotiate the enlargement of Fatesing and other points, which required being settled, on grounds of greater advantage. He seemed to assent to those ideas.

I thought it proper to remind Govindrao of the satisfaction I had formerly expressed on finding the Minister had apparently succeeded in reconciling the Peshwa to the present system in Gujarat, that the circumstance, I was assured, had proved equally satisfactory to you, and that consequently it should be the constant aim of the Gaikwad Government not only to avoid being wanting in respect or giving umbrage to this Darbar, but by acts of accommodation and attention to conciliate its goodwill and constant approbation. Govindrao said that he agreed with me in this sentiment and would attend to it; but I apprehend that your advice and the exertion of the whole of your influence will be requisite to impress the Minister with the necessity of his constantly observing a conciliatory conduct with regard to this Court and of his urging Govindrao here to adhere uniformly to the same rule.

It did not appear from Govindrao's discourse that he had any knowledge of the treaty you have concluded with the Gaikwad State, and I did not think it necessary to touch on the subject.

At my last meeting with Gopalrao, he told me that he should have occasion to confer with me on the subject of Gaikwad affairs; but, although a connection with that State is certainly regarded with great jealousy here, I do not think it likely that I shall be troubled with any strong remonstrance from the Peshwa on the subject.

Cambay, 9th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

1802

I have been favoured with your letter of the 29th, and having this morning had a conference with Raoba, he appeared to concur in your opinion as to the properest period for effecting the arrival in this quarter of Fatesing; and as the fall of Kadi has now taken place, he hopes it may facilitate your negotiations for that purpose. Indeed, he himself seems to think that the application of some money at the Darbar of the Peshwa, not exceeding half a lakh of Rupees, would engage His Highness's acquiescence to Fatesing's departure; but so poor is Raoba, that he cannot even command this sum for an object that he has perhaps above all others at heart.

Advice to Raoba In all my conversations with Raoba I have not failed to impress on him the entire expediency of his conciliating the Peshwa, which he has always professed himself fully sensible of; and it would seem to me that he has some reliance on his personal influence with His Highness, acquired during a considerable length of residence at Poona.

Peshwa's interest If on the occasion of Gopalrao's intimated conference with you, respecting the Peshwa's interests in Gujarat, His Highness could be induced to commit them to our superintendence or charge, it might probably turn out to his future pecuniary advantage; and Raoba has himself suggested that in the event of our being under any circumstances, in the way of receiving landed assignments from the Peshwa, they should be taken from Gujarat, in which, including his share of the Surat athavisi and Jambusar and the taluka of ^{Amnabad} ~~Amnabad~~, the Peshwa's revenue may be estimated at 25 lakhs per annum.

1802 Poona, 19th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Barry Close to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Treating with Poona I have the honour to forward for Your Lordship's notice transcripts of some papers of correspondence, which have lately passed between the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay and this Residency.

Your Lordship will have seen that, on the late cession of Chorasi to the Hon'ble Company, I judged it expedient to notice that event to Gopalrao, munshi, for the information of the Peshwa, a step that had the desirable effect of inducing His Highness to state his claim to the collection of certain duties in that province, by which the tacit assent of this Court to the transaction of the cession was satisfactorily obtained. Being now advised of Mr. Duncan's intention to conclude immediately the proposed arrangement with the Gaikwad State, by which it is permanently to subsidise a corps of British troops for the preservation and improvement of its interests, I shall accordingly, on the principle which guided me in respect to the cession of Chorasi, make a similar communication to this Court, respecting the approaching arrangement alluded to, which, I hope, will meet with Your Lordship's approbation.

By this mode of proceeding I hope the Peshwa will be led to feel a strong concern respecting his claims on the Gaikwad State and his landed property in Gujarat, and at last find it but justice to his interests to request that interposition on our part in favour of his claims, which Mr. Duncan is so desirous to be solicited for. If I succeed in bringing matters to this point of advancement, I shall probably not find it difficult to negotiate the release of Fatesing, whose return to Baroda would doubtless be attended with many desirable consequences.

Cambay, 4th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Baroda finances The discussions that have ensued with Raoba, the Minister of the Gaikwad, having led to a discovery of the heavy arrears which are at least ostensibly due by the Gaikwad Principality to the Peshwa, I now transmit the particulars including Raoba's pleas for a set off for the whole amount or a very considerable part thereof, founded upon transactions and documents in which the Hon'ble Company's Govern-

ment have borne a principal part, on the grounds of which it seems to me that the Gaikwad State has certainly a claim on that of the Peshwa for an adequate reduction in its stipulated tribute of about 15 lakhs per annum, since the period of the treaty Purandhar, when for the good of the empire at large about 6 lakhs of the annual income of this Principality were alienated from its fund; and if Your Excellency be of this opinion, your instructions to the Resident at Poona to support the officers of Anandrao's Government in realising the promises they have obtained on this subject from the Peshwa may prove of material relief to this distressed country, the reduced state of the present revenue of which and consequent total inability to pay so heavy a claim as a crore of Rupees will be rendered manifest from the accompanying accounts of its resources and of its actual encumbrances, which during all the ensuing years must continue wholly to absorb it.

No. 1. Baroda and Poona claims.

Raoba states that, although the Peshwa has a claim on the Gaikwad for a crore of Rupees, yet they have a counter one on the Peshwa for one crore and $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 lakhs for 21 years, being 126 lakhs, which the Peshwa has signed a promise to settle.

No. 2. Memorandum of money due to Poona by the Gaikwad Government.

Four years' revenue at 15 lakhs per annum	60	<i>Poona claims</i>
Forty lakhs, out of a former crore that was due, and of which sixty were given up by the Peshwa	40	
	<u>Lakhs</u>	<u>100</u>

This, besides from 10 to 12 lakhs of Rupees on account of the Gaikwad having farmed on a five years' lease His Highness's interest in the taluka of Ahmadabad and pargana of Petlad. But, if the Gaikwad claim on account of Broach be admitted, he will have a right to a deduction of 6 lakhs of Rs. from the 1st of March 1776 to the present period, or 25 years, making 1,50,000,000 Rs., or with whatever incidental abatements, an aggregate probably equal to any demand that the Peshwa can have on the Gaikwad State, including even a reasonable nazrana for the succession of Anandrao.

No. 3. Translation of accounts from the sarkar of Baroda to the Peshwa.

Accounts of debts from Govindrao Gaikwad for annual tribute, etc. 1198 of the era used in this computation, which in the Maratha revenue-accounts is always expressed in Arabic (A.D. 1797).

Debts due from the Gaikwad,

Annual tribute and presents, viz.

Annual tribute together with the services of the troops from the year 1190 (A.D. 1790) to the year 1193 (A.D. 1792) is three years at Rs. 14,54,000 per year	43,62,000
Presents on account of the grant of the title, etc. as agreed for	<u>56,38,001</u>
	1,00,00,001

Amount adjusted to be recovered on account annual tribute and presents due from Manaji Gaikwad	20,00,000	
		1,20,00,001
Amount due for the subsequent years from the year Arabic 1194 (A.D. 1793) to the year 1197 (A.D. 1796) :		
Annual tribute for each year ..	7,79,000	
Amount agreed to be paid in de- fault of affording the services of 3,000 troops, every year	6,75,000	
	14,54,000	
in four years amounting to ..		58,16,000
		1,78,16,001

Receipts on account of the said debts.

Payments received from the year 1195 (A.D. 1794) to the year 1196 (A.D. 1795) is two years, through the hands of Hari Bhakti :		
Orders drawn in the year 1194 (A.D. 1793)	9,30,275	
Orders drawn in the year 1195 (A.D. 1794)	7,20,000	
		16,50,275
Amount of account unadjusted, viz.		
Bad debts per Hari Bhakti:	1,25,000	
Due for the honour of entertainment to the Gaikwad vakil:	9,500	
		1,34,500
Payments received in the treasury, viz.		
Bad debts on account Bhikaji Naik ..	10,00,000	
Ready cash and gold	7,15,225	
		17,15,225
For the year 1196 (A.D. 1795), viz.		
Payments received in the treasury :		
6th Jamadi-al-awal	25,000	
11th Rajab	8,00,000	
9th Shaban.. ..	2,50,000	
	10,75,000	
Orders or varats	6,25,000	
		17,00,000
		52,00,000
Amount ordered to be paid to Daulatrao Sindia for the charges of his troops the 21st Safar, 1198 (A.D. 1797) ; for which voucher to be produced		25,00,000
		77,00,000

Amount received by varatdars or holders upon Raoji Appaji saying, for which vouchers to be produced, <i>viz.</i>	
Paid in part order of Rs. 1,00,000 to Mahaji Anant Beeree on account charges of his troops, on the 17th Rajab, 1196 (A.D. 1795)	25,000
Paid in part order of Rs. 5,00,000 to Raghu Viswanath Godbole on account estimates of the charges of his troops on the 23rd Rajab, 1196 (A.D. 1795)	50,000
Paid in part order of Rs. 1,75,000 granted to Vinayak Anant and Lakshman Vithal on the 15th Zilhijah, 1198 (A.D. 1797) ..	25,350
Paid on order to khidmatgars or servants of the Shrimant on account their dues on the 5th Rabial-akhir, 1198 (A.D. 1797)	
To Mahadji Khurumla under the command of Sambaji Dharmatkar	141
To Trimbakji Sakharam under the command of Mahadji Sanpal	121
	262
Paid in part of order of Rs. 50,000 on account estimates of charges topkhana for the year 1191-1192 (A.D. 1790-1791, on the 5th Shaban 1194 (A.D. 1793)	500
	1,01,112
Paid Ganesh Sambaji, karkun silahdar, upon Raoji Appaji saying, but the payment to be proved from what quarter it was made	9,000
	78,10,112
Charges incurred by paga or cavalry accompanying Ganesh Sunderji, karkun silahdar, who was dispatched to bring cash, upon which occasion charges for grain and hay were supplied as follows as per their vouchers, <i>viz.</i>	
Paga of Khanderao Ballal	10,998
Paga of Miralji Paigudi	11,774,2
Ganesh Sunderji and others, <i>viz.</i>	
Ganesh Sambaji his pay for 5 months ..	150
Sayaji Jadhav and Nimbaji Bhugra, servants, for 3 months	31,2
Kurz-burdars under Somji Naik for 3 months	37,2
Iman Sarwan, camel-stable keeper, his wages for 3 months	16,2
Your jasus as per particulars for $\frac{1}{2}$ month	92
	327,2
	23,100
	78,33,212
Balance due	99,82,789
	Rs. 1,78,16,001

Balance brought down	99,82,789
Deduct abatement at desire of Raoji Appaji, representing the hardship and losses sustained by the immense present exacted from Manaji Gaikwad by the sarkar	60,00,000
Balance net	39,82,789
Instalments made for the liquidation of the above balance, to be paid next year 1199 (A.D. 1798) in the following manner, viz.	
Bad debts to be paid to Ramchand	
Naik for which varat or order has been granted on Zilhijjah 1197 Tisueen (A.D. 1796) to Hari	
Bhakti	15,00,00
to Dayaram Javeri	2,00,000
	17,00,000
Varat or order will be given to Hari Bhakti on account his bad debt to be paid to him	1,51,000
To be paid to Mahadji Anant Beere in full balance of his draft or varat for 1,00,000, due to him for charges of his troops to be discharged agreeably to order.. .. .	75,000
To be paid to sundry orders or varats, which shall be drawn hereafter	65,000
	19,91,001
The balance to be recovered in the year 1200 (A.D. 1799)	18,91,788
	<hr/> Rs. 38,82,789

N.B.—The above sums to be paid on the certain period as above mentioned without objection as per agreement.

No. 4. Translation of a voucher exhibited at Poona on behalf of the Gaikwad Government's claims on the Peshwa on account of Broach.

Memorandum on the part of Govindrao Gaikwad Senakhaskel Samsher Bahadur.

*Govind-
rao's
claim* Our great mahal or territory of Broach having been unlawfully and without authority taken by late Mahadji Sindia, we are yet obliged to pay the sarkar every year for it; in which respect our karbharis or managers have formerly two or three times alluded to it, and also inserted it in the memorandums as an article, when assurances were continually given by the sarkar, but no satisfaction has been made. Therefore since last year, when the management came into my hands, the sarkar says that letters have been dispatched to Mahadji Sindia, upon the receipt of whose answer this subject will be talked upon. Therefore, as the debt due from us to the sarkar is only to be realised from the territories, and of which this is a principal place, if 6,00,000 Rupees have been thus detained, how can the debt be paid annually? Therefore, when we settle the accounts next time, this article should be adjusted and settled first. The late Fatesing Gaikwad had also made his request to the sarkar upon this subject, upon which the sarkar had promised to settle it in the year Tisa Thumancee, when

the accounts should be made out ; but no satisfactory settlement has yet taken place, for which purpose an order is now requested.

Minute of the sarkar.

In the next settlement this account will be adjusted as per memorandum made by the sarkar in the year Tisa Thumanee, accordingly on the next adjustment this account will be settled. This it is agreed (in the handwriting of the present Peshwa) the 29th Zilhej Sursan Tisa Tisueen the month Vaisakh. *Sarkar's Answer*

No. 5. Memorandum in illustration of the claim of the Gaikwad on the Peshwa, as extracted from the English records.

When Broach was reduced by the Hon'ble Company's arms in the year 1772, they became entitled to the Nawab's or Mogul's share of the revenues thereof, consisting of four tenths proportion, then collected in participation with the Government of the Gaikwad, which received the other six-tenths. To this effect, a treaty was concluded between the Bombay Government and Fatesing in February, 1774, without any reference to the Poona Government. Neither did the latter interpose in any shape on the occasion, although, as Mr. Mostyn was then Resident at the Poona Darbar, it seems probable they would have done so, had their rights appeared to be infringed. *Gaikwad's claim*

By the 6th article of the treaty between the Government of Bombay and Raghunathrao of the 6th March, 1775, the latter, who is the father of the present Peshwa, engaged in his capacity of Peshwa to procure from the Gaikwad a grant to the Hon'ble Company forever, with all the necessary sanads, of their share in the revenues in the town and parganas of Broach, which was accordingly realised by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Baroda between the said Raghunathrao on the one hand and Fatesing and Sayaji Gaikwad on the other ; the latter ceding also the Hon'ble Company by the 6th article the parganas of Chikhli, Nadiad and Koral on account of the peace they had mediated between the principals in the treaty, to which were afterwards added Batta and 3 villages in the pargana of Chorasi.

In the treaty concluded between the Hon'ble Company and the Maratha State at Purandhar on the 1st of March, 1776, on the part of the Peshwa and of all the Marathas, it is stipulated in the 4th article that the Marathas do agree to give to the English forever all right and title to their share of the city and pargana of Broach as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls.

Upon the conclusion of this peace, Fatesing and Sayaji sent Sadasshivrao Pant to Bombay to demand restitution (as that agent accordingly did, on the 2nd and 18th of April, 1776) of the parganas of Chikhli, Nadiad, Batta and the 3 villages in the pargana of Chorasi together with the Gaikwad share of the district and town of Broach, founding his claim on the conditions of the cession not having been fulfilled by procuring the Gaikwad State peace with Raghunathrao as Peshwa, and Sadasshiv denying any right of the Poona Government to alienate the Gaikwad territories, as fully reported in the address from the Government of Bombay to the Governor-General-in-Council under date 22nd of April, 1776.

Neither of these restitutions did, however, take place; because with regard to the Gaikwad's interest in the town and district of Broach, these stood subsequently and recently ceded by an act independent of the Gaikwad; and by the 7th article of the treaty of Purandhar it was only stipulated that the country (meaning Chikhli, etc.), ceded to the English by Sayaji or Fatesing Gaikwad, shall also be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the sanads granted by the former Peshwas that they do not possess power or authority to make such sessions.

On this question the Bombay Government of that period strenuously maintained the independent right of the Gaikwad State, and allege in their aforementioned address of the 22nd of April, 1776, that by the Poona ministers stipulating in the treaty of Purandhar to give up the Maratha share of the Broach revenue, which is in the gift of the Gaikwad alone, they have swelled the treaty with an imaginary advantage; adding that in the division of the Gujarat province, made in the year 1759 between the Poona Government and the Gaikwad family, the district Broach was assigned to the latter; and we have held several small places ever since by virtue of their sanads, a copy of two of which go enclosed. In illustration of the distinction as prevailing throughout the Maratha States, Col. Upton, who negotiated the treaty of Purandhar on the part of the Supreme Government states in his letter to the Government at Fort William of the 10th of April, 1776, that "Salsette and Bassein are the property of the Peshwa by inheritance, independent of the Ram Raja," the real sovereign of the Maratha Empire, although the power of the State be now wholly engrossed by this Peshwa or first minister, who is not, however, formally acknowledged by themselves as their proper sovereign, the official seal of the princes or at least of the Gaikwad bearing in its inscription the name only of the Shahu Ram Raja, who resides at Satara, and of whom this Gaikwad Prince is herein described under the term of Senakhaskhel as being a principal military commander, with perhaps much the same accuracy as the electors of the Emperors of Germany are proud to style themselves the one the cup-bearer, the other the steward and so forth, of that monarch, although they be now become the real sovereigns of their respective States.

But to return from this digression, the question relative to the cession under the 6th article of the treaty of Baroda continued unadjusted till the last general pacification of Salbai as negotiated between Mr. David Anderson and Mahadji Sindia in the year 1782, in the 5th article of which it stands specified that the country, which Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad gave to the English, which is mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty of Col. Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense, the English with a view to obviate all future disputes now agree that it shall be restored.

1802 No. 6. *Statement of the Gaikwad revenues as received from Raoba.*

Memorandum of all the districts belonging to the State of Gaikwad wad Senakhaskhel Bahadur; the revenue of the undermentioned *revenues* districts, more or less.

Twenty-one mahals or districts under the name of Surat athavisi, viz.
Given to the Company :

Surat chauth	Rs. 50,000	
Pargana of Chorasi	1,00,000	
		1,50,000
Pargana Maroli to be given to the Hon'ble Company for taking Kadi, perhaps another district may be fixed on	50,000	
		2,00,000
Districts given in jaidad, viz.		
Pargana of Galha to Raoji Appaji for defraying the expenses of the horse under his command	50,000	
Pargana of Visanpur for defraying the expenses of the fort of Salher	15,000	
Kasba Mota to Mir Husain Khan	8,000	
Kasba Tadkeshvar to the same	7,000	
		80,000

Mortgage to Khushalchand Karsondas :

14 parganas for the loan of 5 lakhs of Rupees		
Chikhli	Rs. 90,000	
Gandevi	75,000	
Navsari	15,000	
Balesar	90,000	
Teladi	51,000	
Kadod	17,000	
Mahuva	50,000	
Temba	40,000	
Kasba Variav	15,000	
Walod	10,000	
Kamrej	51,000	
Customs on the north of the Tapti	30,000	
Antapur & Ranee Amba	10,000	
Vasrai	60,000	
		6,04,000
		8,84,000

N.B.—The above country or districts is assigned over to Khushalchand Karsondas for the payment of the sum borrowed of him, which assignment is to run till the year 1859, or June 1803 ; but Raoba intends to let them to him for two or three years more under the Company's guarantee in order to enable him to clear by payment to the Hon'ble Company the expense of the war against Malharrao in two instalments as agreed upon, viz. in the beginning of October and the beginning of November.

Four districts and mahals between the Narbada and Mahi rivers, appropriated for the sarkar's private expense, viz.

Pargana of Baroda	10,00,00	
Pargana of Sinor	2,00,000	
Pargana of Koral	40,000	
		12,40,000

Pargana of Vaghodia appropriated for the sarkar's stable charges	30,000	
		12,70,000
<i>Thirteen districts to the west of the Mahi river, viz.</i>		
Petlad one half (the other half being the Peshwa's)	4,00,000	
Ahmadabad one half (the other half being the Peshwa's)	2,75,000	
		6,75,000
Kasba of Umreth given in jaidad to Kamal-ud-din	29,000	
Kasba of Umreth [?] given in jaidad to Balaji	21,000	
		50,000
<i>Five mahals under Patan, viz.</i>		
Fort of Patan and district	2,50,000	
Vadnagar	75,000	
Visnagar	1,00,000	
Vijapur	1,20,000	
Kheralu given in jaidad to Amin jamadar,	55,000	
		7,00,000
<i>N.B.—One of these districts is given in jaidad to Amin, jamadar; and out of the revenue of the four others, after the expense of the forts paid, the remainder is applied for defraying the expenses of modikhana.</i>		
<i>Two mahals or districts given in jaidad to silahdars:</i>		
Mahudah or Monda	1,00,000	
Matar	1,20,000	
Dholka to the Company for June 1803	45,000	
Nadiad to Malharrao and Company and Kamal-ud-din	2,25,000	
		6,75,000
		2,32,000
<i>Mulukgiri, viz.</i>		
Kathiawad or Gujarat Peninsula	4,00,000	
Banks of Mahi river	3,00,000	
		70,000
<i>Two Districts or mahals</i>		
The fort of Vyara and district	40,000	
The fort of Songarh and Salher	20,000	
		60,000
Two parganas omitted Kos, Amvel and dyermen's fees		10,000
		52,44,000

Delivered in Cambay the 24th May, 1802, by Gopalrao, the agent of Raoba, who gives the statement as made out to the best of his own knowledge from recollection, since he had not the public records here to refer to.

N.B.—The Kadi districts are not included in the above, but more than 3 lakhs of Rupees at most of available funds, in addition to the preceding aggregate, need not be reckoned on from this source for the ensuing year, as well because the cultivation will after the late warfare be comparatively defective for the ensuing seasons, as on account of the proposed assignment of 1½ lakhs to Malharrao from other districts, vide under Nadiad.

No. 7. Accounts of all the districts or parganas of the State of the Gaikwad with the encumbrances thereon.

Twenty one mahals under the name of Surat athavisi.

Surat chauth	50,000	
Pargana of Chorasi	1,00,000	
		1,50,000

N.B. Ceded to the Company.

Pargana of Chikhli to be given to the Company for the successful issue of the Kadi warfare	90,000	2,40,000
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N.B. Ceded to the Company instead of Maroli as stated in the preceding account, but perhaps some preferable third district may yet be selected.

Pargana Galha to Raoji Appaji for defraying the expense of the horse under his command	50,000	
Pargana Visanpur for defraying the expense of the fort Salher	15,000	
		65,000

The parganas to Mir Husain Khan

Kasba of Mota	8,000	
Kasba of Tadkeshvar	7,000	
		15,000

N.B. Given in jaidad. 80,000

Fourteen mahals mortgaged to Khushalchand Karsondas for the loan of 5 lakhs of Rupees.

Maroli	50,000	
Gandevi	75,000	
Navsari	15,000	
Balesar	90,000	
Teladi	51,000	
Kadod	17,000	
Mahuva	50,000	
Temba	40,000	
Kasbah Variav	15,000	
Walod	10,000	
Kamrej	51,000	
Customs to the port of the Tapti	30,000	
Antapur & Rance Amba	10,000	
Vasrai	60,000	
		5,64,000
		8,84,000

N.B.—These 14 mahals or parganas are mortgaged to Khushalchand Karsondas for 5,00,000 Rupees, which will be cleared in the commencement of the Mirgh year 1860 or June 1803. These 5 lakhs are the balance of 20 lakhs borrowed from him by Govindrao upon the same mortgage. Our security for the expenses of the war attaches upon these parganas from the 5th October; but Raoba proposes to continue them with Kushalchand on his making good our two intalments due in October and June next.

Four mahals between the Narbada and Mahi rivers

Pargana Baroda	.. .. .	10,00,000	
Pargana Sinor	.. .. .	2,00,000	
Pargana Koral	.. .. .	40,000	
Pargana Vaghodia	.. .. .	30,000	
			12,70,000

N.B.—Mortgaged to Samal and Mangal Parekh for money borrowed from them, which money will be released on or before the commencement of the Mirgh year 1860 or June 1803.

Thirteen districts north of the Mahi

Petlad $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	4,00,000	
Ahmadabad $\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. .	2,75,000	
			6,75,000
Kasba Umrcth	.. .. .	29,000	
Kasba Balaji	.. .. .	21,000	
			50,000

N.B.—Given in jaidad to Kamal-ud-din.

Five mahals in the district of Patan

Fort of Patan	.. .. .	3,50,000	
Vadnagar	.. .. .	75,000	
Visnagar	.. .. .	1,00,000	
Vijapur	.. .. .	1,20,000	
			6,45,000

N.B.—Applied to the expense of those forts, the payment of the troops employed in them, and the remainder is applied to the modikhana.

Kheralu 55,000

N.B.—In jaidad to Amin, jamadar.

Mahudah	.. .. .	1,00,000	
Matar	.. .. .	1,20,000	
			2,20,000
Dholka	.. .. .	4,50,000	
Nadiad	.. .. .	2,25,000	
			6,75,000

N.B.—Mortgaged to different people (Nadiad to Murarrao) for several orders given on them. They will not be cleared till the end of the year 1859 or June 1803. A separate arrangement has taken place for Nadiad as a jaidad for Malharrao, etc., Murarrao getting Dehgam in lien thereof.

Mulukgiri

Kathiawad	.. .. .	4,00,000	
Banks of Mahi	.. .. .	3,00,000	
			7,00,000

N.B.—Nothing has been recovered or collected for these last four years notwithstanding orders or assignments have been given in this collection to half its annual amount.

Sundries

The fort of Vyara and the annexed district of Khadki (the whole called Vyara in the preceding account,	40,000
Fort of Songarh and Salher.. ..	20,000
Parganas of Kos, Amvel & dyers'fee ..	10,000
	<hr/> 52,44,000

N.B.—All this is mortgaged to shroffs for one year to come for several orders given on them. This account does not include the new acquisition of Kadi, Kapadvanj, and Degham acquired from Malharrao further than as the latter may stand exchanged for Nadiad.

ABSTRACT.

Given in inam or ceded to the Hon'ble Company ..	2,40,000
Given in jaidad, viz.	
Raoba	50,000
to defray the expense of the fort of Salher in the pargana of Visanpur	15,000
Mir Husain Khan	15,000
Kamal-ud-din Khan given to him (besides an equal sum in Nadiad)	50,000
Silahdars	2,20,000
	<hr/> 3,50,000
Mortgaged to Khushalchand	5,64,000
and to Samal and Mangal on account of the arrears due to the Arabs and for the modikhana expenses	12,70,000
Do to several shroffs	15,20,000
	<hr/> 33,54,000
Jaidad to Amin, jamadar	55,000
Mulukgiri not collected	7,00,000
Applied for the expenses of several forts and the residue for the house expenses or modikhana	6,45,000
By total amount of the Revenue	52,44,000

No. 8. A view and estimate of the present state and future prospects in respect to the country of the Gaikwad in Gujarat.

The revenue of all the mahals and districts under the Baroda Government in the present state of defalcation in which the whole country seems to be from bad management and the unsettled state of that Government is according to Raoba's account fifty or fifty-five lakhs of Rupees 55,00,000

The expense according to Raoba's account 82,00,000

Loss every year Rupees 27 00 000

In the course of four or five years this must sink the whole State beyond the remotest prospect of recovery; whereas, if measures be

taken to reduce the enormous unnecessary expense and to release the whole country from its present encumbrances, and Raoba be in a situation to attend to the management and cultivation of several parganas, the country may be free of all its addresses [*distress*] in four or five years and rendered even capable of yielding a greater revenue than it does at present.

<i>Proposed saving</i>	The present Arab and Sindhi forces under the management of Samal Bechar and Mangal Sakhidas, according to the statement delivered by Raoba, amounts to 3 lakhs of Rupees and upwards a month. If this be reduced to the number entertained during the administration of Fatesing it will prove a saving of not less than 2 lakhs of Rupees per month; which is	24,00,000 a year
	The saving interest thereon for 12 months at the moderate rate of 9 per cent.	2,26,000
	The silahdari and paga establishments amount now to Rs. 20,00,000 a year, which may be reduced to one half, particularly as under the Company's protection there is such small likelihood of their being involved in any warfare in time to come. These two heads may therefore be safely estimated at ten lakhs	10,00,000
		<hr/>
		36,26,000
	The expense of keeping several fortresses is now put down at 15,00,000 Rupees, one half of which will be more than enough; the saving every year might, therefore, under this head prove equal to	7,50,000
	The provisions under the head of modikhana is put down	4,00,000
	House expense, women, aswari, etc. charges under the head of general expense is put down	10,00,000
	Presents, charity, feasts, etc. expenses	3,00,000
		<hr/>
		17,00,000
	Too large a sum to be appropriated for the above purposes.	
	One half or 9 lakhs of Rupees will be more than necessary so that the saving upon the above three heads will be	8,00,000
		<hr/>
	Results : estimated increase of the public income by military reforms and saving in expense	51,76,000
	Add Kadi, etc.	5,50,500
		<hr/>
		57,26,000
	Deduction, viz. the expense of the English troops, say 8 lakhs a year	8,00,000
	Deduct cessions to the Company	2,50,000
	Provision for Malharrao	1,25,000

Provisions for any pensions which the Government
of the Gaikwad may be obliged to make here-
after

1,25,000

13,00,000

Net saving of expense, including the increase of
revenue in consequence of the taking of Kadi

44,26,000

This saving will prove a real and effective gain to the State by reducing the unnecessary force and consequent expense, which, including the Peshwa's peshkash, need not then exceed 38,00,000 annually; whilst with good management the country may certainly produce more than 55,00,000; in which case after the first three years, from 1803, the Gaikwad may be able to lay up at least from 10 to 15 lakhs of Rupees every year, leaving even a lakh or two for unforeseen contingences.

Even at present the Minister cannot derive the proper actual value of the country, since such is his distress that he must yield up the collection of the several districts to those that make him advances at nearly what rental they please to stipulate, without scrutinizing too nicely into the fairness of the bargain.

Cambay, 11th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

The remaining articles of the agreement of the 6th of June tend to engage to a moderate extent our countenance, protection and friendship to the Gaikwad State, particularly in its transactions at the Darbar of Poona, respecting which Raoba has been very pressing with me for more positive stipulations, such as to procure by our exertions at Poona the remission on account of Broach, explained in my address of the 4th of June, and to prevail on His Highness the Peshwa to limit Anandrao's fine of investiture to such a moderate sum as may be proportionate to the present reduced state of the country, points which were also express clauses in Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao's original instructions on the occasion of their deputation to Bombay in December last. But I have all along declined to come under any written or positive engagement on either of these subjects, because the Peshwa might perhaps seriously object to them as direct attempts to control his discretion and prerogatives, whilst our friendly interposition may be more conveniently and as efficaciously exerted by Your Excellency's Resident at his Darbar, without our standing under any specific stipulation regarding them.

Poona, 14th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Yesterday I received a visit from Govindrao vakil, who had lately returned from the residence of Fatesing, whose mother had been indisposed. On consulting him on any prospect there might be of Fatesing being shortly released, I discovered that he had made no progress in his negotiation for the purpose, and that in his idea nothing further could be done till Raoba should visit this place; which it was proposed he should do immediately after the rains.

1802 *Poona, 14th June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)*

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Poona claims Adverting to this backward state of things and to the apparent disinclination of His Highness to accommodate with us on the Gaikwad affairs, I have ventured to notice a suggestion, which you have lately offered to the Governor-General, concerning the settlement of accounts between the Gaikwad and Poona Governments, in an address to His Lordship, copy of which I do myself the pleasure to enclose for your information.

Poona, 14th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314).

Barry Close to the Marquis of Wellesley.

No hope of settlement I have had occasion to peruse Mr. Duncan's dispatch to Your Lordship under date the 4th instant, which I am induced to notice from the circumstances of his having suggested the idea that Your Lordship may judge it expedient to instruct the Resident at Poona to support the Gaikwad State in certain claims at the final adjustment of its amount with the Poona Government.

I have not heard that the Peshwa has at any period pressed the Gaikwad State for the discharge of its arrears of tribute or for the balance that may be due from it on a general settlement in reference to ancient transactions; but, as the Gaikwad Minister long since expressed a desire that Fatesing should be permitted to return from this neighbourhood to Baroda to be associated with his brother in the government, I understood from Govindrao, the Gaikwad wakil at this station, that he was engaged in a negotiation with this Darbar for effecting the release of Fatesing, an object which could be attained only by an agreement on the part of the Gaikwad Government, not only to discharge its arrears of tribute to the Poona sarkar, but also to present the Peshwa with a nazrana for obtaining His Highness's sanction to the accession of the present Gaikwad, Raja Anandrao. At a later meeting, however, with Govindrao, wakil, I have ascertained that this person has made no progress whatever in the negotiation; and when I reflect on the great delays which attend the transaction of business at the Maratha Darbar and on the favourite policy of His Highness, which for sinister purposes prefers the retention of an indefinite claim to a fair and authenticated adjustment of ascertained demands, I cannot discern any prospect of the general settlement between the two native Governments, proposed and aimed at by Mr. Duncan, being brought into effect.

Proposal Supposing, therefore, that Your Lordship, with the view to secure indemnification to the Hon'ble Company for the sums expended in extricating the Gaikwad State from imminent danger and ruin, and save a fine province, which connects so intimately with Surat and the Western Presidency, from again falling into the lowest state of distraction and misery, be induced to sanction the system of measures proposed by Mr. Duncan, I would with great deference suggest that while, the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay gives his attention to accomplishing the urgent object of reducing the number of the Arab forces and other points tending to alleviate the financial burthens of the State, and smooth the way to the final establishment of the subsidising force,

the claims of this Court should be permitted to lie over, till the Peshwa shall be induced to agitate the subject, when the Gaikwad Minister might give in a paper to this Darbar, exhibiting the real state of accounts between the two Governments and a mode by which any balances that might appear to be due from the Gaikwad might be satisfactorily liquidated. Should the Peshwa then show himself disposed to be arbitrary or unreasonable, the British Government would have right to interfere in support of the Gaikwad State under the guarantee of the 8th Article of the treaty of Salbai.

It is true that by this course of proceeding there can be little hope of procuring the release of Fatesing without considerable delay; but this circumstance, it is supposed, cannot be attended with much public inconvenience. If Mr. Duncan succeeds in the objects, which immediately engage his attention, as in the reduction of the Arab force and the establishment of the subsidiary corps, the Gaikwad State must feel itself competent to the conduct of its own concerns without the countenance of any additional branch of the family.

That the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay may be acquainted with my opinion relating to the above points, I shall take an early occasion to furnish him with a copy of this address.

Poona, 9th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)
Barry Close to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

On the 5th instant, I received a visit, at my request, from Anand Rao and his colleague, Ragunath Rao [*in the Peshwa's service*]. They adverted to the Gaikwad affairs and observed with an air of confidence that, as by the treaty of Salbai the Gaikwad Raja was a dependant of the Poona Government, he surely could not be competent to conclude an alliance with any foreign Power, and that, accordingly, it would be only reasonable that the British Government should restore to the Gaikwad sarkar such territory as the latter may have ceded to it. I replied, that to demonstrate precisely the relations which hold between the Poona and the Gaikwad States would require a discourse of some length. That my own ideas on the subject were perfectly clear; and should His Highness judge it expedient to offer any objections to the late proceedings in Gujarat, I should willingly meet them, and fail not to make faithful report to Your Lordship on the subject. This remark they seemed to regard as a little unexpected. They showed no disposition to pursue the topic, and said that what they had stated, had occurred to them casually in the course of conversation.

On the 7th instant Ragunath Rao waited upon me. He was about to depart, when he took occasion to mention in a cursory way that the Peshwa intended to relieve the Gaikwad Government from the management of his Highness's districts in Gujarat, meaning his share of the taluka of Ahmadabad. I mentioned that I believed there were some articles of accounts between the Poona and Gaikwad States, which called for adjustment; and that I understood the Gaikwad wakil, had procured His Highness's permission to return to Baroda to inform himself on the subject, and ascertain the grounds on which a settlement of all demands on the part of this Court might be effected. The subject here terminated.

Poona
request

This morning, I was again visited by Ragunathrao. His purpose was to mention that some time had elapsed since the Peshwa had experienced the pleasure of an interview with me, and that His Highness would be happy in receiving a visit from me to-morrow afternoon. I accepted the invitation in polite terms, and afterwards endeavoured, but without effect, to ascertain whether His Highness had any object in the message more than to show me a friendly attention. The real cause of His Highness's civility is probably that he finds it convenient at this juncture to manifest that he preserves entire his amity with the British Government.

Ragunathrao renewed the intimation concerning the Peshwa's resolution to relieve the Gaikwad State from the charge before noticed, adding that it was His Highness's desire that the British Government would direct Raoba to comply readily with His Highness's intentions regarding the relief. I repeated what had passed relative to the vakil, and observed that Your Lordship would always respect the Peshwa's just rights; that I believed it to be the sincere wish of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay that all accounts between His Highness's Government and that of Gaikwad should be regularly settled; and that, in consequence of what had happened, he would naturally expect to hear soon of the arrival of the vakil at Baroda; that there was reason to hope that the Gaikwad Minister entertained the most honourable intentions respecting the claims of the Poona Government; and that, if nevertheless His Highness should determine to withdraw his confidence from the Minister and exhibit proofs of displeasure towards him, it was not a mode of conduct on which I could be expected to offer any sentiment; but that, in any event, I thought it proper that my reply to the intimation from His Highness should be explained to him, before he finally determined on the step in question. After some deliberation Ragunathrao coincided in the propriety of my reply being conveyed to the Peshwa; and I agreed not to consider the intimation as final, until I should hear further from this Court on the subject. On receiving the intimation from Ragunathrao, it occurred to me that something was gained by the unreserved manner in which His Highness requested the aid of the British Government towards effecting his wishes in Gujarat.

I am not competently informed on the series of transactions which placed the Gaikwad State in the management of His Highness's share of the Ahmadabad taluka; nor am I possessed of any grounds, on which to judge how far any of those transactions may have placed any restriction on His Highness's government, touching its authority to divest the Gaikwad State of the management at pleasure. Lest His Highness, therefore, should persist in the intention he has communicated, I shall transmit a copy of this address to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, that he may have early notice on the subject.

1802 *Surat*, 22nd July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

Information needed I enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, of the 11th instant, with its accompaniment; and request you will thereon obtain from Raoba such a full explanation, of the nature and terms of

the Gaikwad lease of the Peshwa's taluka of Ahmadabad, &c., as may tend to enable us to afford him all the assistance that negotiation at Poona can produce towards retaining the districts in question, if to retain them be really an object of importance with the Gaikwad State.

On this occasion you may let Raoba know generally that the proceedings, which have hitherto taken place, have received the full approbation of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council, and that His Lordship will no doubt be disposed to improve and corroborate the connection between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State by such assistance as we can afford to it in pursuance of the treaty of the 6th of July. *Calcutta's approval*

Surat, 23rd July, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

I had the pleasure to receive yesterday your letter of the 11th with its enclosure, and have that of transmitting the copy of my consequent instructions to Major Walker, which may be expected to produce some data to enable you (I hope) to discourage and counteract the design of His Highness the Peshwa respecting the resumption of his lease of Ahmadabad; the term of which not being yet elapsed, and there being, I imagine, very little balance of revenue now due on that particular head to the Poona State from Raoba having, I understand, not long since made a remittance on that account through Parbhudas, Sindia's shroff at Broach. Under the circumstances the resumption can in the eye of the public bear no other interpretation than of a vindictive act on the part of His Highness for Raoba and his Master, Anandrao, having sought our protection, an indication of latent misunderstanding between the British Government and His Highness, which, I should conceive, the latter would be solicitous, on his own account as much as ours, not to betray to the world. *Hopes of Peshwa's change of mind*

I write with the more confidence on this subject from our having recently been honoured with the entire and cordial approbation of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council on the connection the Bombay Presidency has formed with the Gaikwad State; whence there can now be no doubt but His Excellency will be inclined to support what the Supreme Government have thus given its unqualified sanction to; though, whether, or how far this would prove the case in regard to this constructive adjunct to the friendship thus established, I shall not take upon me to offer an opinion further than, if through your amicable endeavours the apprehended resumption can be avoided, it must, I think, prove highly agreeable to His Lordship; and in that case I will also cheerfully use all exertions to get the balance of this farm paid up, as soon as possible.

Poona, 3rd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 125)

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the pleasure to intimate that Govindrao, the Gaikwad vakil at this station, having received final permission from His Highness the Peshwa, proceeded yesterday morning on his journey to Baroda for the purpose explained in my letter to your address dated 24th June. On the occasion of his taking leave of me I thought it only a proper *Gaikwad amenable*

compliment to the friendly State he represents and a due attention to himself to present him with handsome gifts from the Hon'ble Company.

I have told him that, in the event of your leaving Surat before he reaches that neighbourhood, you will furnish Major Walker with the instructions requisite to forward the object of his journey.

*Peshwa
amenable*

I have the pleasure to add that I have heard nothing from this Court respecting the Peshwa's intention to relieve Raoba from the charge of His Highness's share of the Ahmadabad district since the intimation adverted to in my address of the 9th July to His Excellency the Governor-General; and I would hope that, if we succeed in finally arranging accounts between the Gaikwad State and that of Poona, the subject will not be renewed.

Remark in the diary.

A copy of the above letter was forwarded for the information and guidance of the Resident at Baroda.

1802 *Poona, 7th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)*

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Vakil's
departure*

I had the honour of addressing you on the 3rd instant, intimating the departure from hence of Govindrao, vakil, for Baroda for the purpose formerly mentioned, and my hope that, in event of success in bringing about the desired adjustment of accounts between the two States, the subject of His Highness's intention to relieve Raoba in the charge of His Highness share of Ahmadabad would not be renewed.

*Resident's
support*

I entirely concur in your opinion that, should His Highness unfortunately persist in such an intention, even after the expiration of the lease, on which the Minister holds the charge in question, so unaccommodating a conduct on the part of this Court could scarcely admit of any construction but that which you have suggested. Be assured, therefore that, if the subject be again introduced by His Highness's ministers, I shall anxiously resist the apprehended proceeding by every argument which the circumstances of the case can afford.

With the view of being fully prepared for the worst that can happen, I shall be extremely happy in receiving the information prepared for me by Major Walker.

Baroda, 11th August, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 125)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Ahmadabad

I shall be enabled I hope in a day or two (as by that time Raoba may be expected to reply to the queries I have delivered him) to transmit a particular account of the nature and terms of the lease of the Peshwa's district in Gujarat.

Poona, 23rd August, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Ragunathrao, the Peshwa's vakil, to Govindrao.

*Peshwa
displeased*

The Peshwa's vakil writes that the Gaikwad has given the English Chikhli, the Surat chauth and Chorasi, and that the English are still endeavouring to obtain another district; that the English have two battalions at Baroda and one at Kadi. All the old Arabs and sibandi are discharged, and they have reduced Sankheda. Ganpatrao

Gaikwad left the fort and ran away. The English have distinguished Sitaram Bapu with the title of Raja Bahadur. To enable them to pay the people, which have been discharged, they have borrowed from the English forty lakhs of Rupees. So long there was no impediment for anybody belonging to the Shrimant Peshwa. But now it is impossible to get access every four days; even then there is no possibility of making a salam. Therefore unless the sarkar writes a letter reprimanding them, I shall have no weight, nor the sarkar any credit. These are the news of this place. This letter being presented to Shrimant Peshwa, he sent for me and asked. What is this? Are there no other soucars or shroffs? Was it necessary to admit English battalions as a subsidiary force? What does this mean? To all this I answered that, respecting the three districts, there was some engagement between Shrimant Govindrao and the English, which Gopalrao, munshi, was at that time duly advised of. The war of Kadi having occurred since, it is become necessary to perform those engagements and to solicit the assistance of their forces. As to the loans of money from the English, I said I knew nothing about them; upon which he (the Peshwa) gave me the vakil letter, where I found everything as related by the Peshwa, who desired I would write that he is exceedingly angry and much displeased with the information before him; besides, that he desired I would inquire and let him know how the matter really stands. I answered that as to the districts, I had already said what I knew. As to the battalions, they were brought from Kadi in order to enable them to reduce the Arab forces, who are a very intriguing set of people. As soon as this is done, any expense, which the English may have been at, will be paid, and they shall go; and that Govindrao is gone there. When he arrives, and writes everything he is desired to do, that I would then be able to inform him of the particulars of the whole.

Baroda, 2nd September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

It is necessary that I should assign a sufficient reason for so long delaying to furnish the information you have been pleased to require respecting the Gaikwad lease of the Peshwa's districts in Gujarat. The frequent relapse into sickness of the Diwan, the indisposition for a short time of Gopalrao, the pressure of other affairs and the numerous Hindu holidays in this month have been the concerning causes of this delay. *Ahmada-
bad lease*

I have now the pleasure to transmit the translate of a letter from Raoji Appaji in reply to the communication which I made to him on this subject; but, as this did not appear to me sufficiently explanatory, I submitted to the Diwan some queries, calculated to ascertain more clearly and distinctly the objects you wished to have illustrated.

I have also enclosed a copy of these queries with Raoba's answer.

I have been at great pains to explain to the Diwan your motives in desiring me to obtain this information, and have given him to understand that the best way of serving his cause would be to make an honest disclosure of its defects, if any existed. I have every reason to think that he has not intentionally concealed any material circumstances; but, as he had neither the original sanad nor a copy of it, I

requested that he would produce such collateral proofs as were in his possession, whether calculated to elucidate his narrative, which was not so particular as I wished, or to establish that the grant existed.

A great number of papers were produced, tending to explain one or other of these points.

Being desirous of obtaining as much information as possible on this subject, I applied to Parbhudas, Sindia's faujdar of Broach, with whom the sanad was said to be deposited. This person very obligingly and readily favoured me with the copy of a letter or sanad from the Peshwa to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, the illegitimate son of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, purporting his permission to enter on the government and administration of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad and the territories depending on it; and promising to send the sanad in form. Parbhudas also favoured me with the copy of another letter from the Peshwa to the zamindars of all the districts belonging to his sarsubahship of Ahmadabad, informing them that a sanad had been made out in the name of Bhagwantrao, and putting them under that Gaikwad authority.

I trust that these documents will be sufficient to establish the Gaikwad right to manage the Peshwa's concerns in this country; but it does not appear from any of them to what period this right extends. It is, however, universally understood or acknowledged that the lease was for four years. Raoba says the agreement was verbal, and that it is not a general custom to insert the term of a lease in the sanad. I shall endeavour to obtain from Parbhudas an exhibition of the original sanad when he returns to Broach, although there is some reason to think that this deed is not in his possession, and even room to doubt whether there is any other than that which this person has now produced.

It is evident from Raoba's relation that he obtained this favour of the Peshwa through the influence of Sindia or his minister, (who) endeavoured to secure to themselves the first fruits of this agreement; but the Peshwa's order is a simple draft for a special sum of money, and does not appear subject to those extraneous demands, which have been advanced on the part of Daulatrao.

Raoba has clearly enough stated the necessity for continuing this lease in the hands of the Gaikwad Government, which would seem equally calculated for the real benefit of the Peshwa and the prosperity of the country. Unless this arrangement is preserved, the intermingled state of the districts must produce a perpetual disagreement and confusion in the exercise of authority, limiting or entirely destroying the power of improvement, and laying open the widest field for oppression.

No. 1. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Major Walker.

Ahmadabad lease

The letter from the Hon'ble the Governor together with one from Col. Close on the subject of Ahmadabad, which you were pleased to show and explain to me, I have perfectly understood, and learnt everything that passed at Poona concerning the affair of this place. I now beg to inform you that Shrimant Peshwa is well acquainted with the ungrateful behaviour of Shelukar and the troubles this man caused in the lifetime of the deceased Maharaja Shrimant Govindrao, and afterwards of

the disturbance and expense which this State was subjected to by the imprudent and unwarrantable behaviour of Gajrabai, Murarrao and Ganpatrao, as also by Malharrao's treacherous invasion of several parts of the country belonging to his superior, together with his subsequent behaviour at Kadi.

I acquainted the Hon'ble the Governor with all these circumstances at Cambay, and you have a particular account of them as well as of whatever related to this State, explaining without reserve its means and resources. Shrimant Peshwa Saheb must have been well informed of all the troubles, wars and other unfortunate circumstances that we have been engaged in for these two years past, and that all this could not be got over without incurring great and heavy expenses. He must also be sensible of the difficulty under which I have laboured and of all the measures I was obliged to adopt with the view of endeavouring to settle every domestic dispute, and to preserve the name and the raj of Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur to him and his successors. You and the Hon'ble Governor are witnesses of my wishes and anxiety to effect this great object. The Shrimant Peshwa Saheb has from time immemorial protected and supported this State, and as both this country and his own possessions are derived from the same source, having been divided and given to them respectively by the Shrimant Shahu Chhatrapati Raja, I am confident he will, from the respect due to our common sovereign, preserve the same friendship. Had not the closest intimacy subsisted, I should not have been able to have prevailed upon that Darbar to allow Shelukar, who had been obnoxiously troublesome to the Poona Government, to return to the management of Ahmadabad, which was given to Shrimant Appasaheb, in whose name the sanad had already been made; nor would that Darbar have attended to my intercession in his behalf and taken the shroffs' transfer of ten lakhs of Rupees, which I also procured on his account. It was, therefore, by my means that they conferred on him the management of that subahship. But Shelukar, ill-disposed as he always was, did not lose any time in showing the effects of his bad disposition and treacherous conduct; for the moment he arrived in this country he broke the seal of Shrimant Appasaheb, and established one in the name of his younger brother, and proceeded immediately to give the Gaikwad sarsubah a great deal of trouble by encroaching upon our right and privileges, and also by invading our country, etc. At last he commenced open hostilities against our sarsubah, and our share of the fort and town of Ahmadabad. All these circumstances, as they happened, I lost no time in communicating to the Poona Darbar. After having taken the pains above-related to bring Shelukar to this country, finding his behaviour so contrary to my expectation, and that he acted so treacherously, it became necessary for us to dispossess him; which we accordingly did, and confined him in the fort of Borsad in the pargana of Petlad. We acquainted the Shrimant Peshwa with all these transactions; and although that Darbar did not write to us on this subject, we know that it was much pleased with the events. To remove the continual trouble and disturbance which always existed between our sarsubah and that of the Peshwa, which contributed to our mutual misfortune, we thought it expedient for both parties to obtain the government and adminis-

tration of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad and the territories under it. Having accordingly preferred a request to that Court through Shrimant Alijah Bahadur and other friends, explaining the reason for wishing to obtain the Government and administration, and offering to give 5 lakhs of Rupees a year, when other kamavisdars never paid more than three or three and half, we got our wish effected. Since this, Shrimant Peshwa gave two orders on the State for 5 lakhs each in favour of Shrimant Alijah Bahadur. One of the drafts for five lakhs of Rupees was paid almost immediately, and a receipt for the same was duly sent to the Poona Darbar, the remaining five lakhs of Rupees should have been also paid, but the State was involved in the troubles above related, and it was not done. The sanads of this mamlat or farm were given to Alijah Bahadur, who sent them to the house of Khushalchand Ambaidas. I am now endeavouring to pay the remaining five lakhs and take up the sanads. As to the present year's russud, on account of our distress which you are acquainted with, no step has been taken to pay it; but, as soon as the most pressing demands are cleared, I shall endeavour to find some resources, and shall through your own medium finish that business. This is an object which I sincerely desire to accomplish.

Other items

The Shrimant Rajasri Fatesing Gaikwad is still at Davdi; I am anxious for his coming here as also to receive the khilat of investiture for Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur Anandrao, which ought to have been sent almost two years ago. The reason of this I believe is because the nazrana and the Peshwa's own sukdi have not been sent to Poona. This I have not been able to do from the want of means; but having in some measure prepared a certain sum, I intended sending it; but hearing that Shrimant Peshwa had given my agent, Govindrao, permission to come here with the view of adjusting this and other affairs with that Court, I shall wait his arrival in order to ascertain the Peshwa's intentions, and shall dispatch him to Bombay with the amount of the sukdi and nazrana as well as with as much money as I may be able to raise on account of the present year's russud of Ahmadabad; and you will be pleased to write to the Governor, so that after understanding the subject he may use his endeavours with the Resident at Poona to obtain leave for Fatesing to come to this place, and that Anandrao Gaikwad's investiture may be dispatched to him.

No. 2 Questions submitted by Major Walker to the Diwan, Raoji Appaji.

1st Question: What is the nature and extent of the privileges of the Poona Government in Gujarat?

Ahmadabad lease

Answer: The Peshwa's authority and government extend over one half of the city of Ahmadabad and all the forts and districts under it. This was acquired by conquest and has descended by that right to the Poona Darbar. It was obtained by Ragunathrao, who entered Gujarat, and made the conquest in question from the Mogul subahdar in the Hindu year 1813, corresponding to 1756 English style. A conquest of one moiety of Ahmadabad and its dependencies had been made by Pilaji Gaikwad 30 years before Ragunathrao's time.

2nd Question: What are the names of the talukas and districts the sovereignty of which belongs to the Peshwa, or of which he has a

share of the revenue, and in what manner has the Peshwa heretofore collected his revenue in Gujarat ?

Answer : The names of the districts of which the Peshwa shares the revenue, and consequently participates also equally in the government are the following :

First, the city and territory around Ahmadabad, of which his moiety of the revenue amounts to Rupees.. ..	2,50,000
Second, Petlad	3,50,000
Third, Dhandhuka Gogha, and Ranpur	1,05,000
Fourth, Viramgam	60,000
Fifth, Cambay and Napad	60,000
Sixth, mulukgiri	6,40,000
Total gross revenue	14,65,000

These districts and rights (excepting those depending on Ahmadabad) were in the first instance cessions about the year 1808 or A.D. 1751 from the Gaikwad, to the Poona Government, and managed by kamavisdars appointed by that Darbar ; but after the conquest of Ahmadabad they were placed under the government of a sarsubah.

3rd Question : An account is required of the series of transactions which have placed the Gaikwad State in the management of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad ?

Answer : Ahmadabad and the districts above enumerated remained under the Peshwa's sarsubah until when Abaji Krishna [or] Aba Shelukar possessed this authority. That person made himself equally obnoxious to the Poona and Gaikwad Administration. He shook off the authority of the former, and entered into hostilities with the latter. This produced a war, Shelukar was dispossessed of Ahmadabad, made prisoner, and has remained until the present time in confinement. The Peshwa was made acquainted with these transactions, and was prevailed upon by the mediation of the friends of the Gaikwad family at the Poona Darbar to grant a lease to this State of the half of Ahmadabad, inclusive of the districts and mulukgiri under that sarsubah. The grant was made out in the name of Anandrao, on condition of paying yearly the sum of five lakhs of Rupees, clear of all charges. This lease is for five years commencing from the month of October 1800. From this period the whole of the Peshwa's rights have been placed under the management and government of the Gaikwad officers.

4th Question : A full explanation is required of the nature and terms of the Gaikwad lease of the Peshwa's talukas, such as may enable the English Government to afford all the assistance that negotiation at Poona can produce towards retaining the districts in question, if to retain them be really an object with the Gaikwad Government.

Answer : The sanad or grant is in charge of Khushalchand Karsondas (the name of the firm of the house of Parbhudas), where it is deposited until the payment of the lakhs of Rupees to Daulatrao Sindia is completed ; but there are sufficient authentic documents to establish the existence of the sanad, and to prove that the Gaikwad Government is invested with legal authority to administer the government.

The Gaikwad State derives little or no pecuniary advantage from the management of the Peshwa's estates, but on the contrary is some-

times subjected to a loss. No sarsubah, reckoning from the year 1756 to the year 1800, ever paid His Highness more than three lakhs, or at most 3 lakhs and a half. He now receives five lakhs, which is so much clear gain. But the Gaikwad Government has thereby avoided a source of continual dispute and disturbance with the sarsubah from Poona, and has besides gained the whole country under one ruling power. This circumstance constitutes the chief, if not sole inducement for the Gaikwad Minister desiring to retain this charge forever or for so long a period as it may be practicable.

5th Question: The Diwan is requested to state as accurately as he is able the amount of the balance now due to the Peshwa by the Gaikwad State on account of this quinquennial lease?

Answer: There is no account opened under this head. Immediately on granting the lease in the latter end of the year 1800, the Peshwa directed two years russud or ten lakhs of Rupees to be paid to Daulatrao Sindia, by whose means this affair was negotiated. Five lakhs or one moiety of this order was instantly discharged; and the remainder would have also been long ago paid, had it not been for the trouble which this State has been involved in ever since the death of Govindrao.

The embarrassments and debts that have been incurred in consequence are well known. Sindia can have a just demand only for five lakhs; which there is every reason to expect from the measures that are now pursuing, will soon be discharged; and there will then only remain due to the Peshwa his sukdi and Darbar charges. Measures have also been taken to clear off this demand; and it is proposed to pay it through the medium of the English. The third year of the lease has just commenced, and it is the intention of the Gaikwad Government, since the burthens of the State are reduced, to set apart the revenues of two districts as a provision or security for this yearly payment in future.

No. 3. Memorandum from Hafizji, an officer in the Gaikwad service, as to the lease from the Peshwa of Ahmadabad.

Ahmadabad lease At the time that the Peshwa and Daulatrao Sindia joined in seizing on the person of Nana Fadnavis, Aba Shelukar was confined with the latter; but Nana was sent to the fort of Nagar, and Shelukar detained in Sindia's camp; and the Peshwa (Bajirao) wrote circular letters, requiring all Nana's adherents to be imprisoned; and among the others his letter was addressed to the late Govindrao Gaikwad, accompanied by one from Raoji Appaji to this effect, that Govindrao should possess himself of the Peshwa's talukas in Gujarat and seize on the civil officers of Shelukar; and Govindrao dispatched accordingly his army against the people of Shelukar, from whom they first forcibly seized on that part of the pargana of Petlad that belonged to the Peshwa, and they then marched on to Ahmadabad, where hostilities ensued; and a negotiation likewise began through a correspondence between the Raja, Govindrao, and Bhalsuker Bhaskar Pant, which continued till about a month, when Shelukar effected his own liberation from the confinement of Sindia by agreeing to pay 8 lakhs of Rupees for his liberty, upon condition that the farm of Ahmadabad should continue

with his officer on the former footing; and this being agreed to, Shelukar was honoured by a khilat from Sindia, placed in a palanquin, and sent on to Poona; upon which he endeavoured to negotiate through the assistance of Raoji Appaji a loan of 2 lakhs of Rupees or perhaps more (for the exact sum I do not well recollect) from the house of Khushalchand banker, with a view to make up the sum that he had to pay for his liberation. But Khushalchand, having no confidence in Shelukar, insisted on Raoji's becoming fully responsible for the amount; which he did become accordingly, and this money was then advanced; and Shelukar obtained under the overbearing influence of Sindia the proper writings from Bajirao for his restoration to the farm of Ahmadabad; in consequence of which Govindrao restored Petlad to his possessions, and Govindrao. also recalled his troops from the hostilities they were carrying on at Ahmadabd; and Shelukar gave a writing on his part committing Petlad to the charge of Raoji Appaji as security for the money he had been the means of the advance of, in the manner aforesaid; and Raoji forwarded this writing from Poona, where he then was, to his brother Babaji at Baroda, who thereupon entered into the possession of the district in question, and paid over its receipts into the house of Khushalchand at Baroda.

Shelukar arrived himself thereafter at Baroda, as did likewise Raoji Appaji; and when they were settling their accounts at that place, several differences interfered between them, so that, although ostensibly they reciprocally feasted and visited each other, yet the misunderstanding remained in their minds to such a degree that Shelukar began to correspond separately with the Raja, Govindrao; and meanwhile, although no adjustment had taken place for the sum due to Khushalchand, Raoji threw it up and returned it in Shelukar's hands, moved thereto by finding that his Master, Govindrao, disapproved in fact of his having taken the part he had done in procuring the loan; but after Shelukar's amil at Ahmadabad, his agent Pilsekar, came to Baroda, and settled and adjusted Khushalchand's account with Raoba, so that nothing remained on that discount.

Up therefore to this period there was nothing to have occasioned a dispute. The real origin of the [*quarrel*] between Govindrao and Shelukar is, therefore, to be ascribed to the following circumstances.

It is usual for the Hindu fakirs, of the class of Gosains to assemble in bodies of armed men and to seek service in the districts of Kathiawad, Marwar and Gujarat. Of these a body of about one thousand men were proceeding from Marwar towards Kathiawad in search of employ and had put up at Umreth, a place within the Gaikwad dominions, situated at about 20 kos from Baroda. But these thousand fakirs were attacked by surprise by a party of Shelukar's troops from Mehmabad, who cut up, and killed, and wounded many, and dispersed the rest, making booty of all their baggage; several of them also took refuge within the fort of Umreth. On the intelligence reaching Govindrao, he waxed extremely wrath, alleging that nothing so bad had ever been before committed; and sundry of these Gosains coming in a few days to Baroda to lay their sad cases before the Gaikwad, the latter entertained them in his services, and addressed a letter to Shelukar, asking him what occasion he had to send his troops into

the Gaikwad country to plunder these people, requiring him thereon to restore the plunder made. But to this requisition Shelukar made no answer, and meanwhile the further intelligence reached Baroda from Ahmadabad, that Shelukar had sent a party of men to sequester the house of Shivram (one of the Gaikwad's officers) and confined all his family. These last accounts excited Govindrao's resentment to the utmost; so that dispatching reports of all that had happened to Bajirao and to Nana Fadnavis (who had been by this time released and restored to office), he put instructions to his vakil to procure immediate answers, and at the same time ordered his own troops to be got in readiness; in this interval news arrived that Shelukar had raised batteries against the Gaikwad's house or stronghold [*haveli*] within the town, and that hostilities had commenced on both sides. Upon which Govindrao dispatched Raoji, who was soon followed by the troops, the first party of whom made a march of 40 kos in one night and day, *viz.* from Fazilpur to Betwa, and thence proceeded to beat up a party of 8,000 of Shelukar's people, who had been detached on mulukgiri service into Kathiawad. These the Gaikwad, having after advancing 2 kos, attacked and beat, so that they were forced to take shelter in the town, the next day all Shelukar's army made a sally on this first armed division of the Gaikwad army, but were beat back by the opportune arrival during the engagement of the second division under the command of Saïd Nasir-ud-din and Amin, jamadar. During these hostilities the Raja, Govindrao, wrote again to Poona, referring to his first communications, and stating that it had been his intention to wait for an answer, when Shelukar's excesses had risen to such a pitch that it had become indispensably requisite to provide against and punish them, and that, as the town would now be taken from Shelukar, he hoped that the Government of the Peshwa would be pleased to bestow a sanad for the farm in question in the name of Bhagwantrao, on a 5 years' lease. Before this letter and application arrived, Nana Fadnavis opportunely died, so that Bajirao feeling no interest for Shelukar (as Nana would have done, had he remained alive) wrote an answer to Govindrao to bring Shelukar to punishment, and to take possession of the fort, and to report his having done so; after which the sanad should be prepared and forwarded.

At length after a 4 months' warfare Ahmadabad surrendered, and all the troops of Shelukar assembled in the citadel, the gates of which were also given up by the Arabs in the pay of Shelukar for a consideration of ten thousand Rupees, and five thousand more paid to their vakil, for which they likewise surrendered Shelukar's person, upon the condition that he should be sent to Govindrao and not kept from his presence.

Raoji Appaji accordingly dispatched Shelukar in a palanquin to Baroda, accompanied by some of his family, retaining 10 of his people in confinement and settling the country to his liking. Meanwhile Govindrao kept Shelukar under a guard of Arabs, but treated him otherwise very well; upon which Shelukar founded hopes that by art he might work out his release; and this he began by fasting; in resentment for which Govindrao ordered that, putting fetters on his legs, he should be sent to the fort of Ranpur. But, when they had got on

with him in a palanquin as far as about 2 kos from the town, he agreed to take his food as usual; wherefore he was brought back to town and continued in confinement.

After the reduction of the town of Ahmadabad letters were addressed by Govindrao to the Peshwa, Bajirao, and to Yadav Bhaskar, and to Sindia on the subject of obtaining a 5 years' lease of the taluka of Ahmadabad in the name of Bhagwantrao. Whereupon the ministers of Sindia so exerted themselves in view to their own pecuniary interests that the sanads they desired were speedily prepared in the Peshwa's office, and copies thereof were received by the Raja at Baroda, accompanied with a letter from Yadav Bhaskar, who wrote at the same time that the Peshwa had granted to Sindia an assignment of 10 lakhs of Rupees on the farm in question, and had committed the original sanad of the lease to Sindia's custody, so that a copy only was now forwarded, the original being deposited in the banking house of Khushalchand, there to remain till the 10 lakhs of Rupees on account of the assignment were made good thereto, whereupon that house would deliver up the original writing. Therefore Yadav Bhaskar desired Govindrao to exert himself in raising the funds and to send speedily to Poona a bill of exchange for the amount. In pursuance of which Govindrao took out of his fund or share 5 lakhs of Rupees and paid the same into the hands of Hari Bhakti; but on the death of Govindrao, which ensued immediately thereafter, Kanhojirao paid this sum to the Arabs. The Raja died in about 7 or 8 days after the receipt of these sanads, leaving the affairs of this government altogether unsettled. I am not sure whether the lease be for 3 or for 5 years, nor what are its conditions; but this will appear by the copy of the deed as forwarded by [Yadav] Bhaskar's pandit or from the original, which must be in the hands of Parbhudas, the brother of the late Khushalchand.

I believe that after Govindrao's death Raoji sent 5 lakhs of Rupees to [Yadav] Bhaskar's pandit; but about this I am not quite sure, as my recollection is not perfectly distinct.

Hafizji adds that just before Govindrao's death he had some notions of circumscribing the too great power of [Raoji?] and had written to [Yadav] Bhaskar's pandit to Poona to send his brother to manage the farm of Ahmadabad along with or rather on behalf of [Govind's] favourite son, Bhagwantrao.

Formerly Yadav Bhaskar was only the karkun of Khandopant Nana at Baroda. Khandopant (who is still alive) was a principal farmer of the land revenue in the State of the Gaikwad.

Fatesing Gaikwad raised him from this inferior station to be his own diwan, and on Fatesing's death, Manaji Gaikwad confined this Bhaskar, who was not released till Govindrao's succession, when he owed his enlargement to Raoji Appaji; and thence there is (Hafizji says) a friendship between them. Bhaskar proceeded thereon to Poona and obtained employment in Sindia's service, where he now remains.

Baroda, 3rd September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)

Raoji Appaji to Major Walker.

The letter from the Hon'ble the Governor, accompanying one from Colonel Close at Poona, containing what had passed at that place, be- ^{Ahmada-} bad lease

tween the said Colonel Close and Shrimant Peshwa's ministers on the subject of Ahmadabad, which you were pleased to show and explain to me, I perfectly understand and beg leave to inform you that in the lifetime of the deceased Shrimant Govindrao Gaikwad I was sent to Poona upon some business. At that time Shelukar, who had to pay the russud of Ahmadabad and the countries under that subahship, was much distressed; which compelled me to interfere and procure from the shroffs under my own guarantee the amount required, the payment of which after being secured to Sindia, Shelukar came to Ahmadabad. After his arrival at that place, forgetting the favours he had received from me, he raised some troops; and the first thing he did was to drive out the Gaikwad sarsubah, and attack our house [*haveli*], and commit several disturbances and depredations in our country. Therefore the deceased, my Master, assembling all the forces he could muster, sent me with them. After a long and dangerous contest of four months, I took the fort and country of Ahmadabad and confined Shelukar. On this account the State incurred a heavy debt by the extra levies entertained on this occasion; all which my late Master represented to Shrimant Peshwa. Upon which the said Shrimant Peshwa Saheb was induced to grant to my late Master the farm and government of Ahmadabad, its territories and districts under it through the means and intercession of Shrimant Alijah Bahadur. His Highness directed two years' russud to be paid to the said Shrimant Alijah Bahadur and accordingly passed two orders or varats for five lakhs of Rupees each in favour of Sindia. Five lakhs of Rupees on this account were paid last year; and the payment of the other five lakhs would have followed, had not Malharrao, instead of paying the annual peshkash or salabad, taken upon himself to raise troops and to seize several places and posts belonging to this State, and thereby caused a great disturbance and ruin to the country. We were thus compelled to raise a levy and solicited from you the assistance of the Company's troops; and in order that the business might be properly completed, the Hon'ble the Governor was obliged to come to Cambay, whither I also went and remained four months with him; when I took the opportunity of informing him with every particular relative to this country, and its situation, and government from the time of the death of the late Gaikwad, my Master, Govindrao, and also the reason of its embarrassments and large debts; which in a great measure was owing to Kanhoji-rao and Malharrao's treacherous behaviour. All which I made the Hon'ble the Governor acquainted with; and you have seen enough to consider the real facts and to know the reasons of this State being so greatly embarrassed. Notwithstanding all this, we do not owe the Shrimant Peshwa anything for Ahmadabad more than his own present, under the head of kangayavi (*Khangī aivaj*), which on account of the above troubles and difficulties, in which we were unfortunately plunged, has remained long uncleared and not for any other reason. I assure you neither my late Master in his lifetime or myself hitherto have been wanting in faith or respect to Shrimant Peshwa, nor shall that be the case in future, let circumstances be what they may. The Peshwa has always protected and supported this State, and I have not a doubt but that he will continue to do the same. Govindrao, our

vakil at Poona, has been permitted by the Peshwa to come to this place, who must arrive in about eight or ten days, when I shall be able to learn the sentiments of that Court respecting Ahmadabad and other matters. I have, however, endeavoured to get in readiness his own present or khangi aivaj and something on account of the present year's russud to be remitted to him through your means. As soon as Govindrao arrives, and I have learnt from him everything I wish, I shall dispatch him to Bombay to pay his respects to the Governor, from whence he will return to Poona, when he shall be instructed to clear through the medium of Colonel Close not only the account of the present or khangi aivaj but the current year's russud of Ahmadabad. After settling and clearing all this it is my wish that Govindrao, assisted by Colonel Close, should obtain the khilat of the investiture of the title of sena-khaskhel Samsher Bahadur for Anandrao, and obtain permission for Fatesing to return to Baroda; and also hope the Governor will interfere in bringing about the settlement of the claims this State has on the Peshwa on account of Broach and other places. Dated 3rd September 1802. What can I say more? Preserve your regard and friendship is all I wish.

Baroda, 9th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 127)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Govindrao, wakil, having obtained his leave at Poona from the Peshwa and from Colonel Close, has come hither. It appears from his accounts that, if the amount of the russud of the present year on account of Ahmadabad, inclusive of the Darbar kharch, does not arrive, His Highness will be displeased. Wherefore I am engaged in concerting means for this likewise, as I shall hereafter advise.

Poona, 17th September, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 127)
Barry Close to the Marquis of Wellesley.

I learned from a person, who is occasionally admitted to the Peshwa's councils, that notwithstanding Govindrao, the Gaikwad's wakil, had some time since proceeded from hence for Baroda with the view to procure from the Gaikwad State a proposition to this Darbar for settling the just demands of the Poona Government, His Highness still entertained great displeasure towards Raoba, the Gaikwad minister, and had actually resolved to dispatch a person to Gujarat for the purpose of relieving the minister from the charge of His Highness's interest in the province of Ahmadabad, and that the person to be so dispatched had agreed to farm the districts in question, provided they should be peaceably delivered over to him by the minister with the concurrence of the British Government.

Under this situation of things I received yesterday evening a visit from Raghunathrao.

He referred to those parts of the treaty of Salbai, which relate to the Gaikwad Government, talked of the dependency of that Government on the Poona State, of the discussions which had passed on this point during the embassy of Colonel Upton and the results that followed them; and then observed that, adverting to the transactions of those times, it was certainly to have been expected by the Poona State that the British Government would not have proceeded to con-

nect itself with the Gaikwad sarkar without giving previous notice to the Poona State on the subject ; that on this point His Highness had often commented that in proceeding with the pending negotiation it could not be considered as unreasonable in His Highness to expect that the connection lately formed between the Company and the Gaikwad sarkar should be so altered as to make it consistent with the relations which, agreeably to ancient practice, should uninterruptedly hold between that sarkar and His Highness's Government.

*Resident's
reply*

In answer to this discourse I reminded Raghunathrao that in referring to past transactions he might have limited his review to the treaty of Salbai, by which the Hon'ble Company became guarantee for the security of the Gaikwad State ; that I believed I was master of the discussions he had referred to, and was equally certain that Your Lordship [would] never admit that the Gaikwad State was not at liberty to form an alliance to save it from absolute ruin ; that this was a point on which I had formerly explained myself ; that but a little reflection would show what ground His Highness could have to expect that in its political transactions the British Government would be studiously mindful to pay him attentions of form and compliment ; that, in respect to the possibility of any alteration being made in the alliance formed between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Government, it was only necessary to remark that the union between the two States was finally sealed ; and that, if this event was displeasing to His Highness, it was impossible to avoid the remark that, had His Highness met Your Lordship's amicable and liberal overtures without delay and procrastination, circumstances might have fallen into a train that would have admitted of the Gaikwad possessions being restored to tranquillity and security and the government fixed on a permanent and respectable footing under a mode of arrangement more suitable to His Highness ; that the consequences of delay were generally irreparable ; and that I was truly concerned to have still such strong cause to repeat that observation.

I now thought it proper to advert to the Peshwa's intention to dispatch a person to resume the districts managed by Raoba. I began by referring to the motives which led to the return of Govindrao, wakil, to Baroda and the prospect there was of his mission proving entirely successful. I then referred to the regret which I had formerly expressed on finding that His Highness entertained a wish to resume the districts in charge of the Gaikwad minister, who had recovered them from His Highness's enemy with so much difficulty and at so heavy an expense, and who showed himself so honourably disposed, not only in relation to his engagements concerning the farm in question, but to a full discharge of His Highness's just demands on the Gaikwad Government. The assurances which I had formerly given on these points were calculated, I said, to remove from His Highness any doubts which he might have entertained of the fidelity of Raoba or the purity of his intentions ; and as I had really imagined that they had attained those effects, it was matter of great disappointment to find that His Highness still had it in view to manifest his displeasure against the minister by effecting the resumption of the districts alluded to. I now apprised Raghunathrao that I had received recent assurances from Baroda

that the minister would do all that was possible to meet the just demands of the Poona State and prove himself deserving of the Peshwa's good opinion and confidence ; that by statements lately received from the minister it appeared that he was not desirous of retaining the farm from any prospect of profit, but with the view to have the means of preserving general tranquillity in Gujarat and to promote the prosperity of the province ; as, should a sarsubah be again employed by His Highness's Government, there could be no security against disorders similar to those which ended in the rebellion of the last sarsubah, and proved so detrimental to both Governments ; that, should His Highness, notwithstanding the past services of Raoba, his honourable intentions respecting his engagements and his sincere attachment to the Poona State, persist in taking steps to effect the resumption, the only construction, which such a conduct could bear, would be that His Highness had resolved to manifest his dissatisfaction at the part taken by Raoba in those transactions, which ended in the alliance between the Hon'ble Company and his Master ; that such were the sentiments already entertained by the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay ; and that I could not doubt but the same impression would be decidedly entertained by Your Lordship.

Raghunathrao after some meditation observed that in resolving *Vakil's excuses* to resume the districts in question it was not necessary for His Highness to feel any resentment against Raoba ; that the resumption of districts farmed was as common as to grant a farm ; that to relieve Raoba from his present management was a measure which His Highness had a right to pursue at pleasure ; that the districts in question were His Highness's property ; and that it was but consistent with his authority to vest the management of them in whom he pleased ; and that, if constructions were to be put on His Highness's conduct in ordinary matters, his power might be circumscribed to a degree that could not be foreseen. In reply I explained that the point under discussion had never appeared to me to extend to any question respecting His Highness's property in the districts alluded to or his authority touching the management of them, my wish on the occasion being to present to His Highness's consideration whether proceeding to relieve Raoba under all the circumstances detailed could be favourable to the interests of His Highness's Government. Raghunathrao replied that the Peshwa might certainly relieve Raoba or allow him to hold the farm for a year or two longer, that the subject was of a serious kind, and that he would convey to His Highness all that had passed on it.

Baroda, 2nd November, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 131)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to enclose copies of the Peshwa's letters to *Letters* Anandrao Gaikwad and Raoji Appaji, which His Highness sent by Govindrao, vakil. It will be observed that in the address to Anandrao there is no mention made of any of his letters, nor is the letter sealed as should be to a person of his rank, which omission proceeds from his not yet having received the khilat of investiture.

The following article comprises the objects of Govindrao's omissions, which are generally noticed in His Highness's letter.

Peshwa's claims First, this person was directed to represent to Anandrao that, although two years had elapsed since the death of his father, Govindrao, he had neglected to transmit the nazar usual on that occasion to Poona, and on this account the Peshwa had not been able to send him the dress on ascending the gadi. The vakil was desired to bring this matter to a settlement.

Second, to represent that the Peshwa's sarkar has given several varats or drafts on account of the balance due at the last general settlements, but without effect; wherefore Govindrao was to obtain some payments at least to be made in liquidation of this debt.

Third, Govindrao was next instructed by His Highness to urge this Court to discharge the arrears due on account of the lease of Ahmadabad. These are enumerated under the following heads: the varat in favour of Sindia, the Darbar charge on granting the mamlat to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, the present year's russud, which is to be paid into the Peshwa's treasury, and the present year's Darbar charge.

The last request of His Highness was that Raoba should himself repair to Poona for the more speedy settlement of such of these affairs on which there might arise any hesitation or difficulty; but on Govindrao's representing the impossibility of the Diwan complying with this desire, the Peshwa was pleased to dispense with it, and told the vakil that he would send Khandopant to Baroda, who would treat confidentially all transaction pending between the two States.

The foregoing heads were communicated by His Highness verbally and in private to Govindrao, previous to his departure from Poona.

Raoba's straits I have held several conferences with Raoba on the means of liquidating these demands; but, excepting the debt due to Sindia which has been discharged by an assertion of the Company's credit, they all remain unsatisfied. The Diwan, however, had made some progress in raising the nazar, but it was directed to a more pressing exigency, and only a very small sum remained applicable to this purpose. It would appear that the general settlement, to which the Peshwa refers in the second article, is not finally adjusted, and that he is not entitled to draw on account of that balance, which remains to be ascertained. The present year's revenue of the Peshwa's portion of Ahmadabad has shared the same fate with the rest of the Gaikwad income, and is anticipated; but I have the strongest assurances from Raoba that this will be the first object of provision, and that means will be found to ensure the discharge of this payment regularly to His Highness in future.

Fatesing The further consideration of these measures has for the present been interrupted by the late events in the neighbourhood of Poona, which have alarmed this Administration for the safety of Fatesing Gaikwad, who resides near that capital. In consequence of letters from thence Raoba found it necessary to order the vakil, Govindrao, to return to the Deccan with a view of removing this young prince to Gujarat or, if that should not be practicable, to adopt the most prudent measures for the safety of his person at Davdi, the original place of residence of the Gaikwad family. Govindrao is furnished with suitable letters to the Peshwa in answer to those he wrote to Anandrao and Raoba; and in order to induce His Highness to favour the object on which the vakil is now dispatched, he carries with him 50,000 Rupees as a present,

which ought to convince the Court of Poona that this Government is sincerely disposed to liquidate by degrees all the just demands against it, an observation the force of which will not be diminished, when it is considered that this offering is made at a period when there is no power to compel it.

In prosecuting his present commission Govindrao is instructed to conform himself to the advice of Colonel Close, the Resident Poona.

No. 1. letter from Bajirao Raghunath Pradhan to Raoji Appaji, dated 17th July, 1802.

In order to have the business of this sarkar with Anandrao Gaikwad brought to a settlement you continued to send orders to your man Govind Vishwanath, and he made constant applications. You also wrote letters on the subject, but as yet no settlement has taken place. In consequence the man requested the sarkar that he might be permitted to go in order to settle the matter in question; upon which he has obtained leave and is going to you. You will, therefore, conclude the business and dispatch him speedily to my presence. On this account Khundo Mukund will write you the particulars which you are to know. *Peshwa's Letter*

No. 2. Letter from Bajirao Raghunath Pradhan to Anandrao Gaikwad, dated 17th July, 1802.

You continued to order Govind Vishwanath to get settled the matter in question with the sarkar, and he constantly made his application on the subject. Your letters were also received upon the business, but as yet no settlement has taken place. In consequence the above-named Govind Vishwanath has requested to have permission given to him to proceed to you to get this matter settled. Upon which he has obtained leave and goes to you. You will, therefore settle the business and without loss of time dispatch him to my presence. The particulars of this matter you will know by letter from Khundo Mukund. *Peshwa's Letter*

*Bombay, 20th November, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 120A)
Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.*

1802

By our despatch of the 2nd instant as forwarded over land your Hon'ble Committee will have been advised of the victory gained by Eswant or Jaswantrao Holkar on the 25th of October over the troops of Daulatrao Sindia joined by a body of the Peshwa's own irregulars in the vicinity of Poona and of the consequent flight of His Highness from his capital. *Holkar's victory*

His Highness after leaving Poona, succeeded in reaching a place called *Berwaddy* [*Birvadi*] in the vicinity of Mhar [*Mahad*], a situation which he must probably have chosen as well from its vicinity to fort Victoria as for the purpose of communicating with Bombay, and of eventual ensuring his personal safety by a retreat to this island.

Soon after the Peshwa's arrival at Mhar [*Mahad*], he addressed the letter to our President, requesting that vessels might be sent to facilitate his retreat, if circumstances should render it necessary for

him to take refuge in Bombay, and bespeaking in such case full protection from his enemies and a promise that he should be allowed to depart whenever it might suit his views to quit Bombay...

The Resident at Poona having further adverted to the probability of the Peshwa's requiring pecuniary aid from this Government, and recommended in such case that His Highness's application should be complied with, we in consequence sent down under consignment to the Resident at Bankot the sum of two lakhs of Rupees, with directions to that officer to advance, in the event of its necessity, to His Highness, on the security of his possessions in Gujarat, which are within the reach of our own immediate influence, either a part or the whole of the amount thus far held at his Highness's requisition.

Colonel Close about the same time also pointed out, in view to the unsettled state of affairs at Poona, the expediency of our being prepared to act towards the preservation of our own and of the Peshwa's interests in the province of Gujarat, a point which it appeared the more incumbent to give full attention to, as the whole force under the immediate command of this Presidency did not admit of our at once guarding that province and forming a sufficient detachment to act with any efficacy in the Konkan; and we accordingly detached on the 15th instant from the Presidency His Majesty's 86th Regiment to join the subsidiary force in Gujarat, which became the more urgently expedient from the latest advices from Major Walker, the Resident there, announcing that a spirit of mutiny and direct disobedience has manifested itself among the Arabs at Baroda, who, being still in possession of the capital and its fortress, in the vicinity of which the British troops are encamped, derive from having the Raja Anandrao thus in their custody (for Raoba, the minister, lives without the walls of the fort) and from their being also the jailors of Kanhoji in the stronghold, in which he remains confined on the Narbada, a support to their arrogance which it may very speedily be indispensable in us to crush and put an effectual end to, in pursuance of the repeated invitations and regularly written authorities that Major Walker has received from the Raja on this subject, and in view to which we have already authorised the Major to avail himself of an offer that has been made to him by one of these Arab officers to put the British troops in possession of one of the gates of Baroda, which must soon lead to all the others falling into our hands, in fulfilment of the sincere wish of the native Government, who groan under the tyranny of their present foreign troops.

1802 *Bombay, 6th December, 1802 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*

Bombay to the Company.

Peshwa It appears to be His Highness's intention to send his Minister, Raghunathrao, to this place from Chaul. The particular objects of his mission are not known, but they are generally stated by Captain Kennedy to be relative to the circumstances of his present situation and proposed alliance with the Hon'ble Company.

Bombay, 10th December, 1802 (S. & P. D. 132)

At a Consultation.

Peshwa's parganas In view to the eventual arrangement of Colonel Close with His Highness the Peshwa, the Resident at Baroda was on the 4th instant

written to prepare and send down, as soon as possible, a particular and authentic statement of the Peshwa's parganas with their present kamal or full annual value under the lease to the Gaikwad.

Major Walker was at the same time directed to accompany this account by a similar statement, drawn up from the best information he could procure, of the names and full annual value of the Peshwa's other parganas in the southern parts or other quarters, of Gujarat, viz. Jambusar, Hansot, Amod, and in the athavisi, that are included in the lease to the Gaikwad.

Baroda, 21st December, 1802. (1802, S. & P. D. 133)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

In consequence of your instructions of the 4th instant, which I *Peshwa's* had the honour to receive on the 14th, I transmit the best account *revenue in* that I have been able to procure of the Peshwa's revenues in Gujarat. *Gujarat*

The following is the annual value of the districts under the lease of the Gaikwad Government.

The Peshwa's moiety of Ahmadabad, comprising his share of the gross revenue of the city and country	3,25,000
Revenue of Petlad	3,50,000
" of Napad and Cambay	70,000
" of Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha	1,05,000
" of Viramgam	60,000
" of Parantij	35,000

The Panch Mahals

Revenue of Mehmabad	20,000
" of Alinah	45,000
" of Zarrah (Thasra) and its 12 villages	55,000
" of Antroli	10,000
" of Visapur, Warah, Sinor and Mandel	15,000
	<hr/>
" of Palanpur	1,45,000
" of Mulukgiri from Kathiawar and Jhalawar	25,000
	<hr/>
	5,00,000

Total of the Peshwa's gross revenues under the Gaikwad Government	Rupees: 16,15,000
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The Peshwa's kamavisdars usually rented the whole of these revenues for five lakhs of Rupees per annum, and some instances appear of the lease being so high as six lakhs. From the best sources of my information however the Peshwa never realised more than four and generally but 3 lakhs and a half Rupees a year from this branch of his revenue.

This deficiency arose from the inability of the kamavisdars to maintain a sufficient body of troops, which are not only necessary to go on mulukgiri, but to make the ordinary collection on Gujarat.

The Gaikwad Government pays at present for this lease five lakhs of Rupees as russud and one under the head of nazradaz. This the diwan asserts is more than those possessions yield, but the inconveniency of the Peshwa's sarsuba established in the middle of Gujarat and the

great political advantage of placing the whole of the country under one administration formed sufficient inducements for Raoba to give a higher rent than the revenue is worth.

It should however be understood that the Gaikwad Government can make these collections at little additional expense, as the forces, which it is obliged to entertain ordinarily for mulukgiri and the collection of its own revenues, suffice also to realize that of the Peshwa.

The following is a pretty correct statement of the present annual gross revenue of the Peshwa's territorial possessions to the northward of the Narbada, and of which he retains the full sovereignty.

Jambusar from 4½ to	5,00,000
Dabhoi from 1¾ to	2,00,000
Amod from 1½ to	1,50,000
Total Rupees	8,50,000

These districts are farmed to the highest bidder from year to year and are in other respects under so destructive a system that their revenues are capable of great improvement and might no doubt be increased by better management to the advantage of the ryot.

The Company's books will show what these districts yielded during the period while they were in our possessions

I have not been able to obtain information sufficiently authentic of the Peshwa's revenues arising from the athavisi, nor in general of any of his possessions south of the Narbada. But, as his territories in that direction were formerly under the administration of the Chief of Surat, I should imagine that an accurate account may be obtained by a reference to the records of that settlement.

1802 *Bombay, 29th December, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 133)*
Bombay orders.

Peshwa's revenue Ordered that a copy of the above letter be transmitted to Colonel Close, for whose use it was intended, trusting that the lights it contains may, in addition to the information which could be collected on the same subject at the Presidency, contribute to that officer's information; or otherwise as none more particular can be obtained from the Accountant's Office here, this Government will furnish him as soon as possible with such further particulars as they may obtain from Surat, the Collector of which has in this view been directed to procure and transmit with the shortest possible delay the most accurate estimates that the former accounts, (which), combined with the modern information (of) his situation, may lead to the acquisition of the actual productive value to Government of all the Peshwa's districts between the Tapti and Mahi as composed of the following districts Jambusar, Sinor, Dabhoi, Amod, Desbara, Olpad, Hansot, Ankleswar and the Chauth on Mondevi which last may perhaps be included in some of the other districts as, although found in a general account of the revenues of Gujarat printed more than 20 years ago, the name is not readily recognized here by any of the natives. Perhaps instead of Nandevi we ought to read Mandevi; but this the Collector's report will best ascertain.

Baroda, 30th December, 1803, (1803, P. D. 43/49, Bar)
Raoba's statement corrected.

Raoba in estimating the revenue of the Peshwas districts leased by the Gaikwad in the hurry of writing to Major Walker on that subject omitted several items as follows :—

Ahmadabad he has valued less by	.. .. .	Rupees.
Parantij he has taken no notice of	.. .. .	75,000
Panch Mahal „ „ „ „ „	.. .. .	35,000
Pulanpur „ „ „ „ „	.. .. .	1,45,000
		25,000
		<hr/>
		2,80,000
Cambay and Napar he has undervalued	.. .. .	10,000
		<hr/>
		2,90,000
Deduct 1,40,000 Rupees over-valued in his articles of		
mulukgiri .. .. .	.. .. .	1,40,000
		<hr/>
		1,50,000
Add Raoba's estimate	.. .. .	14,65,000
		<hr/>
		Lakhs. 16,15,000

Baroda, 4th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

I had the honour to inform you on the 2nd of November that, *Present* when Govindrao Budhoji left this for Poona, Raoba gave him a letter of credit for 50,000 Rupees with directions to present that sum to the Peshwa. The events that have taken place at the Maratha capital have defeated this intention as well as the object of (Govindrao) Bundhuji's journey; but Raoba, conceiving that this small sum of money may be acceptable to the Peshwa in his present circumstances, and being desirous to afford him a voluntary mark of attachment, has instructed the vakil to apply it to His Highness's service, should this meet your approbation.

Baroda, 14th January, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

Young Govindrao (the Gaikwad's ordinary vakil with the Peshwa) *Fatesing* was dispatched to Poona, but His Highness the Peshwa having arrived in the Konkan, Govindrao was obliged to remain with his family at Salsette. From thence, I understand, he proceeded to pay his respects to Your Honour at Bombay and with your permission undertook a journey to Davdi to bring away Srimant Fatesingrao Baba; but unfortunately previous to his arrival there, Holkar's Pathans had carried the boy off with his mother to Poona, where they keep him in their camp. In this act it seems they have been guided by the counsel of the present Administration at Poona. Govindrao was therefore obliged to return back without him and, ere this, may be with Your Honour. I have by this opportunity written to him and forwarded my letter through the Major, to whom also I have requested to mention to Your Honour that the liberation of Fatesing is an occurrence whereon we

look to from Your Honour's auspices in the same way as you lately released the Shrimant Maharaja and myself from the claws of the Arabs.

*Poona
claims*

We have heard that Amrutrao has issued on this sarkar a varat or assignment in favour of Holkar. In such case should the latter presume to say that he retains Fatesingrao as an hostage, it may be replied that he must first credit our sarkar the amount due on account of Broach; after which we may in future pay regularly from the yearly collections. The stipulation and favourable clause obtained on this subject from the Peshwa, I had the honour to read before Your Honour at Cambay, and delivered to you also a copy thereof; but now that is of no use, whilst His Highness himself is obliged to seek refuge at Bassein; and consequently, if during the present unsettled state of affairs at Poona and the irregular proceedings now going on there they have carried away Fatesingrao Baba, such a proceeding is not to be wondered at. If it be in your way, be pleased to cause his enlargement, and see him stand before you, or otherwise let this be provided for in any engagement which now may be entering into with the Peshwa at Bassein.

Vakil

I have instructed Govindrao to proceed to His Highness at that place with Your Honour's knowledge and to assist him (the Peshwa) to defray the expense of his maintenance. I have transmitted a letter of credit on the house of Hari Bhakti at Bombay, which he (Govind) will relate to Your Honour. It is requested that Govindrao may be furnished with Your Honour's wise advice in respect of his permanent residence with His Highness.

I shall, pursuant to Your Honour's order, depute Gopalrao Baba to Your Honour at Bombay. He shall proceed in company with Mr. DeSouza into Your Honour's service as soon as the root of the Arabs is extirpated from Baroda, Ahmadabad and Patan, etc. forts.

Shrimant Malharrao took the opportunity of Kanhoji's liberation through the means of Arabs to break his engagement with the Hon'ble Company, and betake himself to flight, for which the divine vengeance will no doubt overtake him.

1803 *Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)*
At a Consultation.

Recorded as received yesterday the following letter from the Governor-General-in-Council under date the 15th of December last.

Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th December, 1802.

*British
Policy*

1. The Governor-General-in-Council has already had the honour to signify to you in general terms His Excellency's entire approbation of the measures adopted by the Governor in Council and by the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan for the settlement of affairs in the province of Gujarat and for the improvement and security of the British interests in that quarter of India. It is now the intention of His Excellency-in-Council to state to you in a detailed manner his sentiments on that subject and to communicate to you the instructions of the Governor-General-in-Council on the engagements contracted with the State of Gaikwad as detailed in the dispatch from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, dated the 11th of June 1802.

2. The Governor-General-in-Council will also reply separately in a

subsequent part of this letter to the dispatches of the Governor-in-Council and of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan on the subject of the affairs of the Gaikwad, subsequent in date to the dispatch of the 11th of June.

3. The dispatches, which have been received by His Excellency-in-Council from the Governor-in-Council of Bombay and from the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, relative to the transactions and negotiations with the principality of the Gaikwad, are noted in the margin.

4. The notification of His Excellency-in-Council's general approbation of the proceedings of the Governor-in-Council and of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan on this occasion, contained in the dispatch from the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the 20th June, 1802, precludes the necessity of a reference to the several measures adopted under the authority of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of accomplishing a final and satisfactory arrangement of the affairs of the Gaikwad, which had then been reported to this Government; and the Governor-General-in-Council proposes in the sequel of this letter to suggest such modifications of the arrangements communicated in the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan's letter, dated the 11th of June, as are necessary in his judgment to ensure to both States the full advantage of the intimate connection which has been established between the Company and the Gaikwad State by the course of events in Gujarat.

5. His Excellency-in-Council however considers it to be expedient in the first place to state the grounds on which he is satisfied of the justice and equity of the principle on which was founded the resolution of the Governor of Bombay to support the cause of Anandrao and his minister Raoba against the pretensions of their rivals.

6. Anandrao is universally admitted to be the rightful heir by birth to the Principality of Gaikwad, but the validity of his title to the succession appears to have been questioned on account of a supposed imbecility of mind. The plea of disqualification, founded on the imputation of mental incapacity, cannot justly in any case of hereditary succession be admitted without great caution. No degree of infirmity or mental deficiency, which should not amount to a positive incapacity of discharging the ordinary duties and functions of life, can safely be considered to justify a deviation from the established course of hereditary succession. In the present case it satisfactorily appears from the testimony of Major Walker that, although a certain degree of mental weakness is justly ascribed to Anandrao, that defect is not so considerable as to disqualify him from discharging the ordinary duties of the Ruler of the Province, when aided by the talents and exertions of an able and experienced minister. The British Government therefore is justified in exercising the right of interference for the preservation of the legal Government of the province of Gujarat, derived from the treaty of Salbai, in favour of Anandrao, and as connected with the efficiency and stability of Anandrao's authority, in supporting the administration of Raoba, the minister of his choice. An obligation to maintain the legal Government of the province necessarily involves a guarantee of the rights connected with it. Admitting therefore that Anandrao possesses the right of selecting his minister, we should either have violated Anandrao's right and consequently our own engagements by supporting the pretensions of another to that situation against the will of Anandrao, or we should have failed in the performance of our

engagements by suffering Anandrao's power of selection to depend on the issue of a contest between Raoba and Malharrao, a subject of Anandrao's Government.

7. In delivering this opinion with respect to the superior right of Anandrao to the masnad of the Gaikwad, His Excellency-in-Council does not mean to impeach the policy of the mediatory course of measures which Mr. Duncan pursued with respect to the adherents of Kanhoji in the commencement of the transactions in Gujarat. The British Government was not only justified but required to pursue a course of policy which should suspend our declared support in favour of either party, until the means should have been afforded of forming an equitable judgment upon their respective pretensions. The employment of a British force for the purpose of checking the hostile measures adopted by the partisans of Kanhoji for enforcing his pretensions is not considered by His Excellency to be a departure from that principle; since the suppression of Malharrao's rebellion against the actual Government of the province was necessary to secure to the British power the exercise of its right of mediation acquired under the existing guarantee.

9. The provisional engagement, concluded on the 15th of March by the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan with Raoba on the part of Anandrao, appears to the Governor-General-in-Council to comprise the primary objects of the British Government with relations to the state of Gujarat and to be framed upon principles of justice and good policy.

10. The Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that no objection to the conclusion of this engagement, founded on any supposed interference with the rights which the Peshwa possesses over the Government of the Gaikwad, can be maintained with justice.

11. With a view to ascertain the competency of the Gaikwad State to contract any engagements with a foreign power independently of the Maratha Government and for the purpose of precluding the introduction of any stipulation into the treaty which can be considered to militate against the acknowledged rights of the Peshwa, the Governor-General-in-Council deems it to be expedient to advert to the nature and extent of the rights which the Peshwa may be supposed to possess over the Government of the Gaikwad.

12. The Governor-General-in-Council does not immediately possess the means of ascertaining the precise nature and extent of those rights, but the terms, in which they are recognised in the treaty of Salbai, and other circumstances warrant a conclusion that they do not exceed the limits stated in the subsequent articles:

1st. The right to receive a certain fixed tribute.

2nd. A right to require from the Gaikwad a certain contingent of troops to cooperate with the troops of the Peshwa in the event of the Peshwa being engaged in war.

3rd. The privilege of granting the sanad and khilat of investiture and of receiving a nazrana on every new succession to the government of the territories of the Gaikwad.

4th. The collection of the revenues of that portion of the territory of Gujarat, which appertains directly to the Peshwa.

13. In addition to these permanent rights it appears that the Peshwa possessed a claim on the Government of Gaikwad of 10 lakhs of Rupees

on account of the sum stipulated to be paid by the late Govindrao for the purchase of the district of Ahmadnagar [*Ahmadabad*], and that this claim has been transferred by the Peshwa to Daulatrao Sindia.

14. The Peshwa likewise possesses a claim to chauth from the pargana of Chorasi, now transferred to the British Government.

15. The obligations of the 1st and 2nd of the articles, above enumerated, certainly preclude the Government of the Gaikwad from contracting any engagements of a nature hostile to the Peshwa; but according to the acknowledged principles of the law of nations cannot be considered to deprive the Gaikwad of the power of forming such a connection with other States as should neither involve any obligations inimical to the Peshwa nor affect the security of the Peshwa's claim to the payment of tribute or to the eventual service of the Gaikwad's contingent of troops.

16. The projected engagements between the British Government and the Gaikwad, by securing the tranquillity and promoting the prosperity of the province, will add to the Gaikwad's means of fulfilling those claims. It is true that, in the event of a war between the Company and the Peshwa, the proposed alliance would afford us the means, and the principles of self-defence would impose on us the necessity of preventing the Gaikwad from adding to the pecuniary and military resources of the Peshwa by paying tribute and by furnishing a contingent of troops. But while the proposed engagements between the British Government and the State of Gaikwad were not inconsistent with the acknowledged rights of the Peshwa, the possible case of future war between the British Government and the Peshwa could not properly form an objection to the conclusion of such engagements. It might reasonably be contended that under the engagements existing between the British Government and the Gaikwad antecedently to the treaty of Salbai and under the operation of that treaty the Peshwa could not be justified in demanding the aid of the Gaikwad in any hostilities against the Company.

17. The privilege of granting the sanad and khilat of investiture and of receiving a nazrana on every new succession to the masnad of the Gaikwads cannot be considered to affect the Gaikwad's rights of independence. If that privilege conveyed to the Peshwa a right to regulate the succession to the masnad of the Gaikwad, that right might be considered to imply the absolute dependence of the Gaikwad on the State of Poona. But that right is superseded by the obligation of the Company's guarantee under which the British Government is pledged to secure the legal hereditary succession to the masnad independently of the will of the Peshwa.

18. The tranquillity and prosperity of the territories of the Gaikwad, which may be expected to result from the conclusion of the proposed engagements between the British Government and the Gaikwad, will contribute to the security of the just demands which the Peshwa may possess on the revenues of Gujarat.

19. The Peshwa's possession of the several rights, enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, cannot therefore be considered to preclude the Government of Gaikwad from exercising the privilege of an independent State in contracting engagements with other Powers, provided those rights are secured to the Peshwa. At the same time the

conclusion of the proposed engagements will prove beneficial to the interests of His Highness in the degree in which such engagements may contribute to facilitate the satisfaction of the Peshwa's just demands on the State of Gaikwad.

20. With whatever degree of jealousy and aversion the Peshwa may contemplate the improved state of our connection with the Gaikwad and the ascendancy which we shall derive from it in the territory of Gujarat, he cannot justly object to the conclusion of any engagements between the Company and the State of the Gaikwads, consistent with the security of His Highness's rights, nor can His Highness's confirmation of those engagements be considered to be necessary.

21. The Governor-General-in-Council will now proceed in signifying to you his sentiments and instructions on the engagements with the Gaikwad State, of which the detail is contained in the dispatch from the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, dated the 11th of June, 1802. His Excellency-in-Council observes that the final engagements to be contracted with the State of Gaikwad, now contained in six separate papers, might be composed with more convenience in one definitive treaty. His Excellency-in-Council is also of opinion that a mere reference in such a treaty to the preliminary engagements of the 15th of March, 1802, would not be satisfactory, and that every obligation contracted by the two States ought to be distinctly stated in the definitive treaty.

22. This observation must also be considered to apply to the engagement executed by Raja Anandrao on the 29th of July, a translation of which is enclosed in the dispatch of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, dated the 16th September. The observations however, contained in the foregoing paragraph, are to be understood to furnish suggestions for the exercise of your discretion and not to possess the force of orders or instructions from this Government.

23. The preliminary engagement concluded on the 15th of March, 1802, provides for the discharge of all expenses of whatever description incurred on account of the troops employed in Gujarat in aid of the authority of Anandrao Gaikwad, although the amount of those expenses may not have been ascertained with precision. The Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that it will be desirable with the view of preventing all future discussion that a stipulation should be introduced into the definitive treaty for the payment of a specific sum on this account, the amount being determined by as accurate an estimate of the actual expenditure as can be obtained, before the accounts of the expedition shall be finally closed.

24. The 2nd of the preliminary articles concluded on the 15th of March, 1802, stipulates that the subsidiary force to be maintained by the British Government in the Gaikwad State shall amount to about two thousand infantry and one company of artillery. The precise number and description of the troops, which are to compose the subsidiary force, should be stated in the definitive treaty. His Excellency-in-Council suggests to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of stipulating for the introduction of a regiment of cavalry as a part of the subsidiary force in addition to the infantry proposed by this article to be subsidised, provided the resources of the State of the Gaikwad should be deemed to be adequate to the additional expense of such a corps, or for the substitution of a regiment of cavalry in place

of a certain proportion of infantry, if the charges of the whole should be thought to exceed the limits of the resources of the State.

25. Although the permanent continuance of the subsidiary force within the territories of the Gaikwad may be considered to be implied by the terms of the engagements transmitted with the dispatch from the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, dated the 11th of June, 1802, the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that an express stipulation to that effect will be requisite in the definitive treaty.

26. His Excellency-in-Council suggests for your consideration whether it may not be expedient to require from the Gaikwad State a stipulation granting an exemption from duties on cattle, grain, provisions and all other articles of consumption and on all materials for wearing apparel required for the use of the subsidiary force. The propriety of requiring an engagement to this effect from the Gaikwad State will depend on local circumstances within the knowledge of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

27. It will be proper to introduce into the definitive treaty a stipulation by which the Gaikwad State shall become bound to grant the aid of its troops and resources against all Powers, European or Native, with whom the British Government may hereafter be at war, with the exception of the Peshwa.

28. As it is probable that the ministers of Anandrao may object to the employment of his troops on distant expeditions, the restrictions in this respect, under which their aid shall be granted to the British Government, may be a subject of negotiation with Raoba.

29. It will be further desirable to require from Anandrao an engagement that he shall not enter into any negotiations with foreign States without the knowledge and consent of the British Government. The intimate connection, now established with the Gaikwad State, renders it essentially necessary that all matters connected with its external relations should be regulated by the advice and with the concurrence of the British Government.

30. Although the conclusion of the depending treaty with the Gaikwad will not affect the rights which the Peshwa possesses over the State of Gaikwad under the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, the Governor-General-in-Council considers it to be expedient, with the view of satisfying the mind of the Peshwa that our negotiations are not adverse to his interests, that stipulation should be introduced into the definitive treaty, providing for the security of all the just rights of the Peshwa on the State of the Gaikwad. This stipulation is perfectly consistent with the provisions contained in the 5th article of the treaty concluded by the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan with Anandrao, by which the British Government engages to aid the concerns of the Gaikwad State with the Peshwa.

31. The Governor-General-in-Council considers it to be desirable that the definitive treaty should provide for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between the two States at some future period of time. The expediency of contracting any commercial engagements with the Gaikwad State must depend on local circumstances and future contingencies, but it will be proper to secure the right of requiring that State to conclude a treaty of commerce on equitable terms, and the probability that the port of Rutalam may hereafter become an im-

portant channel of trade, furnishes an additional argument for reserving the advantages of such an arrangement.

39. The arrangements, concluded by the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan in favour of the minister, Raoba, and his relation, Gopalrao, and the grants, made to them in the parganas of Chorasi and Chikhli and in the island of Salsette, have obtained the entire approbation of the Governor-General-in-Council. These concessions should properly remain as at present the subjects of a separate agreement, as they are unconnected with the treaty between the Gaikwad and the Company.

49. On the perusal of your dispatch of the 11th of June the Governor-General-in-Council supposed that it was in contemplation to provide for the payment of the subsidiary force from the commencement of the month of June, 1803, by an absolute cession of territory in Gujara, yielding a net revenue equal to the charges of the subsidiary force. But by the khat kabuliyat or engagement, of which a translation is enclosed in your dispatch of the 4th of September, it appears that the funds for that purpose are to be provided by assignments on the territorial revenues of the Gaikwad. The Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that it is extremely desirable on every ground of policy and security to obtain from the Government of Gaikwad a cession of territory in absolute and perpetual sovereignty to the Company, yielding a net revenue equal to the whole amount of the subsidy, and also sufficient to include the contingent charges of the subsidiary troops and those of the Residency at Baroda. The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly desires that you will direct your most serious attention to the accomplishment of this necessary arrangement, unless any circumstances should exist to render the negotiation for such an arrangement in your opinion impracticable or unexpedient.

50. The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the grant of pensions to Sunderji and Hafizji for the reasons stated in your dispatch last mentioned.

51. The Governor-General-in-Council considers the additional engagement executed by Raja Anandrao (a translation of which is enclosed in your dispatch of 10th of October) to be a very important document and to contain stipulations highly advantageous to the interests of the British Government in the State of the Gaikwad. His Excellency-in-Council however thinks it highly expedient that the stipulations of that engagement together with the preceding engagements concluded with the State of the Gaikwad, with such modifications and additions as have been suggested in this dispatch, should be reduced to the form of a definitive treaty in the manner recommended in the 21st paragraph of this letter.

52. The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the arrangement described in your dispatches of the 8th of October, of the 15th and of the 16th of that month, by which you have relinquished the assignment of the athavisi for the discharge of the expenses of the campaign in exchange for a general security on the territorial revenues of the Gaikwad, and have accepted a partial payment on account of that demand for the purpose of enabling the Gaikwad to discharge the debt due to Daulatrao Sindia.

53. The Governor-General-in-Council approves for the present the amount of the allowances which you have assigned to the Resident at Baroda.

54. The Governor-General-in-Council entirely approves the measures adopted by the Resident for the purpose of establishing the British troops within the fort of Baroda for the protection of the Raja's person to the exclusion of the Arabs and for the liberation of Kanhoji. These objects appear to His Excellency-in-Council to be indispensably necessary to the restoration of the Gaikwad's authority and to the consolidation of our power and interests in Gujarat. The Governor-General-in-Council concludes that it is your intention to conform to Raja Anandrao's suggestion of compelling Kanhoji to reside within the Company's territories and of assigning to Kanhoji a sufficient stipend for his maintenance, to be charged on the revenues of the Gaikwad.

Bombay, 4th February, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 136)

1803

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley

1. Having this morning had the honour of receiving Your Excellency's letter of the 15th of December, we lose no time in imparting the satisfaction, which its perusal has afforded us and to our President, Mr. Duncan, in particular, who desires to assure Your Excellency of the very gratifying sense, in which he thankfully receives the expressed, just and liberal views entertained by the Supreme Government of his own and his late colleague Mr. Rivett Carnac's inducements in interposing in the concerns of the province of Gujarat, such as cannot fail, My Lord, to operate as the most powerful incitement to him and to each of the present members of this administration zealously to persevere in our best endeavours for the attainment of the several remaining objects which Your Excellency-in-Council has been pleased to point out to our attention the future progress in which we will not fail from time (to time) to report.

2. Meanwhile, we shall only advert to the few particulars that have occurred to us on a first perusal of the commands with which Your Excellency has thus favoured us. *Remarks*

3. In the latter part of the 13th paragraph, instead of the words district of Ahmadnagar, should, we conclude, be read "district or farm of Ahmadabad," meaning the Peshwa's share of that city and taluka, which was about 3 years ago farmed to the Gaikwad State by His Highness on a quinquennial lease, in the manner fully explained in the documents herewith forwarded, consisting of such detailed information on this subject as we procured and transmitted in September and October last for the information and guidance of the Resident at Poona with a view the better to enable Colonel Close to counteract the intentions which the Peshwa had then discovered of resuming the lease; whereas we hope it may now always remain with the Gaikwad State as being so highly conducive to maintain the requisite unity of the public authority in that quarter.

4. The chauth referred to in the 14th para is not any due falling properly under that denomination, but consists in a right to a transit duty on merchandize passing through the pargana of Chorasi, making part of the Peshwa's privileges in that respect over all the Gaikwad parganas to the southward of the Tapti, in consideration of an exactly similar one, enjoyed by the Gaikwad on His Highness's territories to the northward of that river.

7. Notwithstanding the terms used in the khat kabuliyat, it was

generally understood between our President and Raoba, though not sufficiently defined, that the management of the lands assigned in jaidad should rest with the Company, and we trust now to have that point included in the proposed treaty in a manner that may fully meet Your Excellency's wishes ; at the same time that our President acknowledges to have frequently found in Raoba a spirit of tenaciousness and jealous resistance, beyond what from a man in his situation might have been expected, against even the semblance of encroachment on our part and Major Walker has still occasionally to struggle with similar difficulties, which, now that the Arab faction is overcome, we however reasonably hope to see diminish ; since there is no doubt but part, at least, of Raoba's former fits of untractableness, arose from his fear of them and of the other native military and civil officers of the same Government, combined also with some view towards the maintenance of his credit with his contemporary ministers at the other Maratha Courts, throughout India, by all of whom he apprehended to be blamed for having had recourse to us, as he would occasionally acknowledge at the same time at other moments he appeared to be duly aware and to have acquiescingly contemplated all the consequences that might ensue from the Gaikwad State embracing thus intimately the British alliance and protection; which, we are persuaded, he in the main prefers and will adhere to in preference to all other motives of bias.

1003 *Baroda, 7th February, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/49)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Gangadhar Shastri In consequence of the deputation of Gopalrao to Bombay I have found it necessary to look out for another person to serve as a confidential medium with this Darbar and to communicate with the Diwan in cases in which from their frequency a personal conference is impracticable.

I have selected for this purpose with the entire approbation of Raoba, Gangadharpant Shastri Patwardhan, a man of capacity and of great respectability. I have already experienced considerable advantage from the influence of this person in promoting our interests, and I most respectfully, recommend that he may receive a salary from the Company as the best method of securing his independence and future service. I have reason to think that the sum of 100 Rupees a month would be considered by Gangadharpant as a sufficient provision for the present.

1803 *Baroda, 12th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Present I request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the detachment of the 3rd Regiment marches to-morrow in charge of some supplies from the Gaikwad Government for His Highness the Peshwa, which I have directed to be delivered to Colonel Close. The Diwan desires me to express his regret that these supplies are not more considerable, and he will address His Highness on the subject ; but Raoba trusts that this will be imputed to the very limited means at present in his power and not to any want of attachment to the Peshwa's service.

Two hundred horse have also received orders to proceed to Bassein and will set out as soon as they receive their pay.

2 Elephants; 1 ambari (*houdah*), 1 mare, 6 horses, 15 camels.

Bombay, 25th April, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)

1803

Bombay to the Company.

1. By the opportunity of the present overland dispatch we have the honour to submit to your Hon'ble Committee the copy of a letter from the Resident at Poona, under date the 9th instant, accompanied by translations of the six original sanads or grants, that are therein referred to, conveying authority for the transfer to the Honourable Company of the several districts and places in the province of Gujarat belonging to the Peshwa, that are specified in the schedule annexed to the treaty of Bassein. *Peshwa's cessions*

2. The estimated gross revenue of the cessions thus made amounts to the sum of upwards of twelve lakhs of Rupees per annum, but from this there is to be deducted twenty per cent. on account of probable decrease of funds.

Bombay, 27th April, 1803 (1803, P. D. 150)

1803

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

It is now some time ago since I had the pleasure of writing to you respecting the expediency of fixing on the mahals which were to compose the jaidad for the additional subsidy which you had settled with the very respectable Major Walker to be added to the British Force in consequence of the discharge of the Arabs; and as, in consequence of a similar subsidiary treaty between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peshwa, the greater part of his proportion of the athavisi district, are permanently ceded with exclusive managements to the Hon'ble Company, these circumstances constituted a new motive for my wishing that the better to connect the whole of the Company's jaidad in one quarter, your additional share thereof might be either partially or completely furnished from the division of Gujarat. But on learning from the Major that your old objection continued in that respect, I readily acquiesced in his proposal to receive the cession in question from any other convenient spot, and had entrusted the Major accordingly some days before Gopalrao's speaking to me on the subject, upon which I had only to confirm to him for your more immediate satisfaction what I had before written to the Major, who will no doubt have apprised you accordingly. *Peshwa's cessions*

I now transmit an order from His Highness the Peshwa to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad for the Hon'ble Company's taking possession of such part of the jaidad mahals ceded to them by His Highness the Peshwa as stand included within the lease to Bhagwantrao. It would have been more agreeable to me if the whole amount of the jaidad, thus assigned by His Highness, could have been furnished from lands not included in that lease; but, as His Highness chose to retain for himself the districts between the Mahi and Narbada and offered rather to give up all the taluka of Ahmadabad, which would at once have deprived Bhagwantrao of all his lease, it was therefore thought best, and what must prove most agreeable to you, that we should only take one or two of the districts comprehended in the said lease, for which you will

of course receive a proportionate deduction of the jama now payable by Bhagwantrao to the Peshwa, whilst all the rest will remain, and may, under the influence of the Hon'ble Company's friendship, be, I hope, continued to Bhagwantrao even after the expiration of the present lease; or otherwise you know that but for the English favour towards the sarkar of Raja Anandrao, His Highness the Peshwa was a few months ago inclined to the resumption of the lease in question even before the expiration of the term of it.

By the stipulation between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peshwa the Hon'ble Company are immediately to enter in possession of the districts thus ceded to them in jaidad, as is accordingly taking place in the Peshwa's share of the athavisi; and the few districts ceded to them which stand at present included in Bhagwantrao's lease, are as follows:

Dhandhuka together with Rampur and Gogo	1,05,000
Cambay chauth and Napad	60,000.

For these districts the Major will accordingly appoint proper kamavisdars, and you will in obeying His Highness the Peshwa's sanad cause Bhagwantrao's officers to be withdrawn therefrom, the present being also the proper season for such an exchange.

Gaikwad's jaidad The Major having some time ago written to me of the good wish you had evinced towards the Hon'ble Company in the inam of Kaira, I have had the pleasure of advising His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council of the additional and very satisfactory mark of your attention towards the Hon'ble Company, which will on its part not fail to defend and protect your situation and family and Raja Anandrao's Government; and I trust speedily to hear of a suitable adjustment of the remaining jaidad funds from such part of the Gaikwad territories as may easily ensure due realisation of the revenue to the Company and connect also in point of local situation with the districts already ceded; respecting all which I refer to Major Walker for my further sentiments.

Bapurao Gopalrao and Bundhuji are here, and well; and the lands, intended to be granted in inam to the former in Salsette, have been selected, and everything respecting them will be settled in a few days. Let me hear frequently from you, and be assured of my constant regard.

1803 *Bombay, 30th April, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 13)*
Bombay to the Company.

Peshwa's cessions 1. In continuation of the subject of the communication made to your Honourable Committee, under date the 25th instant, respecting the cessions made by the Peshwa to the Hon'ble Company in Gujarat, we beg herewith to forward the copy of a letter from the Resident at Poona under date the 21st preceding, with a translation of the further sanad or grant, therein referred to, on the grounds of which we have instructed the Resident Baroda to act in pursuance of the intimations conveyed in the enclosed copy of a letter from our Resident to the Minister of the Gaikwad, and who is also the manager of the lease of the Peshwa's mahals under Ahmadabad, as therein adverted to.

Baroda, 7th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

In consequence of your commands under the 28th ultimo, I have presented to the Diwan, His Highness the Peshwa's sanad for delivering over to the Company certain rights and possessions included in the subah of Ahmadabd. *Peshwa's cessions*

I presented also the Hon'ble the Governor's letters to Raoba, who immediately expressed his readiness to surrender the ceded possessions and to enter into such measures as might be necessary to facilitate that object.

At the same time Raoba requested that the Gaikwad officers might be suffered to finish the collections of this season and allowed to recover the outstanding balance. I have acquiesced in this measure, and that we shall not formally receive charge until the ensuing Mrigsal, sending however such agents as may be judged necessary to assert the Company's sovereignty and assure the inhabitants of protection.

The dangerous state of the Diwan's health induced me to yield more readily than I should on another occasion to Raoba's request not to dispossess his collectors in the Peshwa's districts until the 10th of June. *Raoba*

Baroda, 14th May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker to the Nawab of Cambay.

1803

Your Excellency has no doubt heard of the strong friendship lately concluded between His Highness the Peshwa and the Hon'ble Company. Among other arrangements His Highness has ceded for ever to the Company the chauth and all the rights he held within the limits of your territories. I have received the sanads for taking possession of these rights immediately, but from consideration of friendship to the Gaikwad sarkar they will be exercised in its name until the 10th of June, when all these ceded rights will be managed by the Company. *Peshwa's cessions*

I have the pleasure to send a letter from His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad conveying the same intimation.

Bombay 14th May, 1803 (1802/03, F. P. 113)
Bombay to the Company.

1803

We have the honour to forward a duplicate of our address by this route, dated the 30th ultimo; to the subject of the 1st paragraph of which, we have only to add that the state of affairs to the northward remains tranquil; and measures are successfully in progress for our entering into possession of the cessions incident to the treaty of Bassein, as well as those similarly obtained from the Gaikwad State by the previous engagements concerted last year between our President and the Minister of that Prince, who has recently made a further cession in sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company of the fortress of Kaira, situated nearly in the centre of Gujarat, with its adjoining domain, which, though not very extensive, ought yet to be amply sufficient to maintain the garrison; and our subsidy (exclusive also of the other territories of the parganas of Chorasi and Chikhli, and of the chauth of Surat) from the same principality amounts to between ten and eleven lakhs per annum. *Various cessions*

1803 *Bombay, 31st May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*

James Grant to Oliver Nicolls.

Cessions

With a view of making you acquainted with the districts newly ceded to the Hon'ble Company, I am further ordered to furnish you with the accompanying extract of the schedule to the treaty concluded at Bassein, and to inform you that by treaties previously and since concluded between this Government and the Gaikwad State the following districts have been ceded.

First: ceded in sovereignty

The pargana of Chorasi near Surat.

The pargana of Chikhli on the south of it.

The fortress of Kaira and its districts, situated on the confluence of the Vatrak and Shedhi Rivers, both of which flow into the Sabarmati, which runs by Ahmadabad into the Gulf of Cambay.

Secondly: ceded in jaidad by the Gaikwad

The pargana of Dholka.

The pargana of Nadiad.

The pargana of Matar

The pargana of Mahudah }

The pargana of Vijapur

Part of Kadi.

near to Kaira.

to the N. E. of Kadi.

Thirdly: The districts ceded by the Peshwa, from Gogha to Cambay inclusive, remain classed with the cessions from the Gaikwad.

1803 *Baroda, 4th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Treaty In consequence of the commands of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and of the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I have embraced such favourable opportunities as incidentally offered themselves to impress on Raoba the advantages of a definitive treaty.

I am happy that these suggestions have been successful, and I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from the Diwan, in which he requests that the present engagements between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State may be altered and concluded in terms similar to those employed in the treaty of Bassein.

In consequence of this expression of the Minister's disposition I beg leave respectfully to intimate that measures may now be safely pursued, and with every prospect of success, to conclude a definitive treaty with the Gaikwad Government.

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Alexander Walker, dated 2nd June, 1803.

Treaty The friendship between the sarkar of Shrimant Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur and the Hon'ble Company has been a very long standing, and to support this state the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to execute by my medium several agreements at Cambay and obtained similar exchanges from us. An agreement has also been executed and exchanged between you and us at Baroda.

All of these are in force; but understanding that the Shrimant Peshwa and the Hon'ble Company have concluded a treaty at Bassein, and that the agreement is made in the name of the Governor-General,

I express to you my wish that the agreement of this State and the Hon'ble Company may be executed in the same manner.

Thus will our friendship become more extensively known; wherefore you will be pleased to write to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan and obtain an agreement in terms similar to those of the Peshwa's treaty. What can I write more?

Baroda, 12th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose the sanads of His Highness the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, directing his officer in charge of the transit customs to deliver them over to the Hon'ble Company. *Sanads*

These orders are conveyed in two writings, the first addressed to the kamavisdars, and the second to the jamadars to the northward of the Tapti or between that river, and the Narbada, which comprises the limits of the grant in question.

The Mrigsal for farming the customs ends on the 16th October, 1803, when the present lease expires; and Raoba was desirous that it should remain with Parbhudas until that period.

This is of less consequence, as there is but little inland commerce during the rains, and the request could besides hardly be refused in the situation of Parbhudas, who holds the customs under the guarantee of the Company.

I shall have the honour of transmitting such sanads and original documents from this Government as remain in my possession, after copies have been made for the record of this Residency.

Bombay, 12th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

1803

James Grant to John Lumsden.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 4th instant, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to request that you will be pleased to intimate to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council that this Government will now proceed to draft the proposed general treaty with the State of the Gaikwad as nearly as possible in the terms indicated by His Excellency's instructions of the 15th December, 1802, and otherwise in general reference to the Treaty of Bassein. *Treaty*

Baroda, 17th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)

1803

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

I have the honour to enclose a settlement of bills on account of His Highness the Peshwa for two lakhs of Rupees. *Payment*

The bills are accompanied by letter from Raoji Appaji to His Highness, and are drawn payable at Bombay, as there is not at present a person here who has any credit at Poona.

The merchants have been prevailed upon to advance this money on my assurance that it should be repaid to them, in case the Peshwa should not continue the farm to the Gaikwad Government for the present year.

I hope that Colonel Close will find means to secure this object without disclosing the only condition on which I have been able to raise the money.

1803 *Baroda, 16th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Letter from Raoji Appaji to the Peshwa, forwarded to Bombay.

*Ahmada-
bad lease*

Since Your Highness's late sojourn at Bassein, I have been honoured by the receipt of one or two letters from Your Highness, in which you have positively ordered me to remit as soon as possible the fund of the russad or payable revenue from Ahmadabad, to which very purport I also received pressing letters from young Govindrao Vishwanath, vakil.

In obedience to Your Highness's commands the remittance was in readiness, but sundry obstacles have retarded its entire accomplishment, the particulars of which Your Highness must be already informed of from Govindrao, whence Your Highness must have become aware of the general drain of cash here.

From the period of my receipt of Your Highness's order I have however been labouring hard to effect the business in question, and have hereby remitted in part on that account two lakhs of Rs. in bills through the means of the Hon'ble Company.

On Your Highness's receipt of the amount in full, agreeably to the tenor of the bills, be pleased to issue the orders to acknowledge the receipt of the same.

The future mode of the settlement of Ahmadabad will be suggested to Your Highness by Colonel Close Saheb on the part of the Hon'ble Company and Govindrao Vishwanath, to which I venture to request Your Highness's acquiescence. I shall raise the residue of the funds and remit them as soon as I can, and till then I have placed my trust in Your Highness and my reliance on your good self. It is my duty to serve Your Highness faithfully with all my might, but the difficulties of the State have thrown me in arrear; for which I crave Your Highness's pardon as my patron, mother and father.

My future conduct will afford Your Highness real satisfaction, and I earnestly beg leave to mention that, whatever settlement of Ahmadabad is to take place, let it be with the concurrence of the Hon'ble Company, which will enable me to defray regularly into your service the funds of this revenue.

1803 *Bombay, 26th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

James Grant to Nathan Crow.

*Transit
duties*

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to transmit to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 12th instant, with transcripts of its enclosures as well in the English as in the Marathi languages and to desire that you take proper measures for entering on the charge of realising the transit duties therein mentioned at the period indicated in Major Walker's dispatch, corresponding if necessary with that gentleman as to any further information you may require concerning them.

1803 *Bombay, 26th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/50)*

James Grant to Colonel Barry Close.

*Ahmada-
bad lease*

You will judge whether it be advisable to deliver Raoba's letter to the Peshwa, as written in the former's capacity of manager of the Ahmadabad lease with his views, the original and a copy of the trans-

lation accompany this dispatch ; and I am at the same time instructed to notice that it is Raoba's desire, as expressed through Major Walker to the Hon'ble the Governor, you should either deliver or withhold the letter in question as to you may seem meet.

In conclusion I am directed to observe that the Government of this Presidency entertain the hope that you will be able to secure the continuance of the lease of the Ahmadabad taluka from the Peshwa to the family of the Gaikwad, not only till the expiration of its terms, but permanently, as suggested in the concluding part of Raoba's letter, to His Highness, as combining more advantageously than any other medium the greatest benefit to the lessor, the lessee and the Hon'ble Company, now the common friend of both ; whereas any other system would renew the former anarchy in the interior administration of Gujarat, and prove in all likelihood less productive even in point of net revenue to His Highness than what he may rely on receiving with punctuality through the Company's assistance and, if preferred, under their guarantee to the full future aggregate of the now stipulated rental of His Highness's there in the province of Gujarat.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1803 (1803, F. P. 13)

1803

Bombay to the Company.

Reports have from time to time been prevalent of the intention of Jaswantrao Holkar to invade the province of Gujarat ; but this desire, if ever seriously entertained, remains yet suspended, whilst that country continues in the enjoyment of internal tranquillity, a state of things that has admitted of the Resident at Baroda perfecting his arrangements with the Gaikwad Government for the transfer to the Hon'ble Company of nearly the whole of the landed assignments stipulated to be made, as well on account of the original as of the increased subsidy, exclusive of the recent gratuitous cession to the British Government of the fort and districts of Kaira, which, independent of the advantages of their position, will produce an annual revenue to the Hon'ble the Company exceeding half a lakh of Rupees.

Cessions

In like manner the Collector of Surat and Resident at Baroda have proceeded with nearly equal success in obtaining possession of the cessions made by the Peshwa to the Hon'ble Company in Gujarat, according to the statement thereof, included in the schedule annexed to the Treaty of Bassein. The only instance of opposition, experienced in effecting which, has occurred at the Fort of Parnera to the southward of Surat, the Maratha officer in command refusing on various pleas to surrender it to the Company ; but the Resident at Poona having recently recommended in urgent terms that no time should be lost in reducing that fortress, measures are accordingly now in progress for that purpose ; whilst, however, it is expected that, in consequence of further orders addressed to the Maratha officer by the Court of Poona under a knowledge of his refractoriness, the extremity of force may prove unnecessary.

No. 8. RAOJI APPAJI'S LAST DAYS

DOCUMENTS

1803 *Baroda, 23rd May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sitaram adopted The progress of Raoba's disease has for sometime apparently been hastening to a crisis, and during the last fortnight there has been much reason to look for his dissolution. It was essentially necessary to prepare for this event, and to provide a successor to his office in case of his death, or who might assist him in the management of the public business during his lifetime.

This measure was in the early period of his disorder recommended to Raoba, and has been the subject of several discussions between him, his friends and myself.

Coinciding in the expediency of the measure, the Diwan had agreed to adopt a son, but his affections were divided between Sitaram and Sakharam, descendants of his elder brother ; and he appeared extremely unwilling to determine unto which of the two young men he should give the preference. The senior of the nephews, besides the advantage of years, possessed a disposition and abilities which rendered him the fittest person to be his uncle's successor.

These circumstances had induced me to recommend Sitaram to Raoba as best qualified to support the future fortunes of his family and to be at the head of the Gaikwad Administration.

This opinion was embraced by the rest of the relations, and Raoba decided on the adoption of Sitaram.

I have the pleasure to inform you, Hon'ble Sir, that this ceremony took place yesterday in presence of the Raja and a full Darbar. The commanding officer, the gentlemen of the Residency and several other officers attended on this occasion. It was also honoured by a salute, and I made suitable presents in satisfaction of an event which provides for the tranquillity of this country and will, I have no doubt, be found in its consequences favourable to the British interests.

1803 *Bombay, 31st May, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

James Grant to Alexander Walker.

Approval I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 23rd instant and to signify that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is much pleased to find that Sitaram has been adopted to the general satisfaction of the family and in the public manner in which this important ceremony is said to have taken place.

1803 *Baroda, 4th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)*

Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

Sitaram In consequence of the Diwan having adopted Sitaram Raoji Bapu, I have to intimate to you that the person will be henceforth entitled to the compliment of rested arms and of one ruffle, and to request that

you will be pleased to issue orders for this purpose. It will be also necessary to allow Sitaram a guard, which, while he continues at Baroda, may be furnished from that at the Diwan's house.

Baroda, 5th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1803

In consequence of the new relation of Sitaram Raoji Bapu, to this Government, I have addressed the enclosed letter to the commanding officer. *Sitaram*

Bombay, 17th June, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1803

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, and to inform you that your instructions to the commanding officer respecting the compliment to be paid and the guard allotted to Sitaram Raoji Bapu in consequence of his new relation to the Baroda Government are approved. *Sitaram*

Baroda, 18th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1803

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, that Raoji Appaji, the Diwan to the Gaikwad Government, expired this afternoon between one and two o'clock after a tedious and painful illness. *Raoji's death*

Bombay, 26th July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43/51)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1803

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant announcing of the death of Raoji Appaji, the late able and wise Minister of the Gaikwad State; and to desire that you express to the Raja Anandrao and to Sitaram Bapu, the adopted son, heir and official successor of the deceased, the real concern and deep regret with which this Government is impressed at the loss of so valuable an officer and director of that State; and that in offering thereon the Governor-in-Council's sincere condolence to both of them as well as to Babaji, the brother of the deceased, and to all the members of the family, you convey the assurances of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the attention, support and protection, which they have during the last 18 months jointly and severally experienced from the Government of the Hon'ble Company, will continue to be ensured to them as well as to all the other officers of the State, and to the shroffs, and others connected therewith, to as full an extent as they have hitherto experienced; under which circumstances it is not doubted but they will, each in his respective station, persevere in that laudable conduct and attachment to the intimate connection with the British Power so happily established during the life time of the deceased Minister, which as, having hitherto upheld the State of the Gaikwad, must in future also continue, under Providence, the truest bulwark of its permanence and prosperity, and prove in its consequence a source of increasing happiness and security to all the inhabitants of Gujarat. *Raoji's death*

APPENDIX I

In Defence of Raoji Appaji

IN DEFENCE OF RAOJI APPAJI

In the documents published in this volume it is borne out that Raoji Appaji's rise to power was for all practical purposes the beginning of the British ascendancy over the Gaikwad State. When all is said and done, there is no denying that by calling on the British for assistance against Malharrao of Kadi, the Baroda Minister played into the hands of the Bombay Government, bent on a policy of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the Maratha Chiefs: first the Peshwa, next the Gaikwad, and afterwards Bhonsla, Sindia and Holkar. Was Raoji Appaji not aware of this? He was, and he was not; or rather he became aware of it too late. It would, however, be unfair to rank him among those selfish individuals who sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

After the publication of the fourth volume of this series under the caption *Ministerial Faction-Fight*, the Editors discovered in the Bombay Record Office a file labelled 1802 *Foreign Powers*, 14, containing a complete and detailed history of the famous treaty of March 15, 1802. In the light of these documents Raoji Appaji at first intended nothing more than that the English should help him to capture Kadi, for which assistance he was ready to pay. He never expected the contest to last four months and more, many weeks of which were spent in masterly inactivity. Nor did he expect that the price for the given assistance would amount to the enormous sum he had afterwards to pay, with sundry territorial cessions claimed as gifts, and the subsidising of British troops by the Baroda State being added into the bargain. Raoji Appaji tried his utmost to ward off these extras; but his friends proved too many for him.

Cambay, 4th April, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Report from Mr. Miguel de Lima De Souza respecting Raoba's delays in executing the articles of the 15th March.

On the 14th of March, 1802, the Hon'ble the Governor gave me a memorandum respecting he Gaikwad's subsidising a permanent force of two corps of sepoys to the number of about two thousand men with one company of European artillery and two companies of lascars. This was carried by me to Raoji Appaji on the 15th in the morning and explained to him; and his not making any objections thereto, I thought it was part of the agreement, and that he was privy to it. I came home and reported the same to the Governor, from whom I now found that there was yet no agreement in form, and that it had been deferred till the Governor should arrive at Cambay and meet Raoba.

I suggested the idea of making one, which he consented to; and I accordingly drew out one and submitted it to the Hon'ble the Governor, who corrected it, and made some alterations as he thought proper. On the 16th, I carried this foul draft of the agreement to Raoba and explained it to him, who desired I would take it home, and that Gopalrao would attend me to put the same in Marathi in order that he might understand the whole properly.

Gopalrao accordingly called on me the 17th, but declined doing anything, it being, as he said, a bad day, and promised to call on me the next day, which he did, and put the whole in Marathi. But the Governor having made some alteration by including a clause, leaving the whole open to the approbation of the Government General, it was necessary to write the deed over again, which was not done till the evening of the 19th, when Gopalrao took it to his house in order to show it to Raoba and to take his sanction for writing it fair; and with which he did not return till the 20th, when two copies of the agreement were written fair, both in English and Marathi, and signed by the Hon'ble the Governor; and wishing to carry the same on the 22nd for Raoba's seal and signature, I was prevented by their pleas of some bad day or other. But having carried it on the 23rd, he signed and sealed it, and Gopalrao and myself subscribed our names thereto as witnesses; and he kept one, and I brought away the other, and delivered it to the Governor, who returned it to me to get a copy made to send to Bengal.

The next morning Raoba came to pay his visit to the Governor, and observed that to defray the expense of the troops for their pay and allowances, together with their conveyance, and for the amount of the expenditure and transportation of the stores and ammunition every three months, as mentioned in the agreement, was rather too heavy upon him, and that he would pay for the same agreeable to what he had written to the Hon'ble the Governor, and for the time he solicited the assistance of the English troops. He also objected to allowing interest, but finally with great reluctance gave up this last point, and agreed to pay off the principal and interest at the rate of three quarters per cent. per month, in two instalments, one to become due on, or before, the 5th of October next, and the other on, or before, the 5th of January, 1803; for the security of which it was determined that

he should assign and mortgage all the remaining part of the athavisi district in the vicinity of Surat, yielding a revenue of about four lakhs and seventy-five thousand Rupees per annum; and that in failure of the first instalment, the English were to take possession of the said district and to keep the management and collection of the revenue in their own hands, until the whole should be fully cleared; all this was settled between the Governor and Raoba in my and Gopalrao's presence.

This occasioned several alterations in the agreement; still each party retained that which had been signed, sealed and delivered, with the view of destroying it when amended ones were duly executed and exchanged. *Changes*

The alterations were accordingly made, and put into the Marathi language, and carried by Gopalrao to show to Raoba, and to take his consent thereto; which he did, and came the next day, and wrote two agreements accordingly, which were examined by him and me. The Governor signed to both, and Gopalrao carried them to get Raoba's seal and signature to them. This happened the 26th ultimo, which being a bad day amongst them, it was therefore put off till the next day; since when he is every day coming with fresh objections and suggesting various new clauses to be inserted in the agreement, all tending to bind us to take Kadi and to take it for them and not for ourselves, and to leave to them the disposal of it, and that we shall not conclude any terms with Malharrao, but with Raoba's concurrence, and that we should settle in this treaty what terms we mean to grant to Malharrao in case he submitted. Thus, this deed remains still unexecuted on his (the said Raoba's) part; and meanwhile he is in possession of one set or copy of the first executed agreement, the Governor having its execution counterpart signed and sealed by Raoba, who is likewise in possession of the two copies of the second or amended treaty, both of them signed, but not sealed by the Governor, but which were also to have had his (the Governor's) seal affixed to them as soon as Raoba should have signed and sealed the same; upon which the first executed and interchanged, set of articles were to have been annulled. *Raoba's delay*

Gopalrao was with me yesterday and translated into Marathi that part in which the Governor admitted a small alteration, and promised to call this morning to put an end to the business.

Cambay, April, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

1802

Manner in which after the arrival of Aga Muhammad the treaty was signed.

Aga Muhammad arriving at Cambay on the 7th or 8th of April from the camp before Kadi, with a view of returning to Bombay, Raoba sent to him on his arrival and, unknown to the Governor or Mr. De Souza, communicated to the said Aga the difficulties that had occurred in respect to the completion of the amended draft of agreement; requesting him thereon to interpose to get everything duly adjusted. This led to Aga Muhammad's interference; or otherwise it was not intended by the Governor that the matter should have gone beyond the knowledge of himself and of Mr. De Souza, because Raoba had always urged that the utmost secrecy was requisite to prevent the Arabs even *Aga interferes*

from suspecting what was thus going on ; or that otherwise even his life might be in danger ; yet, as he had now of his own accord made not only Aga Muhammad, but Bapu Khote, Mirza Abdulla and Hafizji his confidants on this occasion, the Governor could have of course no objection to avail himself of this additional agency in bringing this matter to a conclusion ; to which it accordingly attained on the 10th of April by Raoba's execution of the amended copy, and the consequent interchange of these deeds on that date in the following form.

The Treaty

See Volume IV, p. 281.

Proceedings of the 8th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Extract from Mr. De Souza's report of the 8th May of the conversation he had that day with Raoba.

Asking for more In talking over the great success there was in reducing Malharrao and taking Kadi, I observed the propriety of making the Company a permanent compensation in land ; and added that, as far as I knew of the customs amongst the Country Powers, it was a rule practised amongst them on such an occasion ; to which he answered that, notwithstanding the Gaikwad had already made a compensation, he was willing and would most cheerfully prevail upon his Master, Anandrao Gaikwad, and his family to assign a jagir to the Company as a further compensation for the reduction of Malharrao and the taking of Kadi.

1801 Cambay, 8th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Minute by the Governor.

Duncan's demands The first object of the expedition into Gujarat has been so far attained that Malharrao has been reduced, and his capital taken ; but this is only one step to several that are requisite to answer the object of our interposition, viz.,

1st. To obtain some compensation in gift of land from the Government of Anandrao for the giving up of such of the Kadi territory as may now be annexed to the Baroda State.

2nd. To keep our hold on the whole, till we be satisfied of our expenses being paid.

3rd. Ditto, till the subsidy-lands be made over to us, and consistently with these main objects.

4th. To assist Raoba in any views he may have for the improvement of the interior administration, the reduction of the tyrannical Arab force, etc.,

There are two ways of settling with the Kadi Chieftain :

1st. To let him have Kadi and its single pargana, transferring thereon Kapadvanj and Dehgam to the sarkar of Anandrao, and dismantling Kadi, and sending its guns, etc. to Baroda.

2nd. To let the Kadi Chieftain have Visnagar with its pargana and to transfer Kadi, etc. to Anandrao upon our subsidy-land being settled and assigned.

On these heads Raoba was to visit the Governor to-day ; but, as he is prevented by ill-health, Mr. De Souza has been sent to hold a

private conference with him and to ascertain what are his views and wishes under the present situation of circumstances in respect to the several points above enumerated ; concerning which Mr. De Souza may without specifically dwelling on each, obtain by their casual introduction in discourse an insight into Raoba's general sentiments, and thereon note down what he has gathered by way of report on his return.

The following is a rough estimate of the revenues of the Kadi Chieftain, as they are understood by Raoba.

Estimate of the revenue of the territories lately in the occupation of Malharrao.

	<i>As transferred</i>	<i>Real amount Revenue</i>
Revenues of Kadi proper :	4,00,000	Rs. 3,50,000
of Dehgam	75,000	60,000
of Kapadvanj	40,000	25,000
Mulukgiri	40,000	40,000
	<hr/> 5,55,000	<hr/> 4,75,000

The revenue of Visnagar and its pargana yields from 1,00,000 to 1,25,000 Rupees.

Cambay, 9th May, 1802 (1802 F. P. 14)

1802

Proceedings of the 9th May.

The request made by Miguel De Souza on the previous day is reiterated by Jonathan Duncan.

Cambay, 10th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Proceedings of the 10th May.

Raoba was however too much indisposed to come again till the De afternoon or evening of the 10th, when he requested that Mr. De Souza might be sent to him the next day, to whom he would fully explain all his wishes. To this the Governor the more readily agreed, in view to Raoba's ill-health ; and having also no doubt of his goodwill and attachment, which he was particularly profuse to-day in extolling ; saying that, in the single article of food excepted, he was heart and soul attached to, and himself as one of the English, with other strong expressions, and seeming much pleased when I assured him that I had no doubt of his sincerity in these declarations.

Cambay, 11th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Proceedings, 15th May, 1802.

Raoba's memorandum of the 11th May taken down by Mr. De Souza.

1. Having, agreeable to Raoba's desire and the Hon'ble the Governor's direction, called this morning upon Raoba, I found him at his breakfast ; and the pain in his breast having returned, he was obliged to lie down ; and nothing could be done till very near two in the afternoon ; and rather than return home, I sat with Gopalrao, examining the translation of the proposals made by Anandrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor.

De Souza's mission

Raoba's grievances

2. About 3 in the afternoon Raoba came in a very weak state, and after sitting a little while, he opened the conversation. The first thing he said was that he was exceedingly sorry to observe the Governor seemed to act with him as with a man in whom he could place no confidence, and studied, according to his way of thinking, nothing more than the Company's advantage without regard to the interests or convenience of the State of the Gaikwad or his own as the Minister of it. That this conduct had given him a great field for reflection and been the cause of increasing his illness by mere vexation.

3. That, when he was at Ahmadabad about two years ago, Govindrao and Mangal Parekh acquainted him with the receipt of the Governor's letter and with all that Aga Muhammad was commissioned by the Governor to say verbally on the subject of the Governor's wish respecting the pargana of Chorasi and the Surat chauth; and he approved what both Govindrao and Mangal Parekh had written in answer; and though such professions amongst them were of no signification, yet he had always in view the meeting of the Governor's wishes in that respect by way of securing to Govindrao as well as to himself the friendship and support of the English. But Govindrao's death and Kanhoji's revolution and assuming the masnad prevented his doing anything on this business. Soon after he and others, confederating with the Arab jamadars and other officers of the State, found means to depose and confine Kanhoji and to place Anandrao, the legitimate son of Govindrao Gaikwad and proper heir and head to the State of the Gaikwad on the masnad. Ever since that time he was desirous to give the said pargana of the athavisi and the Surat chauth to the English, and by that means secure their protection and support to Anandrao, and to him and his family. But he could not bring the family nor the Parekhs, and the jamadars (who have a great deal to say in the affairs of the State) to consent; and therefore he could not give the Governor a decided answer to the many and repeated letters on the subject. He had many letters of the Governor; and he, the Governor, had many of his; and the Surat Parsi [*Muncherji*], whom he sent to him as his confidential man, will vouch, says he (Raoba), for his conduct throughout the business; and that, if the whole is examined and reflected, it will be found that he has not deviated in any one thing, and that his wish has been firm and fixed.

No sooner the disturbance of Malharrao happened than, he took the opportunity of showing them the necessity of making friends with the English by giving them Chorasi, and the Surat chauth, and asking their assistance to take Kadi, and reduce Malharrao. Everybody consented thereto; and he, with the approbation of Anandrao, his consort, and family, and everybody concerned in the Government of Baroda, dispatched Kamal-ud-din Khan and Gopalrao to the Governor with instructions and articles suitable to the State and with full powers to conclude a treaty. But the Governor did not choose to listen to anything till such time as the sanads of the two mahals, Chorasi and the Surat chauth, were delivered to him, and indeed told the above two men, that they should first bring and deliver the sanads, and then speak what they had to say. The sanads were accordingly sent for and delivered.

4. Since that it was the Governor's own proposals to leave everything to be arranged and settled at Surat, in hopes that he (Raoba) would have been able to go there, and as that was impracticable he himself [*the Governor*] came to Cambay, and in a manner compelled him [*Raoba*] to come and meet him in that place ; which was effected at no small expense and inconvenience. All this might have been done at Bombay or at Surat, as his vakils had full power to do everything in his and Anandrao's name ; and had it been done there, every party would have known how to act before any expense was incurred.

5. After coming to this country, and the troops being ready to act, the Governor took an agreement from him, making several conditions, some of them heavy and detrimental to the State ; but rather than displease the Governor he agreed thereto, but afterwards declined delivering it for two reasons. The first [*reason was*] because both from reports and from experience he found an intrigue was going on by Gajrabai and Ganeshpant ; and that the Governor, instead of giving positive orders to take the fort of Kadi and reduce Malharrao, was treating with him [*Malharrao*], and in some things even without consulting him [*Raoba*] or his brother, Babaji ; which appeared as if the Governor was come with the English force only to treat with Malharrao and settle the matter between him and the State of the Gaikwad without any war or bloodshed ; at the same time that he [*the Governor*] knew that the reason of soliciting his assistance and being at this great expense was to take Kadi and reduce Malharrao. The second [*reason was*] because the point of establishing a subsidy force was never talked of in any part of their correspondence, and that the expense of it would fall rather too heavy upon the State ; but on the other hand, as it was meant for the good of the State and his own safety, he consented thereto, upon the promise of Aga Muhammad that he would endeavour to make the force equal to that which was employed at the Peshwa's request at Dharwar, and Mr. De Souza's assurance that he would use his endeavours to lessen it as much as possible ; but that still, until Aga Muhammad did assure Gopalrao in presence of Mr. De Souza that he would see all this business settled, he had desired Gopalrao not to deliver the paper.

6. However he says that everything was done to take Kadi and to reduce Malharrao ; that this point was completely effected, and that now the first step to be taken by way of reducing the expense to the State of the Gaikwad, which is indispensably necessary, is to send back all the troops, except those which are intended to be kept as subsidy in this country, which will be quite enough.

The second step was to settle about Malharrao. If he brought his wife and family, that he will give him the family-house at Songarh and such a pension as he and the Governor shall think fit and adequate to his wife and the family expense ; but that, if he does not bring his wife, son, etc. family, that he shall confine him at Baroda, or that the Governor may carry him to Bombay and keep him there ; and that in either case he will assign a subsistence for him. Raoba says he recollects perfectly well his having told Major Walker that he would give him Visnagar, but that was at Baroda in the idea that he would surrender Kadi and all his country without bloodshed and without put-

ting the State to such a heavy expense ; but that things were now much altered, and his behaviour does not entitle him to any consideration, and to give him any country whatever, would be injuring the Government of Baroda.

7. For the expense of the war, which I gave him to understand would amount to more than 10 lakhs of Rupees, he said that the business might have been done with one half of the expense, if the Governor had sent the force he requested, and determined on defeating Malhar-
rao at once ; but that his wishes of doing the business without bloodshed, subjected the English to many disagreeable inconveniences and the State of the Gaikwad to this enormous expense ; but that this he could not now help ; nor was it his wish to say anything on the subject ; and that therefore, if he should not be able to pay the same as agreed upon, that the parganas of athavisi are already assigned for it ; but, if the Governor chooses to keep Kadi and all the country under it, he may, placing the revenue to the credit of the account of the war expense, but that it will be necessary to put the Gaikwad first in possession of it and then to take possession and assignment of the same for the above-mentioned purpose, on condition to restore the whole as soon as the debt is fully paid.

8. That he means to give land in vicinity of Surat out of the athavisi to the amount of 50,000 Rupees revenue per annum in inam to the Company for the taking of Kadi.

9. That the expense of the subsidy-force shall be settled according to the agreement, and commence when the Arab force is reduced, and when Government have lessened that expense ; but that in the meantime he wishes a statement may be made to ascertain the expense within 4 or 5 thousand Rupees more or less, reducing such part of the force as is possible to light the burthen or to reduce it to the number employed by the Peshwa, which is mentioned in Anandrao's proposal ; and for the payment of which he proposes assigning to the Company the revenue of Dholka, a fine pargana, where nobody has a share or concern ; and if the expense exceeds the revenue of that place, he will endeavour to secure the difference to the Company by the assignment of some lands as near that pargana as possible.

10. Raoba says to assure the Governor that, notwithstanding what has passed, he has the same opinion of him, his friendship, and the protection of the Company ; and that he should be very sorry, after the expressions he has frequently made use of to the Governor, to do anything to displease him ; and that at the same time he hopes the Governor will allow that he is only a servant of the State and as such bound to study the interest of it.

11. After saying thus far, he added that, if the English keep Kadi, one battalion of the subsidy-troops should remain there, and the other must go to mulukgiri with Babaji ; and after the payment of the debt the battalion at Kadi must go to Baroda.

12. He also told me to remind the Governor about what he desired Sorabji to write him in his name and to recollect Gopalrao's service.

Cambay, 13th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)
Proceedings of the 12th & 13th of May.

1802

Mr. De Souza accordingly went on the 11th, but brought back such a series of unsatisfactory memorandums of Raoba's difficulties and inabilities, inclusive of the latter's denial of what he had before acquiesced in, respecting a provision for Malharrao, that on the Governor's hearing only the outline, he immediately determined not to act upon it (as Mr. De Souza was accordingly instructed to inform Gopalrao), but to draw out himself the articles which he thought it reasonable to propose for Raoba's acceptance, which accordingly took place on the 12th through Gopalrao, the confidential man of business and relation of Raoba, who did not seem to consider the requisition therein contained as anywise objectionable. They comprised the following heads.

1st. A pargana of the athavisi to be made a free gift to the Company (being what Raoba had all along declared he himself intended) for the seasonable assistance they had afforded to the State of the Gaikwad in the reduction of Kadi.

2nd. The lands for the subsidised force to be assigned or at least specified.

3rd. The pargana of Kadi (since he was resolute against restoring it to Malharrao) to remain with the Company, till the charges incurred during the late hostilities were paid off from the income thereof and that of the athavisi.

4th. Dehgam and Kapadvanj to be assigned on the Company's guarantee to Malharrao.

5th. Friendship and assistance stipulated between the Hon'ble Company's and the Gaikwad State with a concurrent attention to preserve always their respective good understanding with the Peshwa's Government.

Gopalrao carried away the Marathi draft of these proposed stipulations on the 12th to show them to Raoba, and on the 13th he came with a message requesting that Mr. De Souza might be again permitted to wait on the Minister; to which the Governor expressed his assent.

Mr. De Souza came back and said that Raoba had sent for him to question him as to any intimations that had passed, respecting his (Raoba's) hope to have the subsidy reduced; respecting which Mr. De Souza adds that he declared in substance to Raoba that he (De Souza) had never obtained from him (the Governor) any assent to this effect.

Mr. De Souza is desired to commit to writing whatever intimations may have passed between him and Raoba or him and the Governor on the subject of this subsidy, as far as relates to the number thereof.

Cambay, 14th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)
Proceedings of the 14th May.

1803

Raoba came this afternoon to pay his visit in company with Gopalrao. Nothing was settled, but a good deal of indisposition intimated on both sides, especially on that of Raoba, about the terms of the articles I had sent through Gopal.

His (Raoba's) indisposition, seems to hinge : 1st. on provision proposed for Malharrao, although he had himself partly assented to it only a day or two ago ; 2nd. on the subsidy being larger than the finances of the country can bear ; 3rd. on refusing to let any part of the English corps go on mulukgiri, respecting which he asked with rather an improper degree of petulance whether he was to pay for these troops merely for their sitting down, notwithstanding that Gopalrao, his confidential man, himself admits that up to the period of the delivery of the engagement under date the 15th of March, and even long subsequent thereto, I had always negatived Raoba's proposals to employ any of our troops on such duty, declaring they could not be so destined ; but Gopal adds that a few days ago, and since the taking of Kadi, upon Raoba's renewing the suggestion of a battalion of ours accompanying Babaji on the mulukgiri, the Governor had appeared to assent to it ; respecting which it may be sufficient here to add that any apparent assent, which may have then constructively been obtained through surprise or inadvertence in the course of a loose conversation, can never outweigh his former deliberate and repeated refusals ; all which Raoba perfectly understood when the article fixing the subsidy was concluded on.

Raoba on going away to-day intimated that he meant to bestow on the Company the pargana of Maroli as a free gift for the war, and to assign the pargana of Dholka yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the expense of our military with (as he further intimated) $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more lands of some other description, making in all 6 lakhs, although all this will not make up the stipulated subsidy by nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees.

1802 *Cambay, 15th May, 1802 (1802 F. P. 14)*

Memorandum by Mr. Miguel De Lima De Souza, dated 15th May, 1802.

Subsidary force

The last day I was with Raoba was the 12th or the 13th instant. He showed me four or five articles in Marathi, which the Hon'ble the Governor had sent to him with Gopalrao, and read to me the answers he had written opposite to them, and desired I would take the said paper to the Governor. I refused and told him I had not come for that purpose, and that he should carry it himself or send it by Gopalrao, who brought the articles, and that I only called upon him to see him, as he had been very ill the day before, and he had desired to see me. He asked me whether I did not tell him at the time he declined signing the paper of the articles, concluded under date the 15th of March, that I would prevail upon the Governor to reduce the number of the subsidy troops. I told him I recollected very well that, when he spoke to me on the subject, I told him I did not know whether that was possible, and that I had not mentioned a word about it to the Governor ; but that, if he signed, and gave the paper, and did what the Governor desired, I would interfere and endeavour to lessen it as much as possible ; but that he never then attended to what I said and declined executing the second copy of the articles in the amended draft thereof ; and so I did not trouble myself more about it ; nor did I know or hear anything of the paper in question, till I saw it at Aga Muhammad's where Gopalrao delivered the paper to me, and I deli-

vered it to the Governor. This was all that passed with Raoba, and since that day I have neither called upon him nor seen him.

Cambay, 15th March, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

1802

Declaration by Mr. De Souza dated the 15th May, 1802.

Whether it was on the 10th or 11th April last I do not recollect, *Signing of the act* that Gopalrao came in the morning and went into Aga Muhammad's tent, and after sitting there a little while sent to desire I would go there, which I did; and finding he had brought the agreement executed by Raoba, I went to my tent and carried the Governor's seal, which had been with me for some time; and while sitting in Aga Muhammad's tent all that I heard Gopalrao say was that Baba (meaning Raoba) had sent the papers executed, and trusted Aga Muhammad would settle everything as he had promised. What these things were was not mentioned nor explained at the time, and all that Aga Muhammad said, to the best of my recollection, was that by pleasing the Governor he would be able to get him to do everything Raoba wishes; and adding that Mr. De Souza would do the same, he took Gopalrao's hand and put it into mine, by way of assuring him of our interference and support; upon which Gopalrao delivered the papers, to which I put the Governor's seal, and brought one of the copies, and delivered it to him, in whose presence and in that of Gopalrao, the agreement, which had been first executed and exchanged, was destroyed.

Cambay, 16th May, 1802 (1802 F. P. 14)

1802

Translation of a certificate from Aga Muhammad, dated the 16th May, 1802.

The Hon'ble the Governor having interrogated me whether, at the *Subsidary force* time of the delivery of the articles of agreement of the 15th of March, any mention or promise had been made to reduce the number of troops therein specified, and that I had agreed that such should take place, I answered that the paper or deed in question was brought into my tent by Gopalrao, when Mr. De Souza was sitting there. On which occasion a great deal of conversation passed, but no part thereof related to the reduction of the subsidy or of the number of troops therein specified; neither had I any other private conference in the subject, nor was the object, thus alluded to, brought forward in any conversation with me at any other period.

There were several other points such as the absolute reduction of Kadi, etc. that Raoba was anxious to be assured of, and to which Mr. De Souza's mention of any promise I can have made may certainly with more probability refer than as relative to reduction of the subsidy, which it is absurd to suppose could have been stipulated for or even understood in the same breath that the amount thereof was positively fixed in the deed, which Gopalrao thus brought with him executed.

Cambay, 16th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

1802

Remarks by the Governor of Bombay on the above recorded representation or remonstrance from Raoba.

When Raoji desired Mr. De Souza to be sent to him to make a

Duncan's apology memorandum of his sentiments on the subjects that had in consequence of the reduction of Kadi come under discussion, it certainly did not occur to the Governor that they were to be conceived in the spirit of a remonstrance; for on the contrary Raoba never appeared better pleased or more penetrated with the advantage of the connection he had formed with the English, spontaneously declaring on that occasion that, although he had betrayed some reluctance in executing the second or amended draft of the articles, under date 15th of March, yet he was now pleased and thankful to himself for having at that period executed them.

Nor would it perhaps be so easy to Raoba, as he may imagine, to show that the Governor has studied nothing else than the Company's advantages, without regard to the interest or convenience of the State of the Gaikwad or his own as the Minister of it; and should a contrasted view be taken of the circumstances, as they have passed, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he is by no means sure whether they might not with more justice than Raoba come to an opposite conclusion. The truth is that, whilst the Governor had of course the Company's interest for his principal object in the present undertaking, he has hitherto tried, and will yet endeavour, to consult both the Gaikwad's and Raoba's interests and convenience, as far as he has deemed his own duty consistent therewith; and that he has already attended to their accommodation to a larger extent than he could have foreseen any necessity for, at the outset, will be evident to those who examine the expense that has been incurred by the reinforcements that have arrived, and the concurrent field-pay, and equipments, and contingencies of army, for no part of which has Raoba made hitherto any advance or other consideration than the cessions already required those and that may hereafter be obtained together with the eventual assignment he has promised on certain lands near Surat to be kept in our hands till our reimbursement; and meanwhile we have saved to his Master, Anandrao, his Government, and to Raoba himself, and his numerous relations, and dependants their lives, or at least their liberties and lucrative offices, and reduced their mortal and to them most powerful enemy. On these grounds let the balance be struck, and it will perhaps be found that Raoba has only taken a narrow view of the general merits of the case.

Pursuing these remarks in the order of Raoba's reflections, it remains next to be observed that, notwithstanding Raoba's professions, it must appear very doubtful to whoever shall peruse the Baroda correspondence between the period of Govindrao's death in September, 1800, and that of Kamal-ud-din's arrival at the Presidency in December, 1801, whether we should ever have realised the cession of Chorasi and the chauth from the mere goodwill either of Raoba or of the other Ministers. A more powerful stimulus to them was necessary, and that was found in their family dissensions, which we did not create, but availed ourselves of, to oblige them to do us justice.

Whether all points might have been better conducted without the Governor and Raoba's meeting at Cambay, is matter of opinion; but, as Raoba is not aware of all the inducements the Governor had to the measure, nor from his situation competent duly to appreciate

the chief of them, consisting in the view of operating his reconciliation with Malharrao, he (Raoba) can hardly be deemed a fit person to pass an impartial and sound judgement on the part of the case.

With respect to the treaty or articles, Raoba is wrong in asserting that a larger subsidy was stipulated than he had originally agreed to. It is true that he at first said, when the subsidy article was proposed to him, that it formed no part of his Master's proposals sent to the Presidency by Kamal-ud-din; but that certainly constituted no objection to its becoming a stipulation on mutual discussion between the parties; and this principle admitted, Mr. De Souza is a witness that Raoba objected not that the number of the troops thus proposed to be subsidised was too great, or the expense of them too heavy, but executed the first deed of this treaty without any plea or demur; after which he came to the Governor and requested that a second amended draft might be made and substituted for the first, not with a view to alter anything regarding the subsidy, but to modify the first article which stipulated that Raoba should repay every 3 months in cash the amount of our disbursements on account of the service against Kadi; which he pleaded was more than he could perform; but that he would grant an assignment for the whole in the athavisi district. To accommodate him in this respect the amended deed was prepared; after which it was that he began to dispute about the amount of the subsidy and the number of sepoys to be entertained, in the manner set forth in Mr. De Souza's written testimony on this subject; under which circumstances it is evident that no indirect or other assurances, that the latter or Aga Muhammad could have given him with a view to induce his execution of this second draft, could in equity be of any weight to induce any alteration or abatement in an article respecting which he had not, till after execution of the first draft, made any objection.

Raoba is not duly considerate in thus ascribing the accumulation of the expenses of the war to the Governor's not bringing up force enough in the first instance. There were in fact more troops than he had first asked for, which were only 2 battalions, on the old establishment. It is true he afterwards increased that demand to four, though we had not then that number to dispose of; but yet there were enough for our action on the 17th of March to have been completely successful, had Raoba's brother, Babaji, but done his duty in the degree of co-operation that was justly to be expected of him. Instead therefore of Raoba having a just right to complain on this article, we have a plain title to ascribe all the additional trouble and expense, that has been incurred, to Babaji's exceptionable conduct or to that of his troops.

The pargana of Maroli has been fixed on for this article.

This proffer is so far objectionable, as that it leaves the Company without funds for the support of their army in Gujarat during the interval between the present period and the rather indefinite term, when the Arab force shall be reduced; and as to the pargana of Dholka, it now appears to be mortgaged for the ensuing year to Samal Parekh; notwithstanding that, from the manner in which Raoba expressed himself in this part of his discourse to Mr. De Souza, the latter had clearly understood it to be free from all such incumbrance. It there-

fore affords no present prospect of relief to our wants, and is besides altogether insufficient to answer our purposes by not yielding a revenue much beyond one half of the sum to which we are entitled by the articles under date the 12th of March.

One would suppose Raoba meant to favour the Governor by the professed continuance of his regard, as expressed in this paragraph, which requires otherwise no comment.

That the Governor has all along objected to our troops being employed on mulukgiri is known to Raoba; and Gopalrao is a witness that it was under this and no other impression, that the subsidy was nevertheless fixed.

The 12th and the last article respects certain private gratuities in gift of portions of lands, for which the avidity of Raoba makes him thus watchful. This part of the subject has been already noticed in the preceding correspondence and discussions at the Presidency through the vakil of Muncherji Desai, and the papers relative thereto have been also in due course submitted to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

1802 *Cambay, 17th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)*

Joint application by Aga Muhammad and Gopalrao dated 17th May, 1802.

Peace-makers

Yesterday Aga Muhammad had intimated that Gopalrao wished and entreated him to come forward in the business under agitation, in consequence of which they had consulted on the best means of bringing it to a conclusion; for which purpose Gopalrao and himself had jointly caused Stephens, the writer, to draw out a representation in English; to which having both signed, they delivered to the Governor on the same evening.

1802 *Aga Muhammad's and Gopalrao's representation to Jonathan Duncan.*

Offer to Duncan

We are always ready for Your Honour's services. The paper which Your Honour got, and what is mentioned in that article about the expense of the troops, for the amount of this expense we will give up Dholka before the rain; and if there will remain any balance for payment, we will deliver another place or cash. But the army from Kadi will come near Baroda and make the arrangement with the Arabs that they will remain as like in the time of Fatesing Gaikwad; if the Arabs will make any objection with the Gaikwad, then it is necessary for the Hon'ble Company to assist him and to make the Arabs obey, because the Gaikwad Government will do this by Your Honour's assistance; if [it] will require any cash to pay to the Arabs; the Gaikwad Government shall stand a shroff for payment, but it is proper that Your Honour will also recommend to the said shroff to make the payment without delay.

As to Kapadwanj for delivering to Malharrao, Raoji says he will not; for this we request that Your Honour will wait till Kamal-ud-din arrives. He will speak to Raoji, and he will also inform Your Honour, because he is always in good manner with the Hon'ble Company.

Cambay, 18th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

Report received from Aga Muhammad of what passed between him and Raoba on the evening of the 17th May.

1802

Raoba was sitting in the kucheri with a crowd around him. Re- Raoba's
tiring thence with Gopalrao, I began by congratulating him on the ^{grievance}
conclusion of the business exactly as he had wished it. He said: "yes;"
but, if you had not lighted the fire, Mr. De Souza would have got the
business settled according to the written memorandum which I had
committed to him." I asked in return what fire I had lighted or what
act done that had not been promotive of his service. He said first in
respect to the subsidy-troops not going on the mulukgiri; asking how
he was to pay them for remaining merely at Baroda; and secondly
that we would neither advance the money for the payment of the
Arabs, nor get any shroff to do so. I replied that the Governor did
not think it advisable that the subsidy-troops should go on mulukgiri;
asking in my turn if the subsidy force at Haiderabad were employed on
such services; but that I would get letters from the Governor to all
those on whom he (Raoba) had mulukgiri claims, requiring them to pay
their accustomed dues, or that the Government force should come, and
compel them, and punish the refractory; in which way the troops of
the English subsidy would certainly go on necessary occasions, which
was all that could be required. He replied: "Shall we wander about
like beggars with an order from the Governor in our hands? and to be
paying at the rate of 65,000 Rupees per month for 2 battalions, such
troops are not for our use?" On this I remarked to him that neverthe-
less both he and his brother, Babaji, and Kamal-ud-din had uniformly
applied for such a force in concurrence with the other measures, that
had now saved both his life and his country; to show ingratitude for
which was not proper; neither was it right for a man to deviate every
day from his resolutions or his words. He (Raoba) retorted that, if
Kamal-ud-din had thus spoken, he must himself be the paymaster,
and had spoken unauthorisedly and unadvisedly, recurring again to the
charge of my fanning a flame, and saying nothing for him, but taking
altogether the part of the English. I asked him what other points
he had to gain, since in fact all he had in view has been accomplished,
desiring him to reflect on the various letters he had written under seals
and all manners of authentication to Kamal-ud-din, when the latter
was at Bombay; without dwelling on which, he said that, if Mr. Miguel
de Lima De Souza had not latterly advanced him a small sum for his
expenses, he must have starved, whilst I took no heed thereof. He
finally said that if, instead of lighting up a flame, I and Mr. De Souza
would join together in getting the business completed, everything might
be arranged. I asked him what better arrangement could take place
than had actually happened, in the accomplishment of all his wishes.
He said at the period of reducing the Arabs the money will not be forth-
coming, and my life will be the forfeit; but, if you and Mr. De Souza
join and act in concert, then things will succeed.

Finding him fly off from one subject to another and without com-
ing to the point, I got up to take my leave. He desired me to sit down,
but I said that I did not perceive what advantage there was in such a
mode of conversation, and that therefore I begged to retire from it.

1802 *Cambay, 18th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)*

Translation of a written declaration by Aga Muhammad, dated 17th May, 1802.

Raoba's intentions I swear by God and on the faith of my religion that the tenor of the written representation, which I and Gopalrao caused to be written and presented yesterday to the Governor, contains from first to last nothing but what was and continued to be the earnest desire of Raoji Appaji himself up to the period of the march of Sir William Clarke on the 16th or April last; and the same was in like manner the uniform wish and intention of his brother, Babaji, his uncle, Kakaji, and Kamal-ud-din. In the points therein set forth consisted their hope, and expectation, and professions to such a degree that, whenever the Governor thought fit to enter on the realising thereof, they were to yield their hearty assent thereto, in like manner as they have repeatedly nay, thousands of times, expressed to me their anxieties for *[those points]*, saying that the reduction of the Arabs was their grand object, in so much that, when I came away from Kadi with a view to proceed to the Presidency to guard against an eventual loss of 3 lakhs of Rupees that I had then at stake, Babaji strongly exhorted me not to go farther than Cambay, arguing that the loss of money was but a trifle, and that his chief reliance was on me to effect the grand desideratum of the Arabs' reform. In short, Sir, you have done more for them than they themselves could ever have looked for.

1802 *Cambay, 14th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)*

Strong indication of Raoji's sincerity, dated 14th May, 1802.

Raoba sincere This morning Raoba, having a conference with the Governor and Major Walker, expressed himself so feelingly on the dangers that must surround him and his family, were the English to withdraw their support to him (bursting at the same time, into a flood of tears) that the Governor could no longer doubt of his hearty goodwill to do the utmost which his circumstances may admit to gain our favour and retain our protection, of both which he was, under that conviction, assured, accompanied with words of consolatory encouragement.

1802 *Cambay, 20th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)*

Raoba's proposals, dated 20th May, 1802.

Raoba's proposals 1st. If the fort and pragana of Kadi be delivered to the Governor, he will endeavour to make an exchange with the shroffs, and assign the pargana of Dholka and some other land for the payment of the subsidy force; if not, the expense of this force shall commence from the 20th June; and in the same *[manner]* shall be paid in twelve months with interest, and the same assignment shall take place at the end of the above 12 months.

2nd. The inam pargana of Maroli shall be made over directly. This will reduce the revenue of the athavisi; but that, he thinks, will not much signify, if the Governor will agree to receive the balance from the athavisi, still holding the same security until the whole is fully paid.

3rd. Dholka is really assigned for the ensuing season; but, if the pargana of Kadi is delivered over to him, he will endeavour to make the exchange.

The collection of the tribute under the head of mulukgiri depends on the strength of the force sent on that service. He agrees to give the two years' mulukgiri of Bhavnagar in the same proportion as it was collected in the four years before. At Cambay the Gaikwad has nothing ; but, if their force passes the Nawab's territories, he is obliged to supply it with hay and wood. Sometimes, when the Nawab does not behave well, they make him pay ; but this he cannot say is fair.

The Company's Government agreeing to assist with their advice and influence in reducing the Arab force, Raoba agrees to waive all further objections at the extent of the subsidy, as stipulated in the treaty.

Cambay, 26th May, 1802 (1802 F. P. 14)

1802

Raoji capitulates.

Articles submitted by Major Walker to Raoba on the 26th May, 1802, with his answers.

1st. Question : The first inquiry made of Raoba was to ascertain *Walker's* the means and the mode by which he proposed to discharge the arrears *proposals* due to the Arabs with a view to the reduction of their members.

Answer : Raoba requested that the Governor would send for Samal Parekh and Yehya, jamadar, and propose to them in the mildest terms possible to reduce the expense of the present force. He suggested that he should begin by asking them what was the expense of this force in the time of Fatesing, and what it is now ; whether the revenue of the State is able to bear, in their opinion, that expense with the expense of the present war and the English subsidy-force necessary to be kept in the country for the support of Anandrao and the Government of Baroda. Raoba proceeded to advise that, after having heard what they had to say, a reduction to the intended extent should be proposed to them ; which is a measure they could be supposed to make the less objection to, as they themselves had lately proposed it. Raoba said further that the part of this sibandi intended to be discharged would require about 15 lakhs of Rupees ; but he proposed to continue the rest in the service on their present footing, discharging their arrears and pay agreeable to the customs of the service. For the payment of 15 lakhs of arrears Raoba proposed to give assignments on Petlad, Ahmadabad and on such parts of the districts as are allotted for Anandrao's private expenses as can be spared. The assignments to commence in June, 1802. He thought that the two Parekhs, Mangal and Samal, from the many advantages they have derived from the State, ought to undertake this business ; but should they decline it, in this case Raoba expected that the Governor would find some shroff or other moneyed person, who would on the security herein specified advance the money.

2nd. Question : Raoba was next questioned in regard to lands which he had in view to assign to defray the expense of the subsidiary force, amounting to 7 lakhs and 80 thousand Rupees per annum.

Answer : On this subject Raoba said he had no objection to assign Dholka in part of the subsidy, but the revenue of that district was for the ensuing year mortgaged to several people, and Samal Parekh had the farm of it, and had engaged to make the different payments

as per assignment. It is true he had intended to give him the fort of Kadi and its pargana in exchange, in order to release Dholka; but he feared Samal would not agree to this. Therefore he would much rather wish the Governor at once to keep Kadi and its parganas and apply the revenue of it in part payment of the subsidy; and whatever may be the balance with the interests that may accrue thereon, he would apply two of the four years' mulukgiri due to the State of the Gaikwad from the Raja of Bhavnagar to discharge it. At any rate he gave strong assurances that the whole of the subsidy amount should be paid on, or about, the 20th of June, 1803, with interest. He further proposed that, if the Governor did not like to take the trouble of collecting the revenue of Kadi and the recovery of the two years' mulukgiri from the Raja of Bhavnagar, to give the Governor a bond for the full amount of one year's subsidy under the security of Babaji and Kamal-ud-din, commencing from 20th June, 1803, payable from the collection of the revenue of Kadi and the mulukgiri of Bhavnagar as above mentioned or by any other means. Raoba said in this case he had no objection to assign immediately the district of Dholka, with 45,000 Rupees per annum and so much of Nadiad as would yield 50,000 Rupees, which the Company might enter in the possession of on the 20th June, 1803, by which period all burthens on these countries would expire. For the remainder of the subsidy Raoba agreed, when the lands were relieved from their incumbrances, which would be in the course of next year, to assign one or two districts, such as the person, whom the Governor may appoint to transact business at Baroda, shall deem most convenient for the Company.

3rd Question: It was enquired of Raoba what manner he proposed to provide for and dispose of Malharrao.

Answer: Raoba observed that that he proposes to make a provision of one lakh of Rupees in the pargana of Nadiad, the sanad for which he will send to the Governor to-morrow, who may then settle with him as he thinks proper.

4th Question: Raoba was desired to give the sanad for the district of Maroli.

Answer: To this requisition Raoba answered that the sanad for Maroli shall be sent to-morrow.

5th Question: It was asked what precautions were made or making for cantonments at Baroda.

Answer: Raoba replied the season was too far advanced to collect materials, but that he intended to apply two large buildings in the pura called pagas, and that after the rains he would build the cantonment on the river side.

6th Question: By what route are the supplies laid for the return of the detachment from Kadi?

Answer: The supplies are ordered for the detachment from Ahmadabad straight to Baroda by the way of Nadiad.

7th Question : In the name of the Governor it was requested that Raoba should order Babaji to leave 200 horse in the vicinity.

Answer : Raoba said that, should the Governor not agree to the foregoing propositions respecting Kadi, he would write to Babaji to afford the assistance of 200 horse and even dispatch Amin Saheb with all his people to remain there for the assistance of the English.

8th Question : How many Arabs are at Baroda ?

Answer : Gopalrao answers that there are about two thousand Arabs now in Baroda

9th Question : It was observed confidentially to Raoba that, if he entertained any apprehensions from the designs or numbers of Arabs at Baroda, the Governor would order an additional force of Europeans there during the rains, and for which he should not be required to make any payment.

Answer : Raoba did not appear averse that a small additional force of Europeans should remain at Baroda during the rain, provided he was not charged with it.

10th Question : Raoba was asked to write a letter, ordering all subjects of the Gaikwad State to assist the officer left in command of Kadi.

Answer : This requisition was immediately complied with.

Cambay, 27th May, 1802 (1802, F. P. 14)

1802

Exerting more pressure.

Upon consideration of the preceding replies, the following further proposals were made to Raoba through Mr. De Souza, 27th May, 1802.

The Hon'ble the Governor's proposals.

1st. According to the account which Raoba gave, there appears two [three] mahals free of any incumbrances.

1st. *Proposal :* The parganas of Baroda, Sinor and Koral to the amount of Rupees 12,70,000. If he will give these mahals in jaidad for the subsidy, the Governor would take them, and be answerable for every expense that was annually paid from these funds, one year with another, and even appoint a shroff for its disbursement. *More demands*

Answer : It is impossible to do any such a thing, because these three mahals have been since the beginning appropriated for the expense of the Gaikwad, his family, etc. and the exigencies of the State, and to have recourse to them in case of need ; but, notwithstanding this, such has been the distressed state of the country and the want of means to pay the troops, that 7,75,000 Rupees from the revenue of these three mahals have been for these many years past applied for the payment of the troops ; and on the reduction of the Arab force, it will be necessary to assign that much and part of the revenue of Petlad and Ahmadabad for the amount which will be due to those who may come within the reduction.

2nd. *Proposal :* If he should not like the above, he may give Petlad and Ahmadabad, as also fifty thousand Rupees out of the pargana of Nadiad ; and for about sixty thousand Rupees, which will be the balance, the Governor will receive the same in cash or from the muluk-giri due from the Raja of Bhavnagar.

Answer : This cannot be done either. Raoba says, it is impossible to convince the Governor of the real state of the country. He has however in substance shown him (the Governor) that revenue and the expense of the State, and how much the State is indebted ; these mahals are never given in jaidad, nor can they be given now ; these are reserved to raise money to answer any sudden call by mortgaging or assigning the revenue for one or two years, as was the case before he left Baroda to come to this place.

3rd Proposal : If he has any unsurmountable objections to the preceding propositions, then let him give Dholka and Petlad, this last to be made over to us immediately, and Dholka in June, 1803 ; and should there by any burthens upon Petlad the Company will agree to pay them off as far as two lakhs of Rupees of *bona fide* debts ; and if the Peshwa makes any objections on this head, the Company will answer them. This article appears so just to the Governor that he is not aware of any serious objection to it.

Answer : Petlad cannot be given in jaidad for the reason assigned in the answer to the 2nd proposition. Dholka he has no objection to assign in the manner proposed yesterday.

4th Proposal : As the 14 mahals of athavisi that are not yet appropriated lie much more convenient to the Company than any other, if he will make them part of the jaidad from the expiration of Parbhudas' mortgage from the Mrig year of 1860, it will be considered by all the Company's Governments in India as the most convincing proof of his real attachment and sense of the favours that have been extended to him ; and in a such case the expense of the war may be provided for by mortgaging the parganas of Petlad and Dholka till it be cleared ; that of Dholka to take place from the year 1860.

Answer : He has long since told the Governor that he could not give the Surat athavisi in jaidad ; it is not convenient for many reasons, and particularly as it was recovered from the Peshwa by Govindrao through the interference of the English Company and the great assistance of Sir Charles Ware Mallet ; and Govindrao had ever since looked upon that district as a patrimony for the Gaikwad State and family. However to mortgage it for debt, he has no objections ; and therefore he has already mortgaged it for debts to Khushalchand Karsondas (the same firm as Parbhudas) and the Company for the payment of the war expense on failure of the instalments as agreed upon.

5th Proposal : If all these propositions prove unpalatable, then the Company to keep possession of all the country conquered from Malharrao till their jaidad be secured to them, or the Governor of Bombay receives final instructions from the Supreme Government as to the disposal thereof.

Answer : If that be the wish of the Governor, and he should not choose to put any confidence in what he (Raoba) has often said and lastly proposed to the Major, the English Company is welcome to keep Malharrao and all the country conquered from him on account of the expense of the subsidy-force and Malharrao's pension ; and when the districts of the Gaikwad are released from their present incumbrances, one, two, or more districts shall be made over and put in possession of the Company on account of the subsidy. He is willing to do this

in such a way as shall tend to the Company's advantage and to please the Governor.

6th Proposal: Finally should Raoba decline all the above modes of adjustment, then the Governor must accept his own propositions of yesterday, *viz.*, that he assign Dholka and fifty thousand Rupees out of Nadiad immediately to be taken possession of in the Mrig year of 1860 or June, 1803, together with a bond for the whole amount of this ensuing year's subsidy under the security of Babaji and Kamal-ud-din Khan, stipulating that the same shall be paid by the Mrig year of 1860, and lands to make up the whole amount of the subsidy to be assigned from the 20th May, 1803 or 1860.

Answer: He agrees, having proposed it yesterday with a view of putting an end to the business.

7th Proposal: The sanad for the pargana of Maroli to be written, signed and sealed, and to bring with him.

Answer: If the Governor agrees to what was proposed yesterday, he will, sick as he is, call on him with the sanads for Maroli, Malhar-rao's pension, and Nadiad, etc. and the assignment of Dholka to take place hereafter; and the Governor must give an order to put Babaji in possession of Kadi, etc.

Additional Articles of 28th May, 1802.

8th Proposal: Although the amount you have delivered in does not contain by at least five or six lakhs of Rupees the true value of the country, as for instance Visnagar, which you have never before valued at less than one lakh and a quarter, you now put down at one lakh, and so of others, yet taking the amount, as you have delivered it, there are above thirty lakhs of Rupees incumbered as per the following particulars.

Mulukgiri	....	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	7,00,000
Nadiad	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	2,25,000
Variav	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	40,000
Songarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	20,000
Cape Cassi	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	10,000
Petlad	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	4,00,000
Ahmadabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	2,75,000
Patan	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	3,50,000
Vadnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	75,000
Visnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	1,00,000
Vijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	1,20,000
Kheralu	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	15,000
Broach, etc. all this for the modikhana and private charges							"	1,27,500

Rs. 36,45,000

Out of which it appears hard that the Company cannot obtain jaidad for their actual expense.

Answer: Having shown Raoba the list, and spoken to him about his having underrated the revenue of the districts therein stated by five or six lakhs, pointing out the instance of Visnagar, which he never before valued at less than a lakh and a quarter, and now puts down at a lakh, and that there appeared by his own account above thirty

lakhs of Rupees unincumbered, and whether he could not from this fund assign a jaidad for the expense of the subsidy-force, he answered it was true, [*that*] neither of these districts were assigned as jaidad, but that every one of them was assigned for debts, which Samal Parekh and Mangal Parekh and many other people could declare; and if the books of the State were here, he would show the same to the satisfaction of the Governor; but that the whole would be released in the commencement of the Mrig of 1860. His having put Visnagar at a lakh of Rupees was, because that is what it was let out for, but its real value is one lakh and a quarter. But in letting out this as well as other parganas, they always go for more or less according to their respective state.

1802 *Cambay, 28th May, 1802 (1802 F. P. 111)*

Further suggestions by the Governor to Raoba, on the 28th May, as transmitted by Mr. De Souza.

*Duncan's
proposal*

I will deliver the whole of the country conquered from Malharrao to Raoba on account of Anandrao upon his making a settlement of the remaining part of the Nadiad on Malharrao, after separating fifty thousand Rupees to the Company and the like sum to Kamal-ud-din Khan and assigning Dholka to the Company from the Mrigsal or June, 1803. These, and 50,000 Rupees, the assignment and possession of which must take place and commence the same day, will make 5,00,000 of Rupees; the remainder, whatever it may require to make up the amount of the subsidy, he must give a bond for, with Babaji and Kamal-ud-din's security, to pay on, or before, the Mrigsal of June, 1803, with interest, on which day he must assign land to make up the full amount of jaidad for the subsidy; and Babaji and Kamal-ud-din must be security to see it done; and this land should be such, as he and Major Walker or any other Gentleman on the part of the Company shall deem it proper.

Considering how fortunately affairs have turned out to Raoba, the Governor does not think Maroli an adequate compensation to the Company, which should be made equal to at least a full lakh of Rupees, per annum, the Company having procured to Anandrao a clear revenue of at least 5,00,000 Rupees per annum after deducting the proposed jaidad to Malharrao, and relieving him besides from numerous evils. In a letter, which Raoba wrote to Muncherji soon after the Governor's arrival at Surat, and which is on our records, he promised that on the taking of Kadi he would do more for the Governor's satisfaction than he or any one could expect. All this has been fully performed to Raoba; in return for which the latter has, ever since the taking of Kadi, started nothing but difficulties which were not before thought of or, at least, not avowed. The Governor cannot therefore be but disappointed with the conduct of Raoba, and requires as some reasonable compensations for what is past, to receive as inam for the Hon'ble Company lands to the amount of a lakh of Rupees, which would be well made up by the grant of Maroli with Kamrej.

Raoba having been spoken to on the subject of the preceding memorandum, he offered the Hon'ble the Governor, through Mr. De Souza, as follows.

Nadiad, out of this pargana the sum of Rupees 50,000 is long since assigned to Khan Sahab, to be given in jaidad.

to the Company	50,000
to Malharrao	1,25,000

being the remaining part of the revenue of that country. This addition of a quarter lakh, to please the Governor; and if Malharrao can make more of it, he may

The sanads for this to be given directly and possession to be given at the Mrig year, which will commence in a few days, Raoba having agreed to give Dehgam in exchange for the above part of Nadiad.

Raoba's answer and proposed provision for Malharrao.

Malharrao not to ask for anything more, nor to keep anything whatever from the fort of Kadi or the country conquered from him. *Raoba's offer*

Dholka is mortgaged to Samal Bechar; besides that, he is the mamlatdar or contracting farmer also of that mahal; Raoba intended giving him Kadi in exchange and assigning Dholka to the Company; but he is not sure whether he will consent thereto; but, as this incumbance will soon be over, he wishes to decline an asking it as a favour. Therefore he will assign Dholka to the Company, to enter into possession thereof on, or before, the commencement of the Mrig year 1860, (June, 1803); and for the remainder, whatever it may be, he will assign lands, as may be deemed convenient for the Company and the Gaikwad sarkar; and this land shall be such as the Major and Raoba shall judge best and think fit.

To clear the first year's expense of the subsidy, he will give a bond, which shall be paid in one year from the revenue of Kadi and the muluk-giri of Bhavnagar or any other funds; but the bond shall be cleared in one year from the date thereof, and Babaji and Kamal-ud-din Khan shall be security for the due performance of the same.

Having spoken to him (the said Raoba) on the subject of the inam to the Company on reducing Malharrao and the fort of Kadi, and observed to him everything agreeable to my memorandum, he at length consented to make it one lakh of Rupees instead of fifty thousand Rupees, provided the Governor agreed and determine upon the private memorandum given me with this.

Private memorandum, dated 28th May, 1802.

Raoba expects the Governor will give him a jagir of 15,000 Rupees out of the Chorasi, being the village of Batha as a provision for him and his family against old age and misfortune, as he proposes building a house there for his family and relations, which it is his wish to keep under the protection of the English. He says that the Governor promised him this by letters written to him by Sorabji. *Raoba's request*

There are two proposals for a permanent treaty: one from the sarkar, and the other from Raoba. He begs the Governor will take them into consideration and make a general treaty of friendship and support under the Company's seal and the Governor's signature.

The Company he thinks should give something handsome to Gopalrao as a reward for his service on this occasion. The Governor, he

hopes, will give him a jagir of 5,000 Rupees, on the island of Salsette, or out of the lakh of Rupees land, which shall be given as inam to the Company for the taking of Kadi.

The Hon'ble Governor's memorandum, dated 28th May, 1802.

Queries Raoba formerly wrote through Muncherji's vakil for Batha. In answer Motiram was advised that the two villages of Kujote and Vissohw should be given, worth about 10,000 Rupees; but, since Vissohw has been given to Kamal-ud-din Khan by Raoba, in part perhaps of his jaidad, Raoba has also given the village of Sunceod to Kamal-ud-din Khan. Raoba is to be asked in what kind of grant he has given these villages, whether in jaidad or how. He is also to be asked on what sort of grant the Shastri holds the village of Bhuage in Chorasi. If it be indifferant to Raoba where he holds the jagir, I will give him one of 13,000 Rupees in such a place as Gopalrao shall find fit to build his house on, otherwise than in Batha; yet, if Raoba has this place particularly at heart, I will give in therein.

Answers Having explained the above message to Raoba, he said that he does not know upon what ground the Governor advised Motiram that the two villages to the value of 10,000 Rupees should be given. Raoba recollects either Muncherji or Motiram writing or telling him something about it, but he could not consent thereto, as Vissohw and Sunceod have been long since given to Kamal-ud-din as inam on the death of his brother at Ahmadabad; and of the other called Kujote he has not the most distant recollection. The Shastri has a village in Chorasi; he has had it for many years past, and the produce is divided in about 24 shares amongst the family of the two brothers, to whom it was given in inam in former times; although Batha is worth no more than 13,000 Rupees, and the jagir, Sorabji assured him, the Governor had promised, was of 15,000, he will be contented with Batha, but he requests the Governor will think of Gopalrao, as that will be provision for him well worth his trouble and labour.

Further memorandum by Mr. De Souza.

De Souza active In answer to what was written to me by the Hon'ble the Governor in a note of his to tell Raoba regarding Malharrao declining Nadiad as being in too exposed a situation for him, with a highroad running through it, having acquainted him therewith, he said that it was with great difficulty that he was able to release Nadiad by giving Dehgarn in exchange with no other view than that of accommodating Malharrao and thereby pleasing the Governor. He must therefore be satisfied with it, nor can separate grants be made out for his and the Company's share thereof, as it will be the cause of great confusion and disputes tending to the prejudice of the cultivation of the ground.

About the latter end of May, Raoba sent to entreat the Governor would send for the Parekhs and get them to enter into a written engagement to assist by their influence in the reduction of their Arabs to the standard that was proposed, viz. in a proportion of two-thirds.

The Governor accordingly first sounded Mangal Parekh on this subject; but, although he professed his entire goodwill to co-operate in the measure, which was, he said, absolutely necessary to be entered on for the good of the State, yet he declined entering into any written

engagement, lest its becoming known that he had done so, should, as he observed, expose him to the vindictive resentment of the Arabs, which might even affect his life.

On Samal Parekh being spoken to as well as by the Governor as thereafter by Mr. De Souza, he replied to the like effect, but appeared at the same time extremely willing to co-operate in the object; and both he and Mangal engaged to take upon them as much as they could respectively bear of the arrears there would be to clear off to the parties to be thus disbanded.

On the first of June, at a meeting with Raoba on this subject, it appeared that there still remained 5 lakhs unprovided for, of an engagement he had given to these 2 shroffs in part of a larger assignment he had made on the occasion of his repairing here some months ago; which 5 lakhs, being, it seems, expressly stipulated to be cleared off immediately after his return to Baroda, he was now not a little distressed from his total inability to perform that promise, which these shroffs represented as a preliminary indispensable to enable them to make any further advances towards the clearing off of the arrears due to the Arab force now intended to be disbanded.

No other means presenting, the Governor agreed to make this advance on the security to be stipulated of certain lands, which the Company are to be authorised to enter on the collection of in the event of the failure of repayment within a period to be limited in some additional articles of treaty now proposed to be concerted with the Gaikwad State.

Raoba next suggested that Mr. De Souza may be sent to his tent on the next morning to cause the 2 shroffs at least to declare in his presence that they are willing parties to the proposed reductions of the Arabs and will advance for that purpose what they can towards the liquidation of their arrears.

Mr. De Souza was accordingly instructed to proceed thither; but to reserve all the mention of the 5 lakhs to be, if necessary, agreed to be advanced by the Company, till all his other arguments should be exhausted.

On the 21st of May Mr. De Souza accordingly went to Raoba's tent and had in that Minister's presence the suggested conversation with the shroffs. Whereupon they explicitly renewed their preceding profession and assurances, observing that the 5 lakhs to be advanced by the Company (which it now appeared Raoba had previous to Mr. De Souza's arrival imported to them) would materially contribute to facilitate their further exertion, which they promised should be cordial and to the greatest extent of their ability in the view of completing the reduction in question.

Queries to Raoba upon Mr. De Souza's report of the 2nd June, 1802.

1st Question: Whether the conversation ensued with the shroffs this morning was satisfactory to Raoba? *Queries and answers*

Answer: It was; since what the shroffs said and suggested, is true. But notwithstanding he does not like the shroffs throwing the business so much upon the point of satisfying the Arab jamadars; for, if they insist upon the whole of their arrears being paid, it will be dif-

ficult ; and unless the Governor takes a greater share in this business than he has already mentioned, he is at a loss to think how this business will be settled.

2nd Question : Whether he thinks the final adjustment with the Arabs can be as safely made at Baroda as here ; if not, whether all the jamadars could not be brought here or to Diwan, and what he thinks of this proposal, which Samal Parekh has made to the Governor?

Answer : He thinks it can, and that that is the only place where it is likely to be settled. All the Arab jamadars cannot come to the Diwan; some may, and a great deal of time will be lost in going and coming ; and if the Parekhs do not behave agreeable to their present professions, it will be a disappointment and perhaps the cause of his death. He therefore cannot agree to this proposal.

3rd Question : If the mode now proposed of settling everything at Baroda appears feasible to Raoba, let him say what papers remain to be passed, and when they will be finished.

Answer : The mode proposed for settling everything at Baroda is the only one, and he likes it much. He thinks, if the Major goes, that the Parekhs will not be able to make the excuses which they otherwise may. The whole rests with them, and the business cannot be settled, unless they come round and take the whole upon themselves, on Government security and the Governor's promise of seeing them reimbursed. Raoba says that, if he had the means of raising money, he would settle the business at once ; but, if the Major goes there, something will be settled. All that is wanted is money. The Major must therefore be authorized to act in this respect, as he may find things, after he gets there. Gopal will call this afternoon with all the papers to show the Governor ; and Raoba shall come early in this morning ; and such as may be agreed upon shall be signed and sealed in the presence of the Governor.

Proceedings with the Parekhs.

Parekhs On the seventh of June the 2 Parekhs took their leave on their intended return to Baroda with the best apparent resolutions to act liberally and in such manner as shall prove pleasing to the Governor in respect to the quiet and desirable reduction of the Arab force to the proposed limitation and the assisting also in the liquidation of other arrears to the very greatest extent of their (these Parekhs') means.

Certificate to Mangal Parekh.

Parekhs Mangal requested and obtained on this occasion a certificate from the Governor of his being, in consideration to his attachment, entitled to the British protection.

Samal did not ask for this, but expressed his desire to establish a house of business at Bombay after the rains, which the Governor encouraged him in.

Farewell visit of Raoba to the Governor.

On the 6th of June Raoba, coming to visit the Governor in form, *Batha & Chikhl* on the occasion of their taking leave of each other, that opportunity was taken to deliver to him the grant of Batha, in like manner as Raoba had 2 days before presented the Governor with the Gaikwad's sanad

for the pargana of Chikhli, when the latter had been to pay him the only visit, which during their intercourse at Cambay he made to the former at his encampment.

This grant for Batha was however in the nature of a jagir, and did not expressly stipulate for its descent to Raoba's heirs.

Raoba read it over, on its being presented to him, without appearing to be much disappointed or otherwise, but he retained it.

Visit to Malharrao.

The Governor and Raoba went afterwards and visited Malharrao *Malhar* in the view of promoting some degree of reconciliation between these parties, preparatory to the Governor's leaving them.

This meeting was however rather difficult in point of cordiality. Malhar spoke but little to Raoba, and it was supposed that the latter felt affronted at not being offered a horse at parting, whilst two were presented to the Governor, of which he accepted one.

Upon the occasion of this day's meeting the Governor had generally intimated to Raoba that he would leave it as an article in Major Walker's instructions to give up the fort of Kadi, as soon as the proper arrangements had been made for withdrawing our troops from it and for the sick and wounded that must remain there being taken proper care of.

Ultimate treaty between the two States.

The Governor signified at the same time to Raoba that he would *Final treaty* send Mr. De Souza to his tents the same night to read over to him the draft of an ultimate treaty he had prepared. This draft referred chiefly to the articles before inserted in that of the 15th of March, and to the confirmation of the pargana of Chikhli to the Company, and to the means of providing jaidad for the subsidy, but did not extend to certain stipulations, which Raoba had all along been desirous of binding the Hon'ble Company to contract, *viz.* for their interference to obtain from the Peshwa : (1st) a deduction in their arrears equivalent to the loss from the alienation from the Gaikwad country of its share in the pargana of Broach ; (2nd) that the Peshwa should be satisfied with a less nazranah than usual for the accession of Anandrao ; and (3rd) that he should allow of Fatesing's repairing to Baroda to conduct the concerns of the Government under Anandrao. These articles the Governor wished to avoid entangling the Company in, lest they might prove cause of embarrassment to the Supreme Government, from which or from His Excellency the Governor-General no formal instructions had yet been received on the subject of the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the province of Gujarat

Raoba's refusal.

On the 7th of June in the morning, Mr. De Souza reported that *Refusal* having been last night with Raoba, the latter had sent the several sanads for fixing the provision of jaidad for the troops, but had declined the further proposed treaty, as it contained only our own stipulations, without adverting to those of the Gaikwad. Raoba had also added that 2 years hence he would himself come to Bombay and conclude a treaty with the Governor, founded on their mutual experience up to that time.

Mr. De Souza added that Raoba seemed disappointed with the grant for Batha, containing no clause fixing the descent of it to his heirs, and making it a jagir instead of an inam, which Mr. De Souza had in consequence assured Raoba that he would report to the Governor and probably get rectified.

Grant of Batha returned.

This answer through Mr. De Souza was followed by the appearance of Gopalrao with a message, begging leave in the name of Raoba to return the grant for Batha, on plea that it would be improper for him to accept thereof, as no treaty had been concluded, and would expose him to the misconstruction of all the Arabs and other native dependants of the Gaikwad State as having sold himself to the English.

Anxiety about Kadi.

Gopal returned with this explanation the deed, delivered on the 6th of May to Raoba, and asked with some appearance of anxiety when he would get the order for the Gaikwad Government being put in possession of Kadi, to which the Governor gave them no distinct answer.

This consideration was almost immediately followed by the appearance of Kamal-ud-din Khan, who under considerable agitation appealed to the Governor, and entreated him to declare whether he had even so much as hinted and far less recommended (as Raoba had that morning by message intimated to him his belief of) the Governor's withholding the order for the evacuation of Kadi. Such unworthy suspicions on the part of Raoba, Kamal-ud-din declared, he would not put up with, but rather retire and seek his fortune elsewhere.

The Governor had no difficulty in exculpating Kamal-ud-din in the presence of Gopalrao from the whole of the imputation thus cast on him by Raoba, who, having observed at his visit of the day before to the Governor that the latter addressed himself in conversation at several times to Kamal-ud-din, who sat on one side of him, he imbibed it seems the notion that the discourse thus held related to Kamal, although in fact it only regarded matters in themselves altogether indifferent, such as respecting the properest time for our setting out with Raoba on the proposed visit to Malharrao, whose slighting reception of Raoba tended no doubt to enhance all these suspicions in his mind, and induced him to decline even the return of his visit, when Malharrao proposed on the following morning to pay him one at his tents.

Draft of treaty.

The Governor, considering that it would be very undesirable that he and Raoba should take leave of each other on the terms thus unexpectedly induced, instructed Mr. De Souza to sit down with Gopalrao and go through the articles, which Raoba had all along been so anxious to have inserted in the treaty; a work which taking up all the day of the 7th, the Governor revised the whole in the evening, admitting some part of the spirit, though very little of the letter, of the clauses in question; with which he sent Mr. De Souza to Raoba with the treaty in that state at night, together with an amended draft of the grant for Batha according to the copy thereof which will remain on record.

Treaty executed on the 8th of June.

These amended drafts of the treaty, etc. proving satisfactory to *Treaty* Raoba, his departure was deferred till the following day (the 8th), when he came to the Governor's; and the stipulations, as they now stand, being written fair in English and Marathi, were in the best humour mutually executed as they appear in the treaty, which was then also interchanged under date the 6th of June; and so concluded as far as possible everything in a due spirit of harmony. The Governor sent for Malharrao, who had on this occasion a further and much more conciliatory interview with Raoba, who also conceded some points of exemption to Malharrao in respect to the pargana of Nadiad, and promised to release one or two of his people that were, it seems, in custody. What further passed on this occasion and the affecting manner in which Raoba took his final leave of the Governor on the evening of the 8th of June is related in his address to the Most Noble the Governor-General of the 11th of the same month.

The guards were taken off from Malharrao about noon of the 8th of June; and after remaining 2 days more at Cambay, he set out on the 11th for Nadiad, and the Governor left Cambay for Surat on the morning of the 12th of the same month.

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